







*William Tooke,*  
*F.R.S.*

















VIEW OF A PALACE AT THEBES.

*(Taken from the Interior of the Courts on the South West)*

See p. 287



# Foreign Topography ;

OR,

## AN ENCYCLOPEDICK ACCOUNT,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

OF

## THE ANCIENT REMAINS

IN

## AFRICA, ASIA, AND EUROPE ;

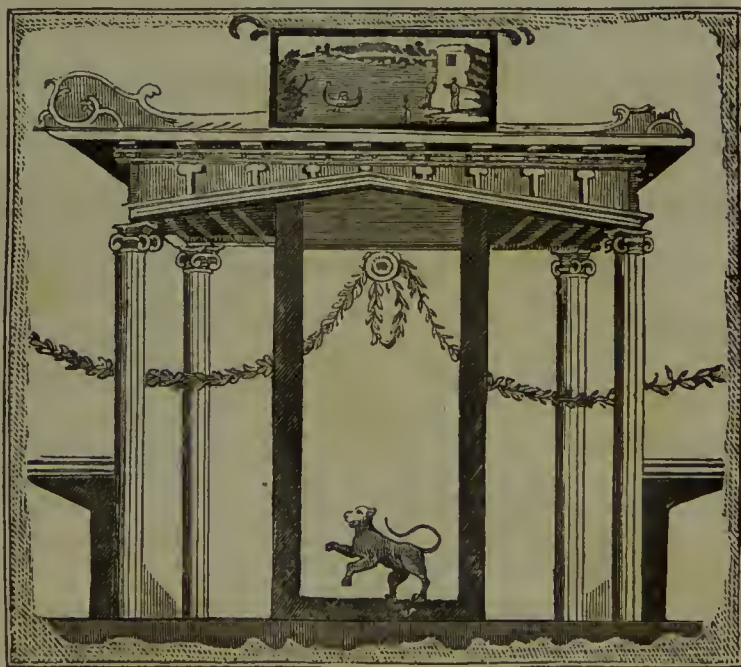
FORMING

A Sequel to the Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

BY THE

REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE, M.A. F.S.A.

HONORARY ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE ; HONORARY MEMBER OF THE  
BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, &c. &c. &c.



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1828.





## TO SIR JOHN SEWELL, F. R. S.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

DEAR SIR,

It has been said, that the initiation only of a Society, for the prohibition of any particular evil, has an immediate tendency to arrest its progress. Under this impression, I have thought that the Institution of the Constitutional Society to suppress Treason, Sedition, Irreligion, and Obscenity, was called for by imperious circumstances, and that you were actuated by a most correct publick feeling, when you had the spirit to conduct and patronize such a Society; a spirit, which Faction might misrepresent, but Reason could not disapprove; for, if it is evident, that the vices alluded to ought to be checked, and yet are not checked through the dislike and fear of individuals to incur the onus and expense of prosecutions, is it not wise to place the onus on a Society, which, as such, is not susceptible of private injury? As then it appears to me, that the evils deprecated, were and have since been importantly counteracted by the institution of the Society in question, I think that you have not received that ample return and high praise which are justly due to your political and private character; and I dedicate this Work to you (though a mere feeble compliment,) under a painful regret that you are not now benefiting the publick in the Senate, where Constitutional Integrity and valuable talents are of most important publick good.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

T. D. FOSBROKE.





## P R E F A C E.

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IN presenting this Volume to the publick, the Author has to observe, that his sole object in its compilation was to form a useful summary from the *most costly engraved Works*, and the *best* Books of Travels, Foreign and English. It was inconsistent with its dimensions and plan, to state *every* thing from every Author ; for in works of this kind, who attends to Norden and Pococke, after Denon and the Grande Description ; to Chandler, after Dodwell, Clarke, Gell, &c. ; and so *de cæteris* ? Nor was it worth while to be prolix, where the ruins are paltry or common place.

The Author hopes the Work will be found to contain a large mass of latent, curious, and instructive information ; including, as it does, accounts of Athens, Rome, Balbec, Palmyra, Pæstum, Thebes, Persepolis, Pompeii, &c. &c. and about a thousand articles of various consequence ; in short, every ruin of the slightest moment prior to the age of Constantine.

In the Introduction, the Author has given a Catalogue Raisonnée of the chief matters of General Archæology deducible from the local descriptions, with references to the pages in the body of the Work in which each article is treated.

Fuller accounts, or views, of the several places may be seen in the Authors quoted ; and to assist such inquiries minute references are uniformly given.

To one authority in particular, Mr. Dodwell, the Author is especially indebted. Every one knows the deservedly high character of his “Travels in Greece.”

In conclusion, the Author ventures to hope, that the present Volume will not only be a proper companion to the “ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ANTIQUITIES,” but to the various Compendiums of English Topography ; at the same time that it may not be without its use as an Instructor and Guide to the Scholar and Traveller.

T. D. FOSBROKE.

May 1, 1828.





# TWENTY-TWO ADDITIONAL

## ILLUSTRATIONS

TO

## FOSBROKE'S "FOREIGN TOPOGRAPHY."

*Selected from Dodwell's "Travels in Greece," and Captain Henry Light's "Travels in Egypt," &c.*

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# INTRODUCTION;

OR,

## CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ

OF

THE CHIEF MATTERS OF GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGY,

DEDUCIBLE FROM THE LOCAL DESCRIPTIONS IN THIS WORK,

WITH OCCASIONAL ADDITIONS.

\*.\* *The figures refer to the pages of this Volume.*

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**ACROPOLIS.** Cyclopean styles intermixed, 9; feet of the hills on which they were situate, walled, 12; with walls all round the hill, 15; subterranean passages annexed to, 16; with massy substructions, 18; a rock with steep sides, 24; a sanctuary, 32; very perfect one, 110; character of one of the age of Alexander, 111; with gates, towers, and division into two parts by a triangular wall, 142, 143; situate on rocky projections, 144; well preserved one, 157; very ancient and grand specimen, 166; one with Roman intermixtures, 175; occupying a small round hill, 179; ancient town converted into one, 181; with a tower ascended by steps, like the keep of a castle, 182; one probably built before the time of Hercules, 183; summit of one occupied by a Dorick temple, 198; situate on the top of a pointed hill, 211; with a subterranean apartment in the interior, 235; the ancient, very small, the finest ancient specimen described, 308; with arched galleries, 309; connected with the cities by intermediate fortifications, 311.

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**AGORA.** In maritime towns, near the port; in inland, in the centre; public buildings near it, 95; surrounded with a portico, 155.

**ALCOVES,** or recesses for conversation, &c. Roman, 218; for beds, 117.

**ALTAR.** Circular, like columns with projecting bases and heads, to hold tables; such altars placed on the sides of roads, exclusively devoted to oblations of honey, cakes, and fruit, and called *απυροι* and *αναμαικτοι*, 58; a peculiar kind, called *βαρτοι αναμυνοι*, 111; festoons and ram's heads, the usual ornaments of altars, 111, 112; small, placed upon the cornice of a mausoleum, and inscribed, 154; fire altar, Persian, described, 204.

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**AMPHORÆ.** Ranged against walls, 219.

**ANACTORON,** what, 86.

**ANATHEMA.** Heaps of stones, and why so called, 263.

**ANIMALS.** Egyptian mode of slaughtering them, 146.

**APOLLO BELVIDERE.** The original supposed to have been of bronze, 75.



**APOTHEOSIS**, represented by the emperor sitting upon an eagle, 238.

**APPIAN WAY**, how made, &c. 20.

**AQUEDUCTS\***. A Roman one, described, which conveyed the water into a channel, covered with fine stucco, on one side of a mountain, 6; very fine one described, 52; made in the thickness of walls, with a discharge from the upper parts for the waters, 56; curious one described, 59; with a horse road constructed in it, through perforations of the piers, 64; one serving also for a citadel, 69; of small arches over larger, 94; both above and under ground, 101; bridge united with it, 104; a stupendous one, 157; a subterranean one, 233; subterranean, conveying water from house to house, 268.

*Addition.* Only three of the ancient remain at Rome. The Castella, from the ruins of one discovered near the church of St. Ignatius, were sometimes cased with marble, and adorned with marble pillars. They were towers.—*Eustace*, ii. 8, 9.

**ARCH.** More than a semicircle, Roman, 15; imitation of, in Egyptian tombs, 17; forming niches for statues, 56; with figured keystones, 63; used for facings of dead walls, Indian, 91; accompanying brick walls, in Egypt, 107; one erected by a wife as a testimony of affection for her husband, 215; formed by cutting away the interior surfaces of parallel blocks, 235; arches of a large span could not possibly be constructed by this mode, *ibid.*; over pillars, instead of entablatures, denote the age of Constantine, 246; used to decorate bridges and publick works, 247; of brick on stone piers, 250; pointed; in the aqueduct of Segovia, 254; blind arches, Roman, 264; circular, long anterior to Christianity, 278; two modes of forming them among the Egyptians; one by projecting blocks, the other by smaller stones, worked in a modern way, but without key-stones, 289. See **TRIUMPHAL ARCH**.

*Addition.* Arches occur at Thebes, made in a manner entirely different from our own.—*Belzoni*, 176.

**ARCHITECTURE.** Orders intermixed through ignorance, 7; very ancient Egyptian style, 120; temple at Pæstum the oldest known specimen of Grecian architecture, 186; that of the age of Alexander, regular masonry, stones not of the same size, and ornamented with stripes or incisions, 213; Egyptian, borrowed from India; the Gothick fashions also Indian, 249; provincial differed from contemporary Roman work, 254; best ages of, denoted by exquisite finish of execution, 263; in the Egyptian, nothing circular or oval, 293.

*Additions.* Ancient and modern architecture, difference between, instanced in the style of Michael Angelo, further corrupted by Borromini.—*Eustace*, iii. 224, 225.

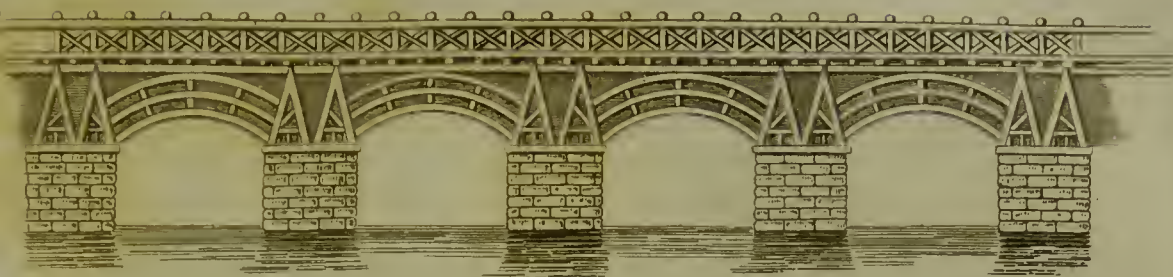
1. Pillars, which support nothing, are coupled together, or hid in niches and recesses.
2. The repetition of the same order on a different scale, or the introduction of another order in the same story, or on the same plane.
3. The same order carried through different stories, and the consequent confusion of proportions.
4. Multiplicity of pedestals and pilasters.
5. Prodigality of ornaments.
6. Breaks, interruption, or waving of the cornice.

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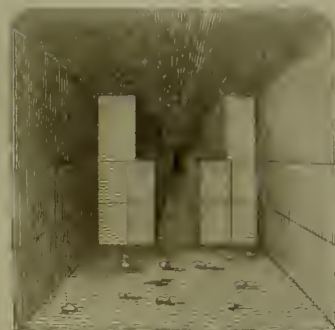
\* **PLATE OF AQUEDUCTS AND BRIDGES.**—Fig. 1. Bridge of Narvi, on the road from Loretto to Rome. See p. 172; where for Narni read Narvi.—Fig. 2. Arch for the Conveyance of the Aqua Claudia, at Rome. See p. 241.—Fig. 3. Aqueduct of Porta Major at Rome. See Montfaucon *infra*.—Fig. 4. Bridge of Gard. See p. 104.—Fig. 5. Aqueduct of Segovia. See p. 253.—Fig. 6. Bridge of Brioude. See p. 48.—Fig. 7. Aqueduct of Thrice Canals, at Rome, described by Montfaucon vol. iv. pp. 127; 128. ed. Humphrey.



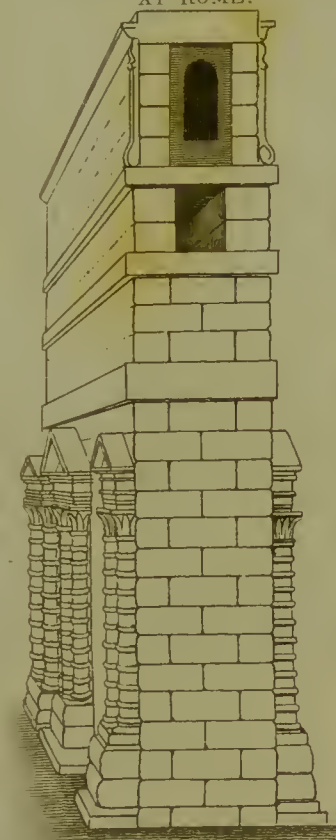
1. BRIDGE AT NARNI. *p. 172.*



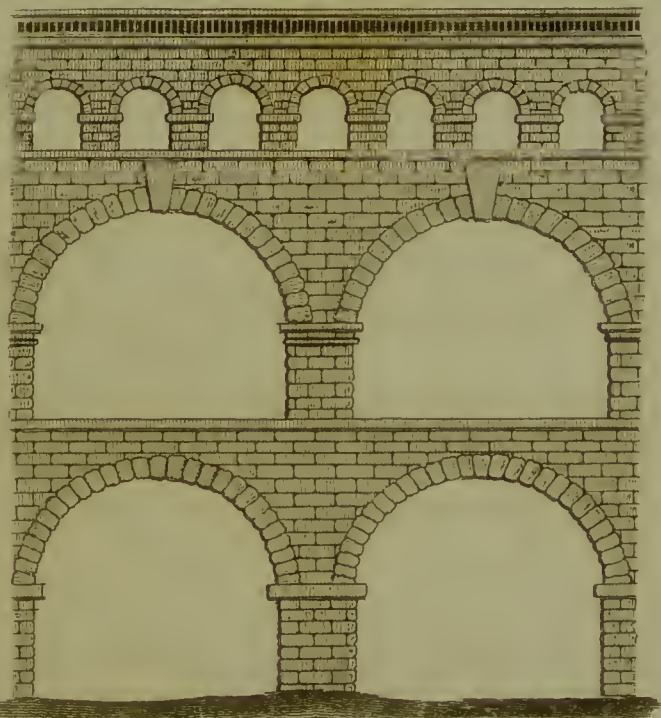
2. AQUA CLAUDIA.



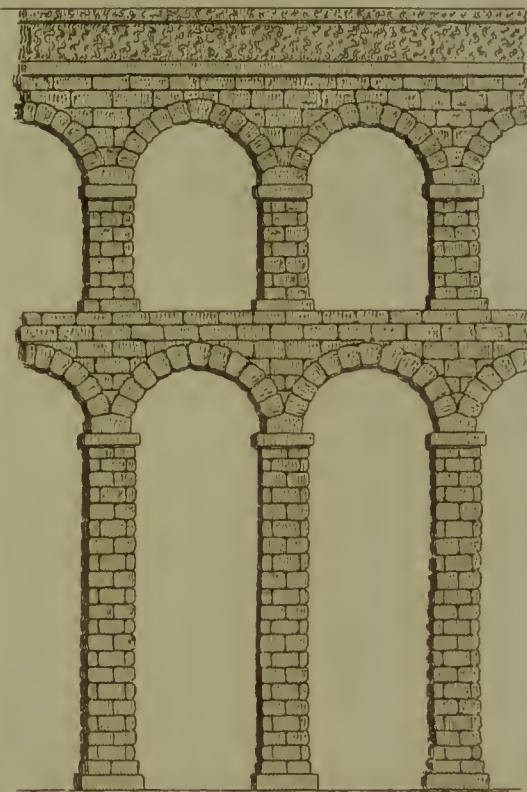
3. AQUEDUCT OF PORTA MAJOR.  
AT ROME.



5. BRIDGE OF GARD. *p. 104.*



6. SEGOVIA IN SPAIN. *p. 253.*



4. AQUEDUCT OF THREE CANALS.



7. BRIDGE OF BRIOUD. *p. 47.*



*F. Audinet sc.*





7. Profusion of pediments, and pediments of various forms, such as curves, semi-circles, arcs of circles, advancing, receding, &c.

8. Abuse of the rustick.

9. Introduction of low stories, called Mezzonini, and little windows, between the principal stories.

10. The protuberance of columns in the shafts.

11. Multiplication of slips of columns and pilasters, with portions of capitals, crowded together in the angles of edifices.

12. Many more particularities, indicating descent from greatness to pettiness or deformity.

**ARCHITECTURE OF EGYPT.** As to their architecture, says Belzoni (176), I can only say, that it is in conformity with their ideas. They had a notion of returning to life again, after a long period, whence we presume, that they intended to make their edifices last so long, that they might see them again in good preservation.

According to the same author, not only the Dorick and Corinthian, but the Ionick, are presumed to have originated in Egypt. The capitals of the columns of Tentyra, and others at Edfu and Philoe, sufficiently indicate this. Isis is the Io of the Greeks, and it is probable that they who introduced the Ionick order, gave it that name from the temple of the goddess, p. 179.

**ARMOUR.** Leathern, 5; gilt, 51; excessively heavy, 119; of mail, Egyptian, 293.

**ARROW-HEADS.** Of flint, 150; of bronze, triangular in the form of a long cone, with a beard behind each angle, 161.

**ARTS OF THE EGYPTIANS,** various, 88, 89, 294.

*Additions.* Belzoni \* gives the following account of some of them, 172—176 :

*Gilding.* Specimens occur of leaf-gold, beaten nearly as thin as ours. The gold appears extremely pure, and of a finer colour than is generally seen in our own.

*Weapons of war.* It is somewhat singular, that no instruments of war are found in these places; when we consider what a wealthy nation the Egyptians were. What has become of these weapons, I cannot conjecture, for in all my researches I found only one arrow two feet long. At the extremity it had a copper point, well fixed in it, and in the other, a notch as usual, to receive the string of the bow. It had evidently been split by the string, and been glued together again.—*Belzoni*, p. 172.

*Sculpture of Gems.* The beetles or scarabæi found in tombs are of various sorts. Some of them are of basalt, verde antico, or other stones, and others of baked clay. They are scarce, particularly those with hieroglyphs on them, which no doubt contain some particular prayers, or the communication of striking events in the life of the deceased. It is supposed that the Egyptians hung the scarabæus to their necks, when they went to war, but of this we have no clear proof.—*Ibid.*

*Linen manufacture.* The Egyptians were certainly well acquainted with the manufacture of linen, in perfection equal to our own; for in many of their figures we observe their garments to be quite transparent, and among the folding of the mummies, Belzoni observed some cloth quite as fine as our common muslin, and very strong, and of an even texture.—*Ibid.* p. 173.

*Tanning and Leather.* They had the art of tanning leather, with which they made shoes, as well as we do. Some of them Belzoni found of various shapes, *ib.* They had also the art of staining the leather with various colours, as well as the Morocco, and actually knew the mode of embossing in it, for he found leather with figures im-

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\* I use his own English, though it is very bad.—F.



pressed on it. He thinks that it must have been done with a hot iron, while the leather was damp. *Belzoni*, p. 173.

*Glass Beads, &c.* They also fabricated a sort of coarse glass, with which they made beads, and other ornaments. *Ib.*

*Enamelling.* Belzoni saw specimens of this art. *Ib.*

*Copper, cast and in sheets; Metallic composition.* They knew how to cast copper, as well as to form it into sheets, and had a metallic composition not unlike our lead, rather softer, but of greater tenacity. It is very like the lead which we see on paper in the tea chests from China, but much thicker. He found some pieces of it covered on both sides with a thin coat of another metal, which might be taken for silver, but he did not believe it to be so. It certainly is a proof of the scarcity of that metal in Egypt, where, in his opinion, it was less known than gold, for it is seldom found, whereas the latter is quite common in the ornaments. *Ibid.* p. 174.

*Carving.* Carved works were very common, and in great perfection, particularly in the proportion of the figures, and though the Egyptians were unacquainted with anatomy [a mistake, as to a certain extent of knowledge in it. *Enc. of Antiq.* i. 462], yet in these, as well as in their statues of marble, they preserve that sweet simplicity peculiar to themselves, which is always pleasing to the beholder. In one of the tombs of the kings Belzoni found two wooden figures, nearly seven feet high, of very fine workmanship. They were in a standing posture with one arm extended, as if holding a torch. They had many other carved works, hieroglyphicks, ornaments, &c. 174.

*Varnishing.* They had the art of varnishing, and baking the varnish in clay with such perfection that Belzoni doubted whether it could be imitated at present. Articles of the best sort of this manufacture were, however, rather scarce, as there are but few to be found whole in the country. Of the inferior sorts, there are great quantities. Indeed the few good ones he met with were all in the great tomb of Samethis, and these were of the most beautiful colour. *Ibid.* p. 174.

*Painting.* The art of painting was but small among the Egyptians, because they had no knowledge of shadowing to elevate their figures; but great credit is due to them for taste in disposing their colours. There is great harmony even in the red and green, which do not always agree with us, and which they knew how to mingle so well, as to produce a very splendid effect, particularly by candle-light. This Belzoni observed before he was of opinion that these colours were from the vegetable kingdom, and thence he could produce a pretty strong proof. The present natives of Egypt who manufacture indigo, make it in cakes of the size of a sea-biscuit, in a very rough manner. Not knowing how to extract the colour from the plant, without mixing it with stone, the cake glitters all over, the light being reflected from every particle. Of this imperfection the ancient Egyptians could not get the better, for whenever there is blue in any of their paintings, which is generally indigo, the same sparkling sand is to be seen as in the modern cakes. *Ibid.* p. 175.

*Drawing and Sculpture.* Their drawings and sculptures are but simple, and systematically done, notwithstanding which, they knew how to impart a certain gravity to their priests, which animates their figures. They knew little or nothing of perspective, and all that was done was in profilé. The wall, or whatever other place was to be ornamented, was previously prepared by grinding it very smooth. The first lines were done in red, by a scholar or one not so expert, for the master examined the outlines, and corrected them in black. Specimens of this were to be seen in the tomb of Samethis. When the outline was complete, the sculptor began his work. He raised



the figure by cutting away the stone all round it. The angles are seemingly turned; and the ornaments in the figures or garments are traced with a chisel, which leaves a light impression. The last was the painter, who finished the piece. They could not find any other colours, than red, blue, yellow, green, or black. The blue is divided into two sorts, the dark and the light. With these colours they adorned their temples, tombs, or whatever they wished to have painted. As there was no colour among these that could imitate the living human flesh, they adopted the red for that purpose. The ornaments were decorated with the other colours; and though so few, they were not all used in the same piece. *Belzoni*, p. 176.

It is not known with what tools they sculpted their figures. In the calcareous stone, the figures have angles so sharp that the best tempered chisel of our own times could not produce the like. It is so hard, that it breaks more like glass than stone; and the granite is almost impenetrable. *Ibid.* p. 180.

*Mode of executing the Sculpture.* [This subject is discussed in the preceding paragraph, but as the arts of Egypt are curious and interesting topics, the following fuller account is added, notwithstanding occasional repetition.] All the figures and hieroglyphicks of every description are sculptured in basso-relievo, and painted over, except in the outlined chamber, which was only prepared for the sculptor. This room gives the best ideas which have yet been discovered of the original process of Egyptian sculpture. The wall was previously made as smooth as possible, and where there were flaws in the rocks, the vacuum was filled up with cement, which, when hard, was cut along with the rest of the rock. Where a figure or other thing was required to be formed after the wall was prepared, the sculptor appears to have made his first sketches of what was intended to be cut out. When the sketch was finished in red lines by the first artist, another, more skilful, corrected the errors, if any, and his lines were made in black to be distinguished from those which were imperfect. When the progress was thus prepared, the sculptor proceeded to cut out the stone all round the figure, which remained in bas-relief, some to the height of half an inch, and some much less, according to the size of the figure. For instance, if a figure was as large as life, its elevation was generally half an inch. If the figures were not more than six inches in length, its projection would not exceed the thickness of a dollar, or perhaps less. The angles of the figures were all smoothly rounded, which makes them appear less prominent than they really are. The parts of the stone which were to be taken off all round the figure, did not extend much further, as the wall is thickly covered with figures and hieroglyphs, and *Belzoni* believed that there was not a space in these walls more than a foot square without some figure or hieroglyphick. The garments and various parts of the limbs were marked by a narrow line, not deeper than the thickness of a half-crown, but so exact, that it produced the intended effect. When the figures were completed and made smooth by the sculptor, they received a coat of whitewash all over. This white is so beautiful a colour, that the best and whitest paper appeared yellowish when compared with it. The painter came next, and finished the figure. There are some exceptions to the practice of painting human flesh red; for in certain instances, when they intended to depict a fair lady, by way of distinguishing her complexion from that of the men, they put on a yellow colour to represent flesh. It cannot be supposed that they did not know how to reduce their red paints to a flesh colour; for on some occasions, where the red flesh is supposed to be seen through a thin veil, the tints are nearly of the natural colour, if we suppose the Egyptians to have been of the same hue as their successors, the present Copts, some of whom are nearly as fair as the Euro-



peans. Their garments were generally white, and their ornaments formed the most difficult part, when the artists had to be employed in the distribution of the four colours, in which they were very skilful. When the figure was finished they appear to have laid on a coat of varnish, though it may be a question whether the varnish was thus applied, or incorporated with the colour. The fact is, that no where else, except in these tombs, is the varnish to be observed, as no place in Egypt can boast of such preservation, nor can the true customs of the Egyptians be seen any where else with greater accuracy.—*Belzoni*, p. 239.

ASSES, used for carrying burdens in Egypt, 250.

ASYLUM FOR DEBTORS, 162.

ATRIUM. Several kinds described, 217.

*Addition.* The tetrastyle Atrium was very like the Tuscan. The only difference consisted in the columns or pillars being placed at the angles of the Impluvium, which supported a roof, et a soulager la porté des poutres, au point ou elles se croisoient. *Mazois*, pt. ii. p. 22. See HOUSES.

AVENUES of Grecian cities, commonly lined with sepulchres, 95.

AVIARY OF VARRO, 54.

BALCONIES. Egyptian, 291.

BARRACKS, Roman, described, 304.

BARROWS. See TUMULI.

BASILICÆ, distinguished from temples by having no cella, 222; annexed to forums, 238.

BASSO-RELIEVO. Finest known specimen, the sculptures of the Parthenon, 33; of an equestrian figure, attended by a youth, borrowed from the Scythians, 193; the most remarkable bas-relief in Greece, 236.

BASTINADO. The punishment represented on Egyptian monuments, 45.

BATHS. Distinguished from temples by having rotundas, 12; colleges of science, &c., 14; near theatres, 121; in Greek houses, 131; warm, made from natural springs, 214; the stoves built of pumice-stone, because it was fire-proof, 261; a large area, surmounted by a dome, and surrounded by smaller chambers, indicative of baths, 298.

BATTERING-RAM, remains of one, 246.

BATTLEMENTS. Edges of rocks cut into battlements, 267; occurring on Egyptian walls, 290.

BATTLE-PIECES, favourite subjects for sculpture and painting, 7.

BEDCHAMBERS. Roman, very small, elegantly painted with tessellated floors, and few, if any windows, or placed very high, 222; particularly contrived to exclude light and noise, 260.

BEDSTEADS, of iron, Roman, 222.

BELLOWS, on Egyptian monuments, 250.

BELLS FOR CATTLE, found at Herculaneum, 118.

BIER, Egyptian, formed like a grotesque animal, 295.

BITUMEN, still extracted in the manner mentioned by Herodotus, 325.

BOATS, Egyptian, described, 83, 294.

*Addition.* Belzoni (380,) thus describes an Egyptian boat. The outer shell, or hulk, was composed of rough pieces of wood, scarcely joined, and fastened by four other pieces, wrapped together by four more across, which formed the deck. There was no tar, nor pitch, either inside or out, and the only preservative against the water coming in, was a kind of weed moistened, which had settled in the joints of the wood.



BOILERS, found at Herculaneum described, 118.

BOLTS FOR DOORS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

Βωμοὶ ἀνθρωπύνοι, what, 111.

BOOKS. Ancient, of Arabick, discovered in Egypt, kept in a sycamore chest locked up, deposited in a cellar, 160; written books among the Egyptians, 292.

BOUNDARY WALLS, very extensive in Greece, 24, 299.

BRACELETS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

BRACKETS, or corbels of human faces, Indian, 90.

BRICKS, not at first laid horizontally, 38; Egyptian, laid in courses, resembling mail armour, 49; oriental use of bricks, common, 69; large and small united, 88; of sandstone, Egyptian, *ib.*; brick-buildings in Magna Grecia, denoting a more recent æra, 145; walls of unbaked bricks resisted engines, but were not proof against water, 149; bricks mixed with columns and epistylia of stone, 196; arches of bricks, on stone piers—the Roman very durable—more valued than stone, in some countries, because insusceptible of decay, 250.

BRIDGES\*, erected as memorials of friends, 1; ornamented with magnificent columns and inscriptions, 12; triangular one in Greece, like that of Croyland, 14, 156; with buttresses only on one side of the current, and floor rising or falling with the arches, 15, with niches for statues between the arches, 20; Roman, of wood, on stone piers, 44; Roman, of only one very light arch, 48; of single arches Grecian, known to be of remote ages by their massive solidity, 57; Grecian, small of only two large blocks, 87; united with an aqueduct, 104; of six arches, Grecian, 135; formed of projecting stones, of very remote æra, 162; magnificent one described, Roman, 172; Roman, erected in honour of Emperors, 247.

BUFFETS, of marble, found at Herculaneum, 119; of stone, with hinges, Egyptian, 292.

BUILDINGS, perforations in, to introduce air and exclude damp, 9; coated with metal plates, 13; Greek, remarkable for nicety of workmanship, 33; and excellent jointing, 43; made of tiles only, Roman, 52; of hewn stones, in the style called *Iso-domon*, i. e. regular courses, the joints above resting on the middle of the subjacent stones, 54; after the Macedonian invasion, known by their regular style, 57; Gaulish style of, described, 68; of small stones and cement, indicative of recent periods, 106; connected by porticoes, 115; of small stones and mortar, the superstructure of large blocks, common in Italy, but very rare in Greece, 136; Indian, resembling the Gothic, 137; Grecian buildings so situated as to be seen in the best point of view, 250; in frames, with a composition made up of pebbles and mortar, 285. See CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, FOUNDATIONS, WALLS, &c.

*Addition.* Ancient buildings are distinguished from the modern, by having large blocks, not small stones. *Dodwell*, ii. 447.

CAGES, of wicker or bamboo, cylindrical with a dome-top, 294.

CAIRNS. Ancient method of making them, described by Herodotus, 193.

CANAL, with subterraneous tunnels, 10; cut through hills, 53; made to join rivers to the sea, 120; vaulted, 233; navigable, left incomplete, when obstructed by rock, 259.

*Addition.* In an hour and twenty minutes from Palaeopoli we came to a large ancient foss, of artificial formation, extending towards the sea, which seems to have been constructed for the purpose of draining off the superfluous waters of the low land, sub-

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\* For Specimens of Bridges, see Plate, p. x.



ject at times to inundation. The stables of Augeus were probably nothing more than the plain, and the great foss the Herculean mode of cleansing them. *Dodwell*, ii. 321.

CANDELABRA, of white marble, Grecian, 85; Roman, 118.

CAPTIVES, represented as standing in rows, their hands tied behind their backs, and ropes round their necks, 46.

CARAVANSARY. *Addition.* Belzoni thus describes one. The inclosure consists of a wall, the form and extent of which he has engraved in plate 33, n. 4. It was built by the Greeks, is twelve feet high, and contained several houses within it for the accommodation of travellers. In the centre was a well, which is now filled up with sand. Around the wall there is a platform or gallery, raised six feet high, on which a guard of soldiers might walk all round. In the upper part of the wall are holes for discharging arrows, similar to those formed in our ancient buildings for the same purpose. The sides of the gallery are built of calcareous stones, and the wall is of bricks. The fort, he thinks, must have been built by one of the Ptolemies to protect the caravans at the time when the trade with India by the way of Berenice and the Red Sea flourished, 306.

CARIATIDES. Only temple known to be supported by them, the Erectheum, 34; taken from Persian prisoners, 261; found in the peristyles of Egyptian temples, 283.

CARRIAGES, wheel placed about the same distance as the modern, 174.

CARTOUCHES. Usual ornaments of Egyptian gates, 181.

CASTLE, Greek, ruins assimilating one, 61; very perfect specimen, 251.

CATACOMBS, ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and mouldings, 254; forming a subterraneous city and labyrinth, 266, 267.

*Addition.* The catacombs and crypts of the first Christians at Rome were originally excavations for finding *puzzolana*, supposed to form the best and most lasting cement. They followed the direction of the vein of sand, and were abandoned when they were exhausted, and oftentimes totally forgotten. Such lone unfrequented caverns afforded a most commodious retreat to the Christians during the persecutions of the three first Emperors. In them therefore they held their assemblies, celebrated the holy mysteries, and deposited the remains of their martyred brethren. For the latter purpose they used niches in the sides of the walls, placed there the body, with a vial filled with the blood of the martyr, or perhaps some of the instruments of his execution, and closed up the mouth of the niche with thin bricks or tiles. Sometimes the name was inscribed with a word or two importing the belief of the deceased. At other times a cross of the initials of our Saviour interwoven, was the only mark employed to certify that the body inclosed belonged to a Christian. *Eustace*, ii. 91. See TOMBS.

CAVES, CAVERNS, annexed to temples, &c., 3; wells within, and steps leading to the former, 15; used for citadels, 124; formed the habitations in the first towns, 125; labyrinths constructed in them, 173; with niches for votive offerings and inscriptions, 194; Nymphæa, divided into chambers, &c., 232; formed of large stones, resting on pillars, &c. 257; with rings in the roof for holding lamps, and seats along the sides, 270; presumed adyta of Isis, 310.

CAVERN-TEMPLES. Indian, 39; of uncertain form there, 57; a grand one described, 79; much resembling the Egyptian temples in plan, 89; Indian mode of making them, 134.

CAUSEWAYS, or *Jetties*, to connect islands with continents, 171.

CEMENT, Roman, as durable as stone, 52; for baths, how made by Greeks and Ro-



mans, 89; charcoal used in cement, 101; walls of earth, Roman, so well cemented as to be as hard as stone, 121; Saracenick very hard, 160.

CEMETERIES. Graves cut in rocks of different sizes, with flat stones for lids, 171. See TOMBS.

CENOTAPH, eulogium annually pronounced from one, 261. See TUMULI.

CHAIR, curious Greek, 143; another curious, inscribed, &c., 160; at the side of the entrances of temples, 235; modern open backed, Egyptian, 289, 294; grotesque, with feet like the legs of a dog, Egyptian, 295.

*Addition.* Marble seats of honour were allotted as places of distinction to persons of eminence. They may be considered sometimes as forming part of the publick monuments of the state. *Walpole*, i. 310.

CHAMBERS, Roman, mere closets, 117. See BED-CHAMBERS.

CHARMS, pretended use of, to open caverns, whence probably derived, 279.

CHERUBIM, CHERUBS, the latter seen on a Grecian vase, 89; Cherubim as described in the Bible, seen on Persian sculptures, 195.

CHESS-BOARD, modern, of Indian origin, 92.

CHEST, of sycamore, ancient, 160.

CHIMNIES. None at Pompeii, 222.

CEILINGS. Greek, singular, 27; Zodiacal, borrowed from India, 92; of stars on a blue ground, Egyptian, 120; of irregular pannels richly ornamented with beams, foliage, &c. Grecian, 170; with zodiacs, 192; with bas-reliefs, 200; Roman, arched, 221.

CISTERNS, in citadels very ancient, 129.

CITADEL and aqueduct the same, 69; caverns annexed to, 148. See ACROPOLIS.

CITIES. No acropolis in some, but wholly within walls, 5; Roman, complete model of, 17; situate on insular tongues of land, 138; upon a hill, the summit encompassed by walls, 144; Roman, plan of, 235; Greek, of a form nearly triangular, with a wall in the plain, from the extremities of which, other fortifications ascend to the acropolis on the hill, 311.

CLANGOR TUBARUM, what, 223.

CLYSIUM, in theatres, what, 223.

COFFINS, wooden; with skeletons in them, found at Babylon, 37; of stone, Persian, 124; depots of stone coffins for sale, 232; of marble, double for two bodies, 262.

COINS, the earliest globular, 5.

COLUMBARIA, not always attached to Roman hypogæa, only inscriptions, 23.

COLUMNS (no order specified), one instance only in Sicily, without flutings, 2; mode of determining whether they were intended for fluting, 3; in Greece, some single blocks, others of more, but the marble never of one piece, with rare exceptions, but in Italy, whether marble or otherwise, often single blocks, 4; Egyptian, the capitals elongated, because length of the shaft was not deemed ornamental, 19; of the age of Constantine, known by shafts fantastically decorated, and capitals overloaded with ornaments, 21; pieces how fastened, 41; how neatly joined together, 43; with the cornice, forming the capitals, 56; Greek, with a capital like the Norman, 58; Egyptian capitals how varying, 66; with flutings without intervals, proof that they were of the Dorick order, *ibid.*; mode of making the flutes, 85; only fluted in the upper part very rare, 170; with pedestals projecting from them, to hold statues, 190; with cavities marked, for what purpose, 195; of single blocks with base and capital, 237; number of, characteristick of Roman cities, 245; with fantastick shafts, Indian, 249;



a peculiar mode of fluting, 254 ; twisted, in Italy, 261 ; triangular, Egyptian, 265 ; of the Pronaos, of greater diameter and height than those of the Peristyle, with capitals varying from the Grecian form, and placed upon vases, exception to the Grecian practice, 266 ; in private habitations, 286 ; deca-hexagonal, or divided into sixteen flat surfaces, instead of flutings, and octagonal with eight surfaces, 311. See COMPOSITE, CORINTHIAN, DORICK, IONICK.

*Addition.* Mazois gives the following account of the introduction of columns into Roman houses: "Lucius Cassius fut le premier qui décoré sa maison avec des colonnes de marbre étranger ; elles étoient au nombre de six, et hautes seulement de 12 pieds. Cette magnificence blâmée alors fut surpassée bientôt par Marcus Scaurus, qui plaça dans son atrium, des colonnes hautes de 38 pieds. Mamurra ne se contenta pas d'employer le plus beaux marbres aux colonnes, qui decoroient sa maison, il en revêtit encore les murailles." *Pompeii*, pt. ii. 9.\*

COMBS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

COMMON OF PASTURE, usual in ancient Greece, 182.

COMPOSITE ORDER, very fine specimen 159 ; without flutings, supposed to be of the age of Dioclesian, 271.

COMPASS, points of the, only twenty-four among the ancients, 31.

COPIA, a term applied to cities where were grand military magazines, 147.

CORBELS. See BRACKETS.

CORINTHIAN COLUMNS, no remains of the order at Corinth, 67 ; columns fluted only in the upper part, 74 ; the Roman capitals of, very rich, 99 ; with elliptical shafts, 171 ; the most ancient capital without volute at the corners, 297.

CORNICES, with perforations for the escape of water from the roof, 87 ; of terra cotta, Grecian, 96 : painted red, to prevent corrosion, 234 ; ornamented with lions' heads, 260.

CORN-MILLS, in Greek houses, 131.

CORONATION, on a stone chair, 37.

COTHON, an artificial port, in the form of an amphitheatre, 141 ; undescribed, 162, 257, 285.

COTTAGES, of wicker work, 159.

COUNTERS, of shops, Egyptian, 83 ; Roman, 222.

COUNTRY-HOUSES, on the edge of the sea, 117. See HOUSES, VILLAS.

COWS, according to ancient monuments, suckled children in Egypt, 118.

CRAMPS, of copper to fasten blocks of columns, 173 ; run in with lead, 234.

CROMLECHS, German, 49 ; an imitation of Egyptian structure, 84 ; within stone circles, assimilations in India, 91 ; according to Dr. Clarke, an old tomb constructed in the Cyclopean style, 146 ; both cromlechs and rocking-stones, Indian, 249.

CROSS-LEGGED SITTING, probably a Greek fashion, 57, 121.

CROSS, MALTESE, seen in Egyptian buildings, 271.

CROSS PATEE, annexed to Greek inscriptions, 73.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, of silver, Roman, 118.

\* Very minute details of the mode of fastening the blocks of columns, &c. may be seen in Dodwell's Greece, i. 313—321.

"Lucius Cassius was the first who adorned his house with columns of foreign marble ; they were in number six, and only twelve feet high. This magnificence, blamed at the time, was very soon surpassed by Marcus Scaurus, who placed in his Atrium, columns thirty-eight feet high. Mamurra did not satisfy himself with using the finest marbles for columns only, he even covered the walls with them."—*Pompeii*, pt. ii. 9.



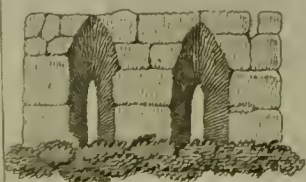




POSTERN GATE, MYCENÆ. P. 166.  
*showing the Summit of an Acropolis.*



TIRINS. P. 307.



SECTION OF THE WALLS  
OF TIRINS.



PLAN OF TIRINS.  
50 Yards.



FORM OF THE  
GATEWAY OF THE LIONS.  
MYCENÆ. P. 167.

*P. Audinet sc.*



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ancient, 7.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, large polyhedric stones, without cement; the second style, called Pseudo-Cyclopean, 1; intermixed in Acropolis, 9; gates without lintels, 10; Cyclopean gallery, *ib.*; excellent specimen in the second style, 48; walls how neatly jointed, 65, 128; style of Tyrins and Mycenæ in Italy, 66; in Italy, at bottom polygons, the upper stones in courses, 68; in the Tirynthian style, Greece, 79; Tirynthian style, imitated with smaller stones, 95; in Italy, courses of very large square and regular stones, some very long, filled up in places with others very small, 100; description by Sir William Gell of the various styles, the long stones not anterior to the age of Epaminondas, 128, 129; style coeval with Epaminondas, horizontal layers of stones somewhat irregular in their sizes and angles, 143; last style, stones oblong, in courses without mortar, 149; the galleries and gates distinguish the early Cyclopean, 165, 166; the style, retained in fortresses, whole temples, sepulchres, &c. were formed of more regular construction, 169; the acute and obtuse angles, disused about the time of Alexander, 208; the style succeeded in Alexander's time, by regular masonry, stones not of the same size, and ornamented with stripes or incisions, 213; of long stones in courses, specimen, 223; courses of large and hewn stones, Italian, 246; polygonal, in Italy, with a curious gateway of the same construction, 253; hewn oblong square most common in Italy, 268; first style grandest specimen, 307; the galleries, where occurring, 309.

*Addition.* Colonel Squire's account of this style is the following. He makes only four styles. The most ancient and simple, that in which immense masses of rock, detached from the mountains, are placed upon each other. Their shape being uneven they could not be so united as to form a compact body, smaller stones therefore (as we learn from Pausanias, lib. ii.) were inserted between them, in order that the building might be rendered more solid and secure. The walls of Mycenæ and Tyrins are constructed in this manner. The latter seem to be the most ancient, because at Mycenæ the sides of the stones are in some degree squared and adapted to each other. Many may be found in both these fortresses, equalling a cube of six feet in the blocks. The next and most ordinary mode is the polygonal; the polygons being grooved and adapted with the most scrupulous nicety. In one instance, Salona, formerly Amphissa, one of the stones has thirteen sides. Instead of placing them rough from the quarry in the wall, they worked the stone according to the shape in which it happened to be detached, into straight and smooth sides, so that when jointed together, these stones produced a very great degree of solidity in the masonry. This polygonal style was disused about the time of Alexander. *Dodw.* i. 504. [The Plate, fig. 2, 3, shows this style.] In the third style, the stones were placed in horizontal courses, but occasionally, by descending below or reaching above the line, they varied from regularity. The joints were sometimes at an angle with the horizon, and frequently perpendicular. [This style is shown in the gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, p. 167.] Of the fourth style, Phyle in Attica, and the temples at Athens, are specimens. The stones have no cement, but are squared and jointed. Sometimes iron cramps with lead were used [see Herodian's description of the walls of Jerusalem] an ancient fashion of the East.

The first style seems peculiar to Tyrins and Mycenæ [not wholly so. F.].

The second and third style appertain to the fortified places of Grecia Proper, as well as the Peloponnesus.—*Walpole*, i. 318, 319.

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\* PLATE OF CYCLOPEAN MASONRY.—Fig. 1. Postern Gate at Mycenæ (described in p. 166), showing the summit of an Acropolis.—Fig. 2. Form of the Gateway of the Lions at Mycenæ.—Fig. 3, 4, 5, View, Plan, and Section of the Walls of Tyrins (see p. 307).



*The Cyclopean in Italy.* The finest Cyclopean remains in Greece (says Mr. Dodwell) are the walls of Tyrins and Mycenæ, but they are both inferior to the more gigantick structure of Norba in Latium, which was a Pelasgian colony. Several other Pelasgick cities, whose wonderful ruins still remain in the mountainous districts of the Volsci, the Hernici, the Marsi, and the Sabini, exhibit walls of equal strength and solidity with those of Argolis. *Dodwell*, ii. 251.

A work intituled, "An Account of the Cyclopean towns in Italy," is quoted in Mr. Upham's *Rameses*, but it could not be found by me. A series of plates in folio, published at Fierenze, and confined to Cyclopean remains in a certain part of Italy, is cited *seriatim* in this work. A very singular polygonal gateway at Segni is the most curious, 253.

The following remarks on the Cyclopean Masonry of Italy, are kindly communicated to me by Sir R. C. Hoare:

*Etruria.* Before we enter on a discussion of Roman antiquities, our attention must be attracted to those of Etruria; from the downfall of which Rome received its grandeur, &c.

Sic fortis Etruria cessit  
Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma.

Whilst the antiquities still existing at Rome and in its neighbourhood are visited by every traveller, few have the curiosity to explore those of much more remote date in ancient Etruria, now composing a part of the Florentine territory. In this district we find many examples of the ancient style of building, especially in the massive construction of walls, which have since been called Cyclopean, probably from the immense size of the stones employed in the structure; of these there are fine examples at Volterra, in the Porta-del-Arco; at Saturnia, Ansedonia, Populonia, and more especially at Rusellæ [see *ROSELLE*, p. 249], where some of the stones measured nine feet by six; at Cortona also, there are fragments of Etruscan architecture in the old city walls; and in the vicinity is a curious specimen of stone architecture, in a fabric called "La Grotta di Pitagora," constructed, like the city walls, with stones of an immense size, put together without any cement. Near Perugia there is also a very curious cavern, constructed with very large uncemented stones, and an inscription in Etruscan characters, which has been mentioned in the "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca," by the Abbate Lanzi.

The Cyclopean styles obtained from the Heroic Ages to the time of Alexander. Of the styles which succeeded, see *AGIA EUPHEMIA*, 5; and *PLATEA*, 213.

DEASUIL, DRUIDICAL, Asiatick, 77.

DEFILES, fortified, 1.

DEMOS. Regularly constructed walls, extensive foundations, tiles, and small stones, (indications of a Demos, 9.

DICE. Of four-sided prisms, Indian, 92; found at Herculaneum, some loaded, 118.

DIONYSIUS, EAR OF, 269.

DIPTICHS, curious, described, 36.

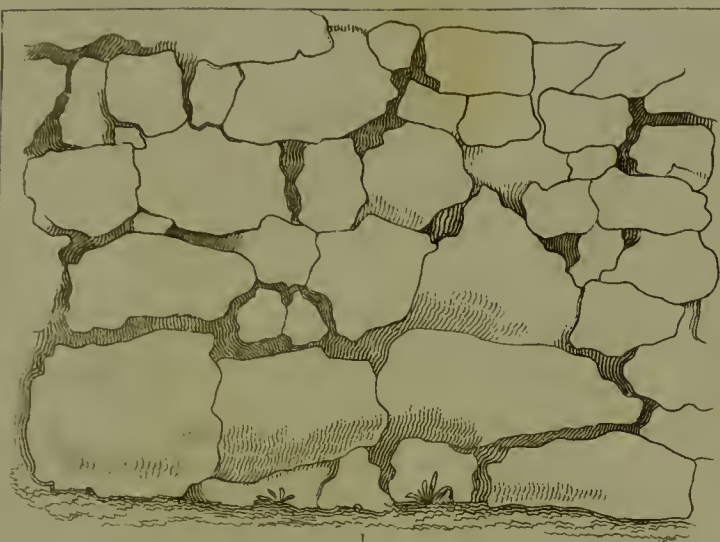
DISTYA, or double-roofed sepulchres, described, 171.

DOCKS. Apertures formed in a rock, 271.

DOGS, held by a *lyam* or thong, Egyptian, 45; with collars, Egyptian, 224.

DOORS, with architraves and windows over them, Egyptian, 100; of granite, Egyptian, 107; publick decrees engraved on the jambs, 123; Grecian, fastened by ropes, 130; doors and windows, diminishing upwards, Greek and Roman, 155; folding, Cyclopean, 167; and Egyptian, 288; false doors, 201; Roman, very low, 221; names





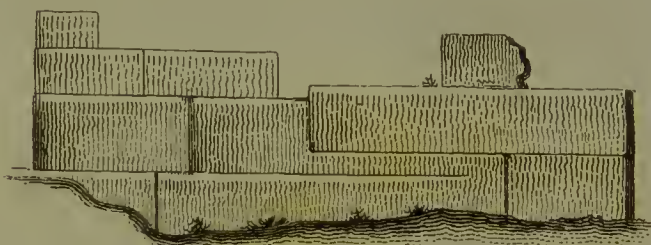
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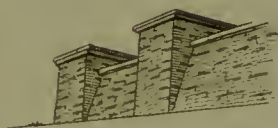
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6 ARCH AT RHINIASSA: *from Hughes's Albania*



5 S E SIDE OF THE LOWEST TOWER.



7. TOWER OF THE ACROPOLIS.



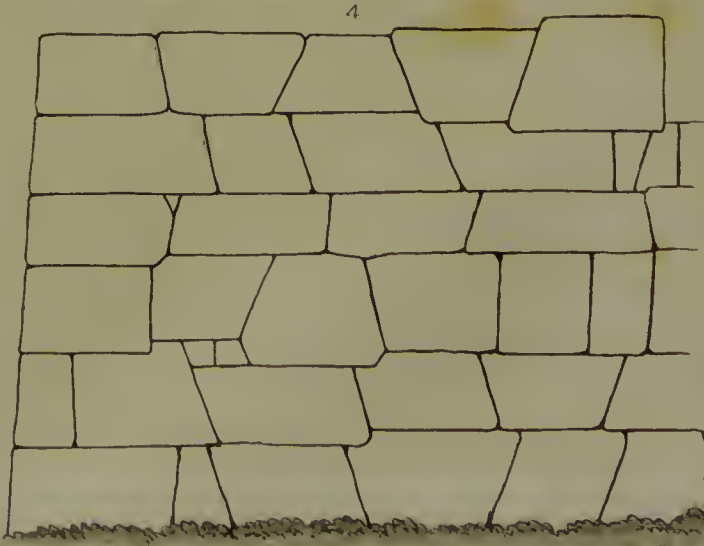
8. GATE 60 FEET WIDE.



4



3



1, 2, 3, 4 Cyclopean Styles. *from Dodwell's Greece.*  
5, 6, 7, 8 *from Gell's Athens.*





of the occupiers of houses inscribed on the door-posts, Roman, 222; of vast size, resembling the trilithons of Stonehenge, 203, 276.

*Addition.* Mazois (Pompeii, i. pl. xix.) has engraved a marble door on a large scale.

**DORICK ORDER.** Columns upon pedestals, rare instance of, 7; with attick bases, Roman, 8; without bases or pedestals, the ancient style, 27; doorways diminishing upwards, 33; the columns of this order distinguished from others by having flutings without intervals, 66; shafts of one block, the diminution beginning at the bottom, only four diameters high, and the architrave on a single stone, from centre to centre of the columns, the most ancient style known, 67; best styles at Athens and Magna Grecia, 112; columns too meagre for the intercolumniation, and entablatures too high and heavy, bad Roman style, 112; of small proportions, and only fifteen flutings, 138; entablatures of prodigious size, *ib.*; flutings of, distinguished from the Corinthian, by having the edge of the fluting flat, instead of sharp, 138; columns how fastened, 157; slender with meagre epistylia, and capitals too small for the height, 174; largest known, seven feet three inches diameter, 179; with twenty-four flutings, the general number being twenty, 185; the genuine style never adopted by the Romans, 186; *Podia* or substructions annexed to all the Dorick temples of Italy and Sicily, 187; only fluted in the upper part of the shaft, 234; only at top and bottom, 234; without bases, resting on the stylobate, 255; with only sixteen flutings, 264; with a singular capital, viz. the *Hypotrachelium* or annulet, in the middle of the echinus of the capital, instead of being under it, 264; very short columns, without pavement, architraves, friezes, or cornices, tokens of the first æra of the order, 302; columns, constructed so as to contain cippi or inscribed slabs, 315; not bevelled, but so contrived, as to have a polygonal surface, *ib.*

**DRAGON OF ST. GEORGE**, whence probably derived, 83.

**DRESSER or COUNTER**, Egyptian, 83.

**DRIVING** by women for husbandry purposes, 294; by warriors in cars, 289; both Egyptian.

**DROMOS**, or Spartan stadium, described, 261.

**DRUIDS.** Costume of, 161; later Druids had probably architectural temples, *ib.*; college of, with a wood and temple of the Sun annexed, 252. See **DEASUIL**.

**DUMB WAITER.** Table, like one, Egyptian, 295.

**EAR-RINGS**, found at Herculaneum, 118; of the age of Homer, ornamented gold, 129.

**EARTHWORK**, in Italy, square, with earthen ramparts, and many divisions and fosses, fortification of a town, 248.

**EATABLES**, various, found at Herculaneum, 118.

**EGYPT.** See **ARTS OF EGYPT**.

**EMPLECTON** of *Vitruvius*, (small stones, united with cement, and coated by blocks) occurs in Greece, 75, 155; though denied by him.

**ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT**, heavy one of good effect in colossal orders, 2; Corinthian, generally a fourth of that of the column, or ten diameters, 93; a Dorick one of prodigious size, 138; Entablatures superseded by arches in the time of Constantine, 246; fine effect of an entablature, 253.

**EPISTYLIA**, over the columns of the angles, jointed diagonally, never practised by the Greeks, 185.

**ERGASTULUM**, for imprisoning slaves, a *sou'terrain* only lighted by a narrow window, 63.

**ETRURIA.** See **CYCLOPEAN MASONRY**.



- FARM-YARDS, or *Stathmoi*, Grecian described, 127.
- FAVISSÆ, Roman, what, 164.
- FETTERS, in the Portici Museum, 119.
- FIGURES. See ROOMS, TOMBS.
- FIRE-ALTAR, Persian, described, 204.
- FIRE-TEMPLE, a narrow tower, Persian, 204.
- FISHERY, Egyptian, 83 ; mode of fishing, Egyptian, 224.
- FISH-PONDS, for *Murenæ*, surrounded by walls, and worked in the sea, the water being admitted through bronze lattices, 196 ; fish-ponds annexed to temples, 224.
- FLAIL. Egyptian, 294.
- FLINT. See ARROW-HEADS.
- FLOOR, of plaster, 53 ; moveable, 86 ; of the cella in temples, always raised above that of the portico, the Parthenon being the only exception, *ib.* ; with labyrinths or tables represented on them, for playing an ancient game, 221.
- FLUTES, of ivory in pieces, found at Stabia, 262.
- FORGE, Egyptian, described, 84.
- FORTRESSES. Persian, described, 24 ; Cyclopean, excellent specimen, 48 ; with no doors below, 54 ; Grecian how like the British, 55, 78 ; Grecian, very strong one, 72 ; with triple walls, 79 ; Persian, 137 ; Grecian, destroyed purposely by the Romans after the capture of Corinth, *ib.* ; fine specimen, 149 ; another, 178 ; famous Roman one, 183 ; Grecian, placed on strong natural positions, and their forms described, 194 ; to defend passes, *ib.* ; the most perfect existing specimen, 207 ; with large subterranean passages for sallying under protection of the fort, 268 ; with only one entrance, approached by a difficult and winding path, 275 ; eminences, crowned with simple forts, 310. See HILLS.
- FORUMS, at Herculaneum described, 116 ; at Pompeii described, 222 ; with Basilicæ annexed, 238 ; of Cyclopean work, 309.
- FOUNDATIONS, of Greek buildings very deep ; artificial one described, 4 ; angles of one block instead of two, Grecian, 58 ; Roman and Grecian, how differing, 136 ; of smaller stones than the superstructure, Grecian, 165.
- FOUNDRY, Roman, for casting copper, described, 151.
- FOUNTAINS, beautiful ancient one described, 58 ; caverns, 68 ; oracular, 196 ; form of one at Rome, 243.
- FRIEZES of terra cotta, Grecian, 96 ; metal accessories annexed to friezes of marble, 212.
- FUNERALS, Egyptian described, 83, 109.
- GALLERIES, subterranean, annexed to oracles, 69 ; Cyclopæan, where occurring, 309.
- GAMES, among the Egyptians, represented, 109.
- GARDENS, within walls, surrounded by a canal, 117 ; with ponds in the middle, surrounded with beds, and porticoes, or boxes, like our tea-gardens, 118, 262 ; laid out with walks, in the form of a gridiron, 218 ; with a bath or basin in the middle, 219 ; with porticoes for riding in, and places of residence, 242.
- GATES, of cities, inscriptions on them, 16 ; of a temple, accompanied with niches, 36 ; *dipyla*, where the road branched off in two directions, 267 ; pointed one Cyclopean, 309.
- GATEWAYS, between round towers, which had square basements, supporting pedestals for statues, 13 ; of a pyramidal form, 153 ; square at the outer, and pointed in the inner side, 157 ; peculiarity of one at Mycenæ, 164 ; so situated, that the right arms of assailants because unprotected by the shield, should be exposed to the attacks of the



besieged, 169, 267 ; flanked by round towers, and provided with a portcullis, 175 ; of cities, with both foot and horseway under one arch, 216 ; Cyclopean, curious, 259.

*Addition.* As places of judicature, and their situation in a recess, for better defence, see the Encyclopædia of Antiquities.

GLASS, Greco-Egyptian, 24 ; very hard, painted, &c. 118 ; very green, 219 ; used for windows, 219, 221.

GRANARIES, subterranean, &c. 319.

GRIDIRON, of iron, found at Herculaneum, 118.

GROTTOES, with niches, temples of the Nymphs, 10 ; Egyptian, resembling fronts of a temple, with columns, cornices, &c. 258 ; Etruscan sepulchres, 273.

GUILLOCHE, at the base of columns, 234.

GUITAR. Egyptian instrument, the presumed archetype, 295.

GYNÆCONITIS, of Greek houses, had a court of three porticoes, 217. See HOUSES.

HAIR-PINS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

HARBOURS, shape of, &c. 26 ; formed by moles, and towers, contiguous to the bay, 60 ; Roman, with a fort in the centre, 102 ; formed by projecting moles, leaving only a small entrance for ships, 141 ; with moles formed by substructions, 145 ; substructions erected to form harbours, 224 ; moles, formed of arches, like a bridge, 225. See COTHON.

HARLEQUIN, *costume of*, occurs on Egyptian monuments, 296.

HARMI. See TILES.

HARPS, curious form of, 295.

HELMETS, for processions, 179.

HEROES, *monuments of*, crowned with garlands or festoons, 121.

HESPERIDES, fable of, whence derived, 45.

HIEROGLYPHICKS, no æra to be determined from their appearance or not, 230.

HILLS, cut into terraces, supported by vaults, 51 ; in the middle of cities, crowned with a fortress, 54 ; triangular, favourite sites of forts, 251.

HINGES, found at Herculaneum, &c. 118, 262.

HIPPODROME. Known by the form and circular shape of the east side, 180 ; same as the stadium, Egyptian, 291 ; distinct from the stadium, Greek, 297 ; a magnificent elliptick area surrounded by an immense coilon, 301.

HORSE. Persons standing before a horse, led by a boy, emblematick of Conquerors, 301.

HOUSES. Greek, small, with numerous semicircular seats about them, 35 ; towers, as described by Diodorus, 38 ; Egyptian, very small, description of, 46 ; Carthaginian, oblong square, &c. 53 ; Gallo-Roman, oblong, &c. 59 ; paved with large bricks, walls painted, chambers mere closets, beds in alcoves, rooms entirely dark, very many of only one story, &c. 117 ; country-houses on the edge of the sea, *ib.* ; summer-houses circular, pierced with windows on all sides, *ib.* ; pavements in the pattern of a rose, *ib.* ; Grecian, basement story, consisting of stables and offices, 128 ; Greek, plan of, 130 ; dunghill in front of them, *ib.* ; spare-rooms for strangers, Grecian, *ib.* ; halls in them, with places for seeing and hearing what passed, 131 ; baths in them, *ib.* ; subterranean, 148, 244, 246 ; of the Cyclopean era, built of small stones and tiles, 167 ; houses of the first inhabitants of Latium, 216 ; Roman, plans of, &c. *ib.* ; of the poor had no atria, 217 ; *Insulæ*, what, *ib.* ; if irregular, the habitations of mean persons, *ib.* ; Gynæconitis of Greek houses, *ib.* ; *prostas* or parastas, what, *ib.* ; Roman, of a tradesman, *ib.* ; houses of Pansa and Sallust, 218 ; with pseudo-viridaria, or mock



gardens, *ib.*; halls of our own houses, borrowed from the Roman *atria*, *ib.*; particular description of those at Pompeii, 220, 221; of even three stories, Roman, 222; at Syracuse, very small, 271; of Thebes, four stories high, 285; Egyptian, squares with chambers on the sides, 286.

*Addition.* Under Herculaneum and Pompeii are given full accounts of Roman Houses; and under Ithaca, of those of the Greeks. The following further illustrations are taken from Mr. Wilkins's Vitruvius, sect. iv. pp. 242—248.

*Roman Houses.* "The *Cavædium* was one of the courts of a Roman house, generally surrounded by a covered passage, having the middle area exposed to the air. There was, however, a kind of *cavædium*, termed *testudinatum*, in which no part was left open. The commentators upon Vitruvius have for the most part confounded the *atrium* with the *cavædium*, because in the description of the Tuscan *cavædium* the porticoes are said to be formed by throwing beams across the *atrium* from its opposite sides. The word *atrium*, however, can only allude to the court, around which the porticoes are constructed, and not to the *atrium* properly so called. But what does away with the identity of the *atrium* and the *cavædium*, is the account given by Pliny of his Laurentine villa, in which they are mentioned as distinct courts of the house," p. 242.

*Plate I. sect. 4.*, represents the section through the *cavædium*, termed by Vitruvius, *displuviatum*, the porticoes of which he tells us were roofed in a different manner from those of their *cavædia*. *ib.*

*Plan of a Roman House, from sect. 4, pl. ii.* "We have before alluded to the difference of opinion which exists as to the nature of the *atrium* and *cavædium*. Some authors have contended that the *atrium* formed part of the house, and that the *vestibulum* was the court, which presented itself on entering from the street. Others on the contrary make the *atrium* the great court itself, and the *vestibulum* the portico immediately in front of the entrance into the court. Although Vitruvius speaks of the *vestibulum* in general terms, he gives no account of its situation in the houses of the Romans. He mentions the *vestibulum* amongst those parts of the Greek houses which constitute the *andronitis*, where it seems to mean the part corresponding to the *pastas* of the *gynæconitis*. The word *atrium* in its general signification seems to mean an area, comprehended between four walls, and would therefore be equally applicable to the great court of the house, or to any apartment of considerable dimensions under cover. In this sense it is frequently used by the Latin poets. The author of the *Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum* has discussed the subject at some length, and is of opinion, that the *atrium*, properly so called, was a great court, surrounded by porticoes, corresponding to the *aula* of a Greek house. There cannot be any doubt but that such was the *atrium* of Vitruvius, because the dimensions which he assigns to some are too considerable for any apartment in the habitation of an individual." \* 242.

"On the right and left of the *atrium* were the *alæ* or wings, which were covered porticoes. Within these sometimes were the *cellæ familiaricæ*, or apartments for domestic purposes. In these porticoes statues were placed. The *culina*, or kitchen, was sometimes an *atrium*, or modern farm-house. The *tablinum* was entered from the

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\* The learned Editors of the *Pompeiana* say (p. 147.) that *atrium* is supposed to be the term for the whole area, included within the four walls. In p. 175 they make the *atrium* and *cavædium* one and the same apartment; and what they, from Vitruvius, denominate the five kinds of *cavædia*, Mazois (pt. ii. 22, 23.) from the same author, calls *atria*; indeed in the *Pompeian Remains*, no two distinct rooms appear as the *atrium* and *cavædium*, which, according to Mr. Wilkins, ought to be the case.

† PLATE OF CYCLOPEAN STYLES, from *Dodwell's Greece*, *Gell's Ithaca*, and *Hughes's Albania*.



*atrium*. The peristyle of the *gynæconitis* is directed to be made of greater extent transversely than the width measured in the direction of the house."

The *exedra* and *bibliotheca* are represented in the plan under the porticoes of the *cavædium*, because, although Vitruvius does not inform us in what division of the house they were placed, he mentions the *cavædium* among the parts which the clients and friends of the proprietor were at liberty to enter uninvited; hence it is probable, that these being public apartments were seated in this court; the *triclinia*, or common eating-rooms, on the contrary, being amongst that part of the house, which could not be approached by any except the persons of the household, unless when expressly invited.

"Besides the *triclinia*, there were grand banquetting rooms called *oeci*, for publick occasions. Of these one kind was termed Corinthian, another Tetrastyle, the third Egyptian, and the fourth kind Cyzicene. The *oecus* in the plan before us, is supposed to be of the latter kind. It has doors in the centre of the ends, and windows in the walls on the right and the left, looking upon the gardens, in compliance with the mode of construction described by our author. In the plans also given of a Roman house, all the several kinds of *oeci* are introduced. It seems more probable however, that there was but one large banquetting room in the generality of houses; for, although several varieties are mentioned, it does not follow that they were all to be found in the same palace. We might with equal propriety suppose, that the four kinds of *cavædia* were several courts of the same house."

"Vitruvius is altogether silent upon the use to which the apartments in the upper floor were destined. It is generally allowed that they were almost wholly appropriated to sleeping rooms and store-chambers. He mentions stair-cases, but does not point out their situations." 246.

Plan of a Greek House, from the same.

"The Greeks had no atrium, but instead of it was a passage, called *thyroreum*, by which the peristyle was approached. On the side of the portal opposite the entrance was a kind of vestibule, called *pastas*, on the right and left of which were apartments, severally termed *thalamus* and *amphithalamus*. Beyond these were *oeci*, or halls of a square form, in which the mistress of the family was accustomed to employ herself and her household in the occupation of spinning and weaving," 247.

In the first peristyle were the *triclinia*, in daily use, and the apartments of the domesticks. This division of the house was called *gynæconitis*. In the south portico of the great peristyle, which was termed *andronitis*, were the *cyzicene oecus*, and *pinacothecæ*. In the eastern, the *bibliotheca*; in the western, the *exedra*; and in the northern, the great *oecus*, or banquetting-room. The *hospitalia*, consisting of *triclinia*, and sleeping-rooms, appropriated to strangers, were situated on the right and left of the great *oecus*.\* There were likewise courts or passages attached to the *hospitalia*, and called *Mesaulæ*.

In the same work, plate v. is the supposed ichnography of the palace of the Odyssey, of which palace another plan is given from Sir William Gell in p. 130. Some differences also appear in the Pompeiana, where there is an account of the Greek houses.

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\* The situation of the principal chambers for visitors, near the halls of our ancient castles, seems thus to have been of early origin.



It is evident from the plans given in this work (see Plate, pp. 217, 219, that houses were not all alike in the ichnography and construction; and that the variations from Vitruvius, found in remains, are owing to that circumstance. The various plates of the houses of Pompeii, added to these plans, will, however, it is hoped, give as much information on the subject, as can reasonably be expected in a work not professedly written upon the particular subject alone.

*Subterranean houses.* Strabo mentions caverns at Spelunca, now Sperlonga, at the foot of mount Cæcubus, on the promontory near the south extremity of the Lacus Fundanus, about sixteen miles from Terracina, which contained magnificent and sumptuous villas. No trace now remains. *Eustace*, ii. 403. [See this work, 148, 244, 246, postea.]

*HYPÆTHRAL.* See *TEMPLES*.

*HYPOGÆA.* See *COLUMBARIA*. Egyptian, sepulchral described, 146, 293; sepulchres of this kind famous for furnishing ancient vases, 154; a magnificent one described, 321. See *SEPULCHRES*, *TOMBS*.

*INCERTUM* of Vitruvius. Polygons with unequal sides, 234.

*INKSTANDS*, found at Herculaneum, 118.

*INNS*, Roman described, 220. See *KARAVANSARIES*.

*INSCRIPTIONS*, decyphering by nail-holes, uncertain, 47; day of the month without the year on some of them, 321.

*Addition.* Minute rules concerning them cannot, of course, be given here, as the subject would require a volume. A short remark may be of use, viz. that the occurrence of an H or Ω shows the inscription not to be of very remote date. M. Choiseul Gouffier says (*Voyage Pittoresque*, ii. 154.) “L’Omega, et sans doute les autres lettres longues, n’étoient donc pas admisés dans cette ville à l’époque ou cette medaille fut frappée; on sait qu’elles n’existoient point dans l’ancien alphabet Grec, et qu’elles ne furent introduites à Athenes, au moins dans les monumens publics que sous l’archontat d’Euclide l’an 403 avant I. C. Il paroît que déjà depuis plusieurs années ces double lettres dont le besoin se faisoit sentir avoient été adoptées dans l’écriture courante, et peut-être même dans quelques inscriptions gravees pour des particuliers, mais elles ne furent employées dans les decrets et les monumens qu’après l’expulsion des trente tyrans.”\*

*INSERTUM*, in building, stones of different shapes, but nicely joined, 95.

*INSTRUMENT*, Egyptian, with a shepherd’s crook at top, and spade at the bottom, 289.

*INSULÆ.* Houses detached from one another, the street going between each, 217.

*INTERCOLUMNIATION*, among the Greeks, invariably greater in width than the diameter of the column, 186; the most regular and graceful, two diameters and a quarter of the column, 152.

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\* “The omega, and, without doubt, the other long letters, were not admitted into this town, at the epoch when this coin was struck. We know that they did not exist at all in the ancient Greek alphabet, and that they were not introduced at Athens, at least into the publick monuments, till under the archonship of Euclid in the year 403 before Christ. It should seem, that for many years afterwards these double letters, the want of which was felt, had been adopted in current writing, and perhaps even in some inscriptions sculpted for individuals, but they were not employed in decrees and monuments till after the expulsion of the thirty tyrants.”



INTERMENT. The ancients never placed one body upon another, 190.

IONICK ORDER, finest existing specimen of the column, 34; bases of square blocks, &c., 86; volutes and ornaments very beautiful and different from others, 178; fine specimen, the columns fluted, and capitals exquisitely designed, 251.

ISINGLASS, used for windows, 221.

ISODOMON, stones in regular courses, the joints resting on the centres of the subjacent stones, 54.

ISOPSEPHES. Occurrence of these verses, 199.

*Addition.* The Isopsephes consisted in verses, which made the numeral letters of every line correspond; e. g. suppose they chose the number 3,000 for the first line, then each of the following lines was to produce the same sum. Some of these inscriptions have been found at Pergamus. The shortest is as follows:

ΔΙΑΤΑΓΕΙΣΑ ΙΔΙΑΓΝΩΜΗ	ΑΥΞΑ.
ΑΙΑ ΙΣΙΔΟΤΟΣ Ο ΠΡΑΟΣ ΙΔΙΑ	ΑΥΞΑ.
ΓΕΟΜΕΤΡΗΣ	ΑΥΞΑ.
ΙΔΙΗ ΔΕ ΙΣΗ ΚΑΔΗ ΜΕΤΙΟΤΗΤΙ	ΑΥΞΑ.
ΕΤΙΜΗ ΘΗΤΗ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ	ΑΥΞΑ.

i. e. in virtue of a particular decree, Alieus Isidotus, Geometer, distinguished by his sweetness, has been justly honoured for his moderation and his goodness. At the end of each verse is engraved the number 1461, which each of them contains. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, ii. 169, 170.

IVORY, flute of, 262.

KEYS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

KITCHEN, the most ancient known, 126; Roman, 219.

KNIVES of steel, found at Herculaneum, 118.

Κρυπτα. See TOMBS.

Κωμοπολεις, walled villages, Grecian, 211.

LABYRINTHS, of Crete, a subterraneous excavation, full of irregular passages, terminating in caverns, 68; Egyptian, of three thousand chambers, one half above, the other below, 118; constructed in caverns, 73; site of that on Mæris might be discovered by excavation, 284.

LACE, entirely of gold, found at Herculaneum, 118.

LADDER, stationary one, formed by holes made in rocks, 194; modern, Egyptian, 293.

LAMPS, found in Sicilian tombs, 259.

*Addition.* Common in Roman tombs, but rare in those of Greece. *Enc. of Antiq.* ii. 920.

LANTHORNS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

LATCHES OF DOORS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

LEBETES, or caldrons, for ornamenting acroteria, 179.

LECTIONARY, couch for the gods, found at Herculaneum, 118.

LETTERS, Egyptian, the enchorial characters, probably derived from India, 18.

LETTERS, for marking (i. e. stamps), found at Herculaneum, 118.

LIGHT-HOUSE, Roman, ornamented with columns, 48; ruins of two, 172; tower with an iron, whereon to hang a light, Egyptian, 224.

LIONS, of marble, indicative of a demos, 6; common in Attica, 123; in couchant postures, perhaps placed on graves, 158; placed upon sepulchres, in spots where



battles had been fought, 168; designated, when placed on or near gates, a watch or guard, 168; left in Greece by the Genocse, 272; placed on tombs, as symbols of heroes and warriors, 298.

LIONS' HEADS, water-spouts, Grccian, 87; jessant de lis, as in heraldry, Indian, 90.

LITUUS, occurs on Egyptian monuments, 18.

LOCKS, found at Herculaneum, &c., 118, 262.

LOGEION, or THYMELE, a chair or throne, common in Greece, 58.

MACHINES, for raising large stones, known to the ancients, 164.

MAGAZINES, vaulted for grain, 101; cut in a rock, 163.

MAIL ARMOUR, Egyptian, 293.

MAP, curious one of inarble, described, 36.

MEASURES, found at Herculaneum, 118.

MEMNON, statue of, subterranean sounds, one explanation of, 292.

*Addition.* The best solution is probably that ascribed to Hero of Alexandria, in his *Pneumatica*, and given in a little work of high merit just published, compiled by Robert Stuart, Civil Engineer, and entitled "Anecdotes of Steam Engines," 16mo. pp. 5, 6.

Μεσοπύργοι. See Πύργοι.

METOPES, reason why some were less than others, 264.

MILLIARIES, with holes at top for libations, 321.

MILL-STONES, Egyptian, described, 196.

MINES, of silver, Greek, 142.

MITRE, perhaps originated from the pointed cap of the Egyptians, 208.

MONOLYTHS, intended for the Adytum of Egyptian temples, 17; one twelve feet long and three wide, 73; formed like a modern sentry-box, 77, 158; another large one, 109; an upright parallelogram with a window and a square compartment within, hollowed out of the stone, 208.

MONOPURGIA, single tower forts, to guard passes, 173, 233.

MORTAR, not usual in Greek buildings, 30.

MORTARS, for grinding, found at Herculaneum, 118.

MOAICK PAVEMENTS. See TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.

MUMMIES, different sorts of, 89; chiefly found at Sakara, 247.

*Addition.* Belzoni's account of Mummies is very minute and valuable. He saw none standing. They were laid together in horizontal rows. Some were sunk into a cement, which must have been nearly fluid, when the cases were placed on it. The lower classes were not buried in cases. They were dried up by exposure to the sun. No gum nor any thing else is to be found in them. The linen in which they are folded is of a coarser sort, and less in quantity. They have no ornament about them of any consequence, and they are piled up in layers, so as to crowd several caves, excavated for the purpose in a rude manner. No mummies of animals are to be found in the tombs of the higher sort of people, while few or no papyri are to be found among the lower orders, and if any occur they are only small pieces, stuck upon the breast with a little gum or asphaltum. In the same spot where he found mummies in cases, he found others without, and in these, papyri are most likely to be met with. He remarked, that the mummies in the cases have no papyri, at least he never observed any. On the contrary in those without cases, they are often found. It appeared to him that such people as could afford it, would have a case to be buried in,



upon which the history of their lives was painted. Those who could not afford a case, were contented to have their lives written on papyri, rolled up and placed above their knees. Even in the appearance of the cases there is a great difference, some excessively plain; others more ornamented; and some very richly adorned with figures, well painted. The cases are generally of Egyptian sycamore; apparently that was the most plentiful wood in the country, as it is usually employed for the different utensils. All the cases have a human face, male or female. Some of the large cases contain others within them, either of wood or plaster painted. The inner cases are sometimes fitted to the body of the mummy; others are only covers to the body in form of a man. Women are distinguishable from the men by the beard and breast, like that on the outside. Some of the mummies have garlands of flowers, and leaves of the acacia or sunt tree, over their heads and breasts. This tree is often seen on the banks of the Nile above Thebes, and particularly in Nubia. The flower, when fresh, is yellow, and of a very hard substance, appearing as if artificial. The leaves also are very strong and high dried, and turned brown, but still retain their firmness. In the inside of these mummies are found lumps of asphaltum, sometimes so large as to weigh two pounds. The entrails of these mummies are often found bound up in linen and asphaltum. What does not incorporate with the fleshy part, remains of the natural colour of the pitch, but that which does incorporate becomes brown, and generally mixed with the grease of the body, forming a mass which, on pressure, crumbles into dust. The wooden case is first covered with a layer or two of cement, not unlike plaster of Paris, and in these are sometimes cast figures in basso-relievo, for which they made niches, cut in stone. The whole case is painted, the ground generally yellow; the figures and hieroglyphicks, blue, green, red, and black. The last is very seldom used. The whole of the painting is covered with a varnish, which preserves it very effectually. Some of the colours were in Belzoni's opinion, vegetable, for they are evidently transparent, pp. 169, 170.

*Supposed Mummies of Priests.* The next sort of mummy he thinks to have been appropriated to the priests. They are folded in a manner totally different from the others, and so carefully executed, as to show the great respect paid to these personages; the bandages or straps of red and white linen intermixed, covering the whole body, and forming a curious effect from the two colours. The arms and legs are not included in the same envelope with the body, as in the common mode, but are bandaged separately, even the fingers and toes are preserved distinct. They have sandals of painted leather on their feet, and bracelets on their arms and wrists. They are always found with their arms across their breasts, but not pressing it; and though the body be bound with such a quantity of linen, the shape of the person is carefully preserved in every limb. The cases, in which mummies of this sort are found, are somewhat better executed, and Belzoni saw one that had the eyes and eyebrows in enamel beautifully executed in imitation of nature. He found eight mummies all untouched since they had been deposited in their resting places. The cases lay flat on the ground, facing the east, in two equal rows, imbedded four inches deep in mortar, which must have been soft when they were put into it, for when he had them removed, the impression of them remained perfect, pp. 170, 171. The cases were all painted; and one had a large covering thrown over it, exactly like the pall upon the coffins of the present day. Some mummies had new linen, apparently put over the old rags, which proves that the Egyptians took great care of the dead, and even for many years after their decease, 223.



Mummies of the lower orders are only covered with simple teguments, and smeared over with a composition which preserved the muscles from corruption. *Light*, 10.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

NAILS, found at Herculaneum, 118 ; of bronze, composition of, 163.

*Naos ἐν παραστασι*, what, 86.

NAULON, or Charon's fare, found in coffins, 267.

NAUMACHIA, remarkable one in Greece, 272.

NECKLACES, found at Herculaneum, 118 ; of the age of Homer, of surprising workmanship, adorned with curious figures of Sirens, 129.

NICHES, images of death in some of them, 17 ; cut in rocks with steps to ascend to them, 172 ; supposed for idols, Egyptian, 181 ; for whole length statues, 189.

NORAGIS, treasure so called, 182.

NURSING, Egyptian, the women employed, sat straddling, 119.

OBELISKS, denoted entrances of grand buildings, 12 ; machinery used for raising them, 64 ; with pedestals, in India, 90 ; one with two broad sides, only not equilateral, 100 ; a kind of one in two stories, 103 ; the oldest in Egypt, 113 ; a columnar needle with fourteen sides, and bearing three tigers on the top, Indian, 136 ; of one solid stone, but small, 239 ; supposed votive offerings, 238.

*Addition.* The following extracts and abstracts are taken from a work, entitled, "*De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum, auctore Georgio Zoege Dano*," fol. Rom. 1797.

*Name of, &c.* "Isque loquendi usus nunc obtinet ut metas quascunque quadrilateras sensimque gracilescentes dicamus obeliscos. Sed quo veterum narrationes, recte intelligantur opus visum est monere obeliscos veteribus, dici eos tantum quos magnos vel medios hodie vocare solemus, reliquos autem stelas ; quanquam contendere nolim cunctas Ægyptiorum stelas ad hanc figuram fuisse formatas,"\* p. 129.

What the ancient Egyptians called them is unknown, p. 129. Kircher and others think that the Egyptians called them by a word signifying "fingers of the sun," *ib.* Pliny's definition of the origin of them is admitted, but "inter veteres nemo scriptum reliquit a verum similitudine vocatos fuisse obeliscos Egyptios ; et Diodorus ubi lapidem Semiramide erectum, cujus una latitudo quinta pars erat universæ altitudinis a figura obeliscum dictum fuisse scribit, ad vocis significationem neutiquam videtur respexisse. Fieri potuit, ut Ægyptium vocabulum quo appellari solebat hæc stellarum species, ejusmodi efferretur sono, ut Græco homini in mentem revocaret *obelous* vel *obeliskous* ; fieri et potuit ut nomen istud aliquo modo involveret radiorum significatum."† 130. [Bryant's definition is confuted. There are other suppositions, but not sustained by proof.]

There were no trilateral obelisks among the Egyptians, 133. There is no certain

\* "This method of speaking now obtains, that we call all quadrilateral *metæ* declining gradually upwards, obelisks : whereas to understand the ancient writers correctly, it is worth while to observe, that the obelisks of the ancients were only those which were large or of middling size (magnos vel medios) but the rest they called *stelæ* ; although I do not contend that all the *stelæ* of the Egyptians were in figure obeliscal."—P. 129.

† "Among the ancients no one has left it in writing that the Egyptian obelisks were denominated from a resemblance of spits. And Diodorus, where he writes, that a stone, erected by Semiramis, of which the breadth was a fifth part of the whole height, was called from the figure an obelisk, seems by no means to have had regard to the Greek signification of the word. It may be, that the Egyptian word, which designated this kind of *stelæ*, might, from its sound, recall to the mind of a Greek, *obelous* or *obeliskous* ; and it may be, that this term might in some measure include the signification of rays."



rule concerning the figure and symmetry of obelisks. Kircher's account (*De Obelisco Pamphylia*, p. 52,) is fanciful, 135, 136.

*Use, &c.* The use of obelisks is not related by the ancients, except that they were offered to gods, for presents. Pliny, who is obscure on the subject, has been supposed to say that they were used as gnomons, "de ingente horologio in pavimento circum obeliscum concinnato (156), in hoc omnes conveniunt quod diebus umbrarum ope metiendis obeliscus inservierit in campo Martio" \*. 157.

Obelisks not to be confused with *stelæ*, appertaining to tombs (69), for they had no relation to funeral monuments, 170.

The obelisks were merely memorial stones, in the beginning, without characters or letters inscribed, but afterwards were ornamented and inscribed, sometimes with historical, sometimes with scientifick, sometimes with religious matters. Sometimes they were placed in courts of temples, sometimes in caves or adyta, sometimes upon tumuli, or on any other place which famous events had rendered memorable to posterity. Afterwards, when they were thought the chief ornaments of temples, two of them were commonly placed before the doors or entrances, 174.

*Egyptian mode of making them.* "Designabant Ægyptii colle stratum obelisco idoneum; complanabant fossoriis instrumentiis superficiem et latus; dein scalpro incidabant sulcos aliquos sive canales ad definienda latera opposita, quibus ad certam profunditatem excavatis cuneorum ope de rupe revellebant obeliscum. Ita fecisse eos ex lapidinarum vestigiis prope Syenen existentibus, collegit Pocockius (p. 118. note i.) similique ratione hodie quoque in Gallia Septentrionali excidi graniti frusta, longa pedes quadraginta quinque, latos octodecim docet Goguetus, † 185.

Chamuleis impositi ergatarum subsidio trahebantur ad fluvium dein navigio ad quodvis Ægypto oppidum deferebantur; rate littori firmiter alligata et ponte facto de trabibus validis ab extremo littoris margine vel a gradibus in rupe incisis, usque in ratem pertingentibus, quodlibet pondus cylindris suppositis in ratem transferri poterat, ‡ 185.

*Machines used, &c.* That the machines used for elevating the blocks were the same as those of modern architects, we learn from Ammianus Marcellinus, and the "Anaglyphæ in Stylobate Obelisci Theodosiani," 186..; but our author does not doubt that the Egyptian nation, so practised and so eminent in building; "gradatim adinvenisse mechanices compendia, cylindros, rotas, ergatas, trochleasque et alia forte quæ in tantâ cæli morumque distantîâ nulla conjectura assequi possumus, § 187."

\* "From the great horologe, made in the pavement around the obelisk. In this all agree, that the obelisk in the Campus Martius served for measuring the time of day by the aid of its shadows."

† "The Egyptians used to make out in a hill a stratum fit for an obelisk; levelled the surface and sides with digging tools, then with a chisel (*scalprum*) cut some furrows or channels to define the opposite sides, which being exeavated to a certain depth, by the aid of wedges they tore the obelisk from the rock. That such was the method Pocock shows, from vestiges existing in quarries near Syene, and by a similar method still practised in France, pieces of granite are cut forty-five feet long and eighteen broad, as Goguet informs us."

‡ "The obelisks being placed upon sledges, by the aid of workmen were dragged to the river; afterwards by water-carriage conveyed to any town of Egypt. A vessel (*rate*, perhaps better translated *raft*) being firmly tied to the shore and a bridge made of strong beams from the extreme edge of the shore, or from steps cut in the bank, reaching as far as the *ratis*, any weight, by means of rollers, could be transferred to the vessel or raft."

§ Our author does not doubt but that the Egyptians had invented all the compendia of mechanics, viz rollers, wheels, eranes, screws, and perhaps other things, which in such a distance of climate and manners, we cannot by any conjecture ascertain.



*The Egyptian Obelisks had no bases.* "Stylobatarum loco humilibus plinthis contenti opere multo minore statuerunt obeliscos. Opus non erat ut suspensum extolleretur saxum, sed, aggere a terrâ lapidibusve facto trahendo efferebatur, usque dum basis immineret foramini in plintho excavato, dein funibus cacumini circumligatis, trochleis ergatisque ritè dispositis et turre e trabibus constructâ regione, modico operarum numero attollebatur, atque ubi ad perpendicularum esset erectum pondere suo subsidebat in foramen plinthis."\* 187.

In carving the figures, the Egyptians seem to have used the same tools as the moderns, 189.

Belzoni saw an obelisk *with a pedestal*, 356.

Eustace notes, that obelisks were placed by the Romans principally in the neighbourhood of an imperial sepulchre, or amidst the ruins of a circus. ii. 7.

OBSERVATORY, erected over a well, &c. Egyptian, 265.

OCTANGULAR COLUMNS, occurring in Egypt, but not Egyptian, 107; at least Roman, 311. See COLUMNS.

OCTAGON BUILDINGS. Temple in Italy, 35; in Greece, Roman, 49, 88; Gaulish, 68, 161, 198, 321; proved to have been treasuries, 177.

ODEA, situated on the left hand coming from the theatre, 94.

OLYMPUS. Assembly of the gods here, whence derived, 180.

ORACLES, subterranean galleries, 69, or HIERA, Adyta, precincts, &c. 121; a niche with an aperture, 172; concealed rooms annexed to them, 306.

ORCHARDS. Greek, 131.

ORRERY, of glass, found at Herculaneum, 119.

OVEN, (*Dutch*), found at Herculaneum, 118; a common oven very ancient, 125.

PACKING GOODS, Egyptian mode of, 183.

PAINT for the face, found at Herculaneum, 118.

PALACES, Egyptian, 286. See FRONTISPIECE, described, 287.

PALANQUINS, Egyptian use, 291, 294.

PANNELS, with mouldings, archetype of, Egyptian, 119.

PANNIERS, Egyptian, very large, shaped like a dice-box, 256.

PAPYRUS, growing in Sicily, 271.

PARAPETS, bored in grooves for pouring down melted lead, &c., 269.

PASTURE, common of. See COMMON.

PASTRY MOULDS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

PAVEMENTS. Very few tessellated pavements in Greece, 15; of the pattern of a rose, 117; of herring-bone work, 152; tessellated described, 176; tessellated not symmetrick, 221; first instance of Roman, 224; composed of various coloured pebbles, so strongly cemented, as to be sawn in block, and resemble marble, 274; tessellated, varying from the usual pattern, 321.

*Addition.* Annexed to the *Italica* of La Borde, Paris, atlas fol. 1802, are "*Recherches sur la Peinture en Mosaïque chez les Anciens*, &c." of which the following

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\* "The Egyptians being contented with low plinths, instead of *stylobates*, erected their obelisks with much less trouble. There was no need that the stone should be elevated in suspension, but it was dragged along a causeway made of earth or stones, until the base impended over a hole made in the plinth, then the ropes being tied round the top, and the engines rightly disposed, and a tower of beams constructed opposite [*e regione*, says our author, but evidently round it, to prevent fracture by falling] it was elevated by a small number of workmen, and when it was raised to the perpendicular, subsided by its own weight into the cavity of the plinth."



is an abstract: "shells, feathers, pieces of bark, metals, stuffs, &c. formed among the savages, the first species of painting. It is specially among the orientals that this passion for magnificence shewed itself most, and this passed from their clothes to their furniture." p. 78. "C'est à cette époque, que l'on peut marquer l'origine de la mosaïque, dont il est déjà parlé dans le iv. livre de Rois (l. iv. c. 24. v. 16.) ou l'on voit que Nabuchodonosor emmena mille fabricants en mosaïque de Jerusalem à Babylone lors de sa première incursion dans la Palestine, et plus loin dans la description du festin à Assuerus (Esth. c. i. v. 6.) on remarque entre autres richesses des lits d'or, et d'argent, placés sur un pavé composé de pierres précieuses, imitant la peinture par la variété de leurs couleurs. Les Indiens avoient aussi un temple, dont le pavé étoit fait de perles, rangées d'une manière symbolique. Les maisons des Sabéens et de Geréens dans l'Arabie étoient toutes incrustées d'or, d'argent, d'ivoire, et de pierres précieuses; mais les Perses et les Assyriens surpassoient tous les autres dans ce genre de magnificence; et il est probable, que les Grecs recurent d'eux cette invention, tant par les commerçants Phéniciens, que par leur colonies qui commençoient à s'établir en Asie. Ils appellèrent ce genre d'ouvrage\* lithostroton, de λίθος pierre, et στρατος pavé, qui par la suite eut plusieurs dénominations différentes suivant ce qu'il représentoit et la matière dont il étoit composé. Les Grecs n'eurent d'abord que de pavés peints, auxquels ils substituèrent ceux-ci, suivant Pline. 'Pavimenta originem habent apud Græcos elaboratâ arte picturæ ratione, donec lithostrota expulere ea.' Ils étoient composés de simples *tesserae*, et non de petits cubes de verre, comme suppose Furietti. C'est de cette espèce de mosaïque en pierre, que parloit le poëte Nilus, et qu'étoient composés les pavés du célèbre Sozus, cité par Pline. On a cru retrouver un des ouvrages de cette artiste dans les colonnes du capitol, mais elles n'en sont vraisemblablement qu'une copie postérieure de très longs temps. Cet art devint général dans la Grèce. Athénée parlant du luxe de Demetrius de Phalère, décrit la richesse des pavés de son palais. Galien, rapportant le trait de Diogène, qui craché sur la figure d'un homme, qui lui montrait sa maison, ajoute qu'il s'en excusa sur ce qu'il lui étoit impossible de trouver une place plus sale nulle-part, les murs étant ornés de peintures superbes, et le plancher parqueté de petits cubes précieux. Cette sorte de magnificence étoit si recherchée, qu'on se servoit même pour orner les vaisseaux. Hieron, Roi de Syracuse, en fit construire un, on toute la fable d'Iliade, se trouvoit représentée avec de petites pierres; ce vaisseau, ouvrage d'Archimède, fut donné en présent à Ptolémée, Roi d'Egypte, et fournit peut-être l'idée d'un autre du même genre, qui fut construit par Ptolémée Philopator; et on se trouvoit entre autres recherches une grotte, décoré de figures en mosaïque. Cet art parvint des Grecs aux Romains, avant la guerre des Cimbres; suivant Pline commença à être fort en vogue que du temps de Sylla."† The use of glass became com-

\* Ce n'est guère que vers la quatorzième siècle que ce mot de *Mosaicum* ou *Mosaicum* fut en usage; et même celui de *Musivum*, dont il dérivé, n'est jamais pris par les anciens pour les pavés, mais seulement pour les décorations des colonnes et des murailles.

† "It is to this epoch that we may ascribe the origin of the Mosaic, of which mention is made in the 4th book of Kings (l. iv. c. 24. v. 16.), where we see that Nebuchadnezzar brought a thousand workmen in Mosaic from Jerusalem to Babylon, after his first incursion into Palestine; and afterwards, in the description of the feast of Ahasuerus (Esth. ch. i. v. 6.) we remark, among other riches, beds of gold and silver, placed upon a pavement composed of precious stones, imitating painting by the variety of their colours. The Indians had also a temple, the pavement of which was made of pearls, arranged in a symbolical manner. The houses of the Sabæans and Geræans in Arabia were all incrustated with gold, silver, ivory, and precious stones; but the Persians and Assyrians surpassed all the others in this kind of magnificence, and it is probable, that the



mon in the age of Augustus, and pavements were so complicated as to take different denominations. There were four principal kinds, viz. *Sectilia*, made of pieces of marble cut in large compartments; *Secta*, nearly like our parquets of marble; *Tesselata*, or *quadratoria*, composed of tesserae or small cubes of glass or marble; and the *Vermiculata*, or the same tesserae, but named from the design. In the later ages the new and old religions were mixed together in the designs. David and Goliath appear in some. The Christian monogram accompanies a figure of Neptune in another. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, when the art was almost forgotten, Andrew Taffi learned it from a Greek named Apollonius, who worked at the church of St. Mark of Venice, and became the founder of the modern mosaick. 71—85.

PAVILIONS, or pleasure houses, 217.

PEBBLES, split, used for walling, the split side outwards, 318. See PAVEMENTS.

PELISSE, the modern, an old Egyptian costume, 294.

PERCH, moveable, for storks, Egyptian furniture, 294.

PERFORATIONS. SEE BUILDINGS.

PERISTYLE, formed by two orders, elevated one over the other, called the most rich of all, 113.

PERSEPOLITAN WRITING, 200. Some account of, 265.

*Addition.* Sir Robert Kerr Porter says, “the learned Grotefund, in his Appendix to Heeren, in speaking of these characters observes, ‘that the elementary forms of the cuneiform writing are only two, the wedge and the angle being totally devoid of curves. The general directions of the wedges are with their points downwards, or towards the right; others in perpendicular, horizontal, or sloping positions. The rectangles have always one direction, their points being constantly turned towards the right. These simple characteristic marks mark how an inscription ought to be held, showing that it follows a horizontal, not a perpendicular line. Indeed the strokes so frequently drawn between the rows of characters sufficiently show this rule, though there

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Greeks received from them this invention, as well by Phenician Merchants as by their Colonies, which began to be established in Asia. They called this kind of work \* *lithostroton*, from *λίθος*, a stone and *στρατος*, paved, which in the end had many different denominations, according to the subject of the representation, or the material of which it was composed. The Greeks had only, at first, painted pavements, to which they substituted these in question, according to Pliny. ‘Pavements of elaborate art, by means of painting, have their origin among the Greeks, until tessellated floors expelled them.’ They were composed of simple tesserae and not of small cubes of glass as Furieti supposes. It is of this kind of Mosaick that the poet Nilus spoke, and of which were composed the pavements of the celebrated Sozus, quoted by Pliny. One of the works of this artist is thought to have been discovered in the doves of the capitol, but they are probably only a very ancient copy of them. This art became general in Greece. Athenæus, speaking of the luxury of Demetrius of Phalera, describes the riches of the pavements of his palace. Galen, mentioning the anecdote of Demosthenes, who spit upon the figure of a man, who was showing him his house, adds, that he excused himself by observing that he could not find a more dirty place any where, the walls being adorned with superb paintings, and the floor inlaid with small precious cubes. This sort of magnificence was so *recherchée*, that it was even used to ornament ships. Hieron, King of Syracuse, built one, where all the story of the Iliad was represented with small stones. This ship, the work of Archimedes, was given as a present to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, and perhaps furnished the idea of another of the same kind, which was built by Ptolemy Philopator; and there was found among other curiosities (*recherches*), a grotto decorated with figures in Mosaick. This art came from the Greeks to the Romans before the war with the Cimbri, according to Pliny, but began to be in vogue only in the time of Sylla.”

\* “It is only about the fourteenth century, that this term *Musaicum* or *Mosaick* came into use; and even the word *Musivum*, from which it is derived, is never used by the ancients for pavements, only for the decoration of cupolas and walls.”—Thus *La Borde*.—The modern *Mosaick* is distinguished from the ancient tessellated work by being shaded. F.



are exceptions in compliance with any peculiar form of the tablet of the inscription; for instance, round the windows at Persepolis, and in small cylinders, where the letters appear on an upright column. According to M. Grotefend there exist three kinds of these letters or characters, all of which are to be seen at Persepolis and Mourgaub (*Pasargaudæ*), in every distinct piece of sculpture, where an inscription is found, and there it is always repeated thrice, each repetition being in one of the three distinct species of characters, though all of the same genus. The positions of the inscriptions are usually one under the other, or side by side, and commonly corresponding word for word. This style of inscribing the same words or matter in three different characters or languages appears to have been very general over the East. We find it in the antiquities of Egypt, &c. The three species of cuneiform characters are distinguished by the greater or less multiplication of the two fundamental forms, and also their positions. The first species or alphabet, contains the greatest mingling of the fundamental forms and positions; the second shows more horizontal wedges and fewer angles than the first, and is distinguishable from the third by possessing fewer sloping wedges, and none which cross each other. The third shows more sloping wedges than the second, and also admits their crossing. *Sir R. K. Porter's Persia*, ii. 418—420.

PERSPECTIVE, consulted by the ancients, who lengthened figures according to their distance from the eye, 238.

PHALICK WORSHIP, whence derived, and when introduced into Greece, 19, 232.

PHAROS, a square tower, 101. See LIGHT-HOUSE.

PICTURES, in fresco, upon the inward walls of temples, 116; subjects of, 324.

PIGEON HOUSE, Egyptian, described, 224.

PILLARS OF MEMORIAL, in honour of wise and virtuous men, a Greek custom, 111.

PINS, found at Herculaneum, 118.

PLATE, GOLDEN, found at Herculaneum, 118.

PLATING of silver upon iron, found in a Celtick kistvaen, 147.

PLINTHS, at the lower part of the bases of columns, not ancient, 30.

PLOUGH, PLOUGHING. Egyptian mode of ploughing described, 83, 250; plough, Egyptian, curious, with two perpendicular wedge-formed blades on the handle, 295.

PODIA. See DORICK ORDER.

POLYANDRIA, barrows of the killed in battle, 298.

POMÆRIUM, sepulchres in, 259.

PONDS, surrounded by galleries, Egyptian, 60; for swimming, 97; entirely constructed of masonry at Herculaneum, 117. See GARDENS.

PORPHYRY, an unknown green kind, 98.

PORTALS, immense, 276. See DOORS, GATES.

PORTICOES, connecting buildings, 115; for philosophical or rhetorical lectures, schools, &c., 223; open, Grecian, 302.

PORTS, united to cities by long connecting walls, 196; Roman 223. See COTHON, HARBOURS.

POTTERY, of black varnish and white with brown spiral lines, very ancient, 166; with a silvery or pearly varnish, Roman, not an invention of the 15th century, 223.

PRIESTS, living in colleges annexed to temples, and holding grazing farms, 36, 139; had apartments around temples, Egyptian, 260.

PRISONS, that of Socrates, 29; in quarries, 270.

PROPYLÆA, of Athens, 32.

PRYTANEUM, what, &c. 266.



**PSEUDO-CYCLOPEAN.** The second polygonal style, 1.

**PSEUDO-PERIPTERAL.** A compound of the apteral and peripteral, 7; a peculiar temple of this kind, 186. See **TEMPLES**.

**PSEUDO-VIRIDARIA,** mock gardens, 218.

**PURAITHEIA,** fire altars, lighted by invisible means, 3.

**Πύργοι, Μεσοπύργοι** of Diodorus, what 111.

**PYRAMIDS,** of bricks, flat and lumpish, the angles curved, Egyptian, 100; Grecian, 143, 211, 231; obeliscal and conical, Egyptian, 156; in stages or stories, Egyptian, 157; merely barrows of architectural construction, 226; sepulchres, 227; temples connected with them, 229; Indian temples, pyramidal, 232.

**PYRGOS,** modern Greek, like the fortified houses of Scotland, 159.

**QUARRIES,** had shafts to admit air, 20; how worked by the Egyptians, 25; by the Greeks, 198. See **PRISONS**.

**QUAY,** Egyptian, 72.

**REAPING,** Egyptian, described, 83.

**RESERVOIRS** for water, Egyptian, 24; subterranean in Italy, 50; arched over, &c. Carthaginian, 53; formed of galleries in arcades, at the four corners holes for entrance of the water, 101; the famous one at Misenum described, 159; several together, 264; the Roman, oblong squares, with arches, supported by pillars, an aperture to admit the water, and another to take away the waste, a stair-case to descend into them, and a sluice to empty them, and carry off the mud, 274.

**RIDING.** Egyptian, as the modern Turks, with the knees parallel to the pommel, 224.

**RINGS,** found at Herculaneum, 118.

**RINGS FOR HOLDING KEYS,** ancient, 60.

**ROADS.** Roman, decorated with various buildings, &c., 20; Roman, with foundations of blocks, 23; paving them recorded by inscriptions, 66; paved of moderate sized rough stones like modern cities, Grecian, 87; composed of large flags, Roman, 101; of large flat stones, supported on each side by a pavement about a foot high, of the time of the Roman Republick, 102; finest in all Greece, 124; rocks in them, curiously hewn into channels, Grecian, 137; paved with large stones, Grecian, 149; Greek roads paved with large square blocks, not polygons, as the Roman, 263; when cut through rocks, with resting places for the feet of horses, and prevention of slipping, 280.

**ROCK-BASINS,** annexed to a temple in Greece, 124.

**ROCKING-STONES.** See **CROMLECHS**.

**ROCKS.** The summits flattened and inscriptions on the sides, 16; insculped and ornamented with niches, 131; with chairs on the summit, 131; votive with niches, for offerings, and inscriptions, 192; sculptured, 257; natural pyramids of, perhaps suggesting the latter to the Egyptians, 310.

**ROOF.** Greek one described, 87; with beams of single blocks of stone, 211; arched, with terraces on the top, Roman, 221; composed of marble beams and slabs, Grecian, 234. See **TILES**.

**ROOMS.** Roman, few communicating with each other, 222; figures in gold, silver, or bronze, nailed upon the walls of rooms, 240. See **HOUSES**.

**ROPE-DANCING,** represented in Egyptian tombs, 109.

**RULE FOR MEASURING,** found at Herculaneum, 119.

**RUDDER.** The ancient oar rudder, Egyptian, 19.

**SACRIFICES,** human, Egyptian, 291.



- SCALES AND WEIGHTS**, Egyptian, described, 45, 294, 295; found at Herculaneum, &c., 118, 262.  
**SCARABÆI**, found in Greece, with longitudinal perforations for suspension, 15.  
**SCREWS**, found at Herculaneum, 118.  
**SEA FIGHT**, Egyptian represented 290.  
**SEA-MARKS**, colossal statues supposed to have been made for them, 225.  
**SERAPHS**, as described in the Bible seen in Persian sculpture, 295.  
**SERPENTS**, why painted on walls, 221.  
**SEWER**, first made, 8.  
**SHIELD**, Egyptian, 290.  
**SHOOTING AT A MARK**, Egyptian mode of, 294.  
**SHOPS**, arcades in front of them for shelter, 215; Roman two sorts of, 219; described, &c. 220.  
**SHRINE**, ancient oracular deception of, 22.  
**SICKLES**, formed like scythes, Egyptian, 295.  
**SLAVES**, Egyptian, particulars of, 84.  
**SLEDGES**, Egyptian, smaller than those now in use, 108.  
**SNAKE**, of Esculapius, whence derived, 98.  
**SOFA**, Egyptian, made like an animal elongated, 119.  
**SOCLES**. See **STYLOBATES**.  
**SOLDERING INSTRUMENTS**, found at Herculaneum, 119.  
**SOWING**, Egyptian, a man throwing the seed before him, and walking by the side of the oxen at the plough, 84; a woman sowing corn, holding a basket in one hand, and with the other throwing the seed behind over her head, 294.  
**SPARE-BEDS**, or strangers' rooms, Grecian, 130.  
**SPELAIA**, what. See **TOMBS**, 74.  
**SPHINXES**, found in India, 90; rampant, on the remains at Persepolis, 200.  
**SPOONS**, found at Herculaneum, 118.  
**STADIUM**, joined to the theatres, 4; usual form an elongated horse-shoe, 28; the bed of it on a flat space, 75, 76; between elevations, 93; porticos connected with them, 96; one converted into an amphitheatre, 140; like a long dalé, semicircular at the top, 259; Dromos or Spartan, described, 261; or Hippodrome, Egyptian, 291.  
**STAIR-CASES**, outside a house, very ancient, 126; of very low steps, so that horses could ascend them with facility, Persian, 200; double, that the slaves might ascend to the upper story, without passing the apartments, 260; made defensive by interruptions of plain perpendicular surfaces, in which a few holes alone afforded assistance to the persons ascending, 267.  
**STAMPS**, found at Herculaneum, 118.  
**STANDS for VASES**, Egyptian, 295.  
**STARS or SPOKES**, central ornaments of pannels, 234.  
**STATUES**, in niches, 116; supposed to have been sea-marks, 225; with iron heads, 288.  
**STEEL-YARDS**, found at Herculaneum, 118, 262.  
**STEPS**, Egyptian, 295.  
**STONE-CIRCLES**, assimilations in Greece, 139.  
**STONES**, daubed with red paint, supposition why, 81.  
**STOVES**. See **BATHS**.  
**STREETS**, Roman, running between porticoes, for foot passengers, 115; Roman,



raised with paved footways, 117; running from gate to gate, and dividing cities into equal parts, very ancient, 188; shops and private houses ought not to form the sides of streets, but grand and public buildings, 188; excavated under mountains, 257; with holes in the middle for drawing beasts to put their feet in, 268; narrow and winding, 270.

Stucco, made to resemble rock, 277.

*Addition.* In a dry climate it may equal stone in solidity and duration. Hence its general use in Italy, and its reception even among the ancients, who employed it not only in ordinary buildings, but even sometimes in porticoes and temples. *Eustace*, ii. 3.

**STYLOBATES.** Each stone with a projecting knot, use uncertain, 2; Dorick columns, without bases, rested in a socle, that formed the third row of the stylobate, on which the whole edifice was raised, 255.

**SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES, GALLERIES, VAULTS, &c.** subterranean passages annexed to acropoles, 16; galleries belonging to sepulchres, 50; reservoirs for water, *ib.*; galleries for oracles, 69; annexed to fortresses, Persian, in communication with a river, and probably works, commanding a valley, 77; subterraneous city, 148; passages, annexed to temples, and communicating with the sea, 187; subterranean apartments in acropoles, 335; rooms ornamented, 244; houses, 246; temple, 303; prisons or granaries, 310, 319.

**SUNDIALS.** One found at Herculaneum, described, 119; very curious, Greek, described, 183.

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,** found at Chatelet, 60; at Herculaneum, 118.

**TABLE,** standing on one foot, Egyptian, 294; with a contrivance to lower or elevate the lid, 295.

**TABLETS,** found at Herculaneum, 295.

**TAVERNS,** Roman, described, 222.

**TEA-URNS,** vessels assimilating them found at Herculaneum, 118.

**TELEGRAPHS,** Grecian, described, 206.

**TEMPLES.** Dorick, if of six columns in front, had thirteen on the flanks, an exception of only twelve, 3; no particular rules observed either in the details or general proportions of Grecian temples, *ib.*; of Venus, generally erected in ports or promontories near the sea, 4; with a subterraneous gallery, supposed for the entrance of the priests, 6; Diodorus's account of two modes of building them, 7; pseudo-peripteral defined, *ib.*; hypæthral, *ib.*; in Antis, or *εν παραστασι*, had no cella or peristyle, 8; with foundations of arched work, 18; gates of, accompanied with niches, 36; Indian, caverns, 39; Egyptian, borrowed from India, 46; Indian, of pyramidal form, 49; Nubian, described, 71; in Greece, destroyed by Arcadius and Honorius for repairs of bridges, highways, aqueducts, and city walls, a few being spared for churches, 71; Egyptian, all their forms, &c. to be seen at Elephanta in India, 81; floor of the cella in Grecian temples always raised above that of the porticoes, the Parthenon being the only exception, 86; the only variety of the *ναος εν παραστασι*, described, 86; the simplest form of Grecian temples, 87; temples erected to beautiful women, to whom the title of Venus was given, *ib.*; very rarely composed of irregular stones, but polygons occur, 87; Greek, with an arch in the centre, 88; Indian cavern temples on the Egyptian plan, 89; Egyptian temples and churches, Anglo-Saxon or Gothick, originally borrowed from India, 91; in those of the most ancient dipteral kind, the cellæ never had pilasters, corresponding to the columns, 92; a Greco-Egyptian specimen, showing that the reli-



gion of Egypt and Greece was united, 153; the cella without a door in the back front, rare, except in temples in Antis, and the prostyle, 158; very curious one, like the mouth of a cavern, 178; Egyptian, the size of the stones proportioned to that of the temple, 180; interior of one at Pæstum, different from any known Grecian specimen, 184; hypæthral, generally consecrated to Jupiter, 185; peculiar pseudo-dipteral one, 186; the oldest known specimen, *ib.*; subterraneous passages annexed to them, 187; Podia annexed to all the Dorick temples of Italy and Sicily, *ib.*; Egyptian, fitted for Christian worship, 210; Egyptian, purposely placed on the boundaries of the kingdom, 210; Grecian, standing east and west, an instance to the north and south, 212; Indian, pyramidal, 232; chairs at the side of the entrances, Grecian, 235; Indian, like the naves of cathedrals, 248; hypæthral, 254; one of gigantick construction, 255. See OCTAGON TEMPLES.

*Additions.* The Indian and Egyptian temples are so similar, that the sepoy's in Sir David Baird's army practised their devotions in the Egyptian temples, with all the ceremonies practised in India. 113.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Wilkins's *Magna Græcia* and Vitruvius:

"The different forms or aspects of Temples, which prevailed among the Romans, and were borrowed from the Greeks, are thus enumerated by Vitruvius: the *Naos εν παραστάσει*, or in Antis, the *Prostylos*, *Amphiprostylos*, *Dipteros*, *Pseudo-dipteros*; and the *Hypæthros*, [explained *postea*,] each of which had some peculiar characters to distinguish it from the others." *Magna Græcia*, introd. p. i.

"It appears that the principles, by which the Romans were guided in constructing temples of these various forms, will by no means generally apply, when referred to the temples of the Grecians."

The Roman *Peripteral* temples, according to this author, had six columns in the front, and eleven in the flanks, including those of the angles. Between the peristyle [piazza] and the walls of the cella, was the width of one intercolumniation. The *Dipteral* temples were octastyle in the fronts, and had fifteen columns in the flanks, including the angular columns. A double row surrounded the cella, the walls of which ranged with the columns that were the third in order from the angles of the fronts, so that a space equal to two intercolumniations and one diameter intervened between the cella and the columns of the outward peristyles. The *pseudo-dipteral* resembled the *dipteral* with the omission of the second range of columns, which surrounded the cella. The *hypæthral* temples were decastyle in the fronts; in other respects they were similar to the *dipteral*; moreover there was a double order of columns surrounding the cella within."

"The number of columns in the flanks of Grecian hexastyle-peripteral temples does not appear to have been regulated by the number in the fronts, but by very different considerations, although it is a received opinion of Stuart and others, that the number always exceeded by one, double the number of the columns in the front. The Temple of Theseus at Athens, and two at Agrigentum, may be adduced as examples in which this principle was applied; but on the other hand the Temples of Ægina, Pæstum, Argos, Syracuse, Ægesta, and Selinus, are examples in which its application fails. In all these, with the exception of the first, the number of the columns in the flanks exceeds double the number in the fronts by two or more."

"The Temples of Jupiter at Athens, Olympia, and Selinus, prove it to be equally fallacious, when applied to temples which had more than six columns in the front;



and these are only opposed by the solitary instance of the Parthenon at Athens, where the proportion above stated is certainly preserved."

"The *hypæthral* temples, although represented by Vitruvius as generally, *decastyle*, and uniformly *dipteral*, were either *hexastyle*, *octostyle*, or *decastyle*, and in the first of these cases they could not be *dipteral*." *Introd. ii.*

"Of the *hexastyle-hypæthral* Temples, we have the Temple at Pæstum, and that of Jupiter in the island of Ægina. Of the *octastyle-hypæthral* we have an instance in the temple of Jupiter at Selinus. That of Jupiter at Athens was an example of the *hexastyle-hypæthral*. Vitruvius is erroneous in his account of this last temple. Stuart also mistakes it. It is a requisite of an *hypæthral* temple, that it should be *dipteral*; and *hypæthral* temples were generally, if not univerrally dedicated to Jupiter." *Introduction, p. iii.*

"The Grecian *ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν*, the *prostyle*, and *amphi-prostyle* forms, correspond very nearly in their exterior with the description of their respective forms adopted by the Romans."

"The Temple of Victory, without wings, at Athens, is a very perfect model of the temple *in Antis*, or as it was termed by the Greeks, *ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν*. This temple has three columns between the *antæ*, which terminated the walls of the *cella*. The Doric entablature is continued through the whole extent of the side walls. In temples of this form only, where the Dorick entablature surmounted the walls of the *cella*, could admission be obtained into the *cella* or the sanctuary, through the apertures between the triglyphs."

"The Temple of Ceres at Eleusis was *in Antis*, before the portico was added, which made it *prostyle*." *Ib. v.*

"The number of columns in the flanks of Grecian temples did not bear any settled proportion to the number of those of the flanks." *Introd. xix.*

"The introduction of a second range of columns within the *pronaos*, when the width of the *cella* exceeded forty feet, was not considered necessary by the Greeks, as Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Falconer have supposed." *Ib. xx.*

*Definitions of the Technical Terms applied to Temples, from the Glossary annexed to Mr. Wilkins's Vitruvius, &c.*

*Amphiprostyle.* A temple which has a portico in both fronts. (*See Prostyle p. xli.*)

*Antæ.* The square pilasters terminating the walls of a temple. When a temple had no portico in front, two columns were made to intervene between the *antæ*, and the aspect of the temple was said to be *in antis*. The Greeks call the *antæ* *παραστάδες*, and the temple thus constructed *ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν*. (*See the Plate, fig. 2.*)

*Araeostyle.* An intercolumniation so wide, that only timber could be used. *Mag. Grec. 11, 12.*

*Cella.* The body or principal part of the temple, anciently written *Cela*.

*Decastyle.* A portico consisting of ten columns in front.

*Diastyle.* An intercolumniation, as much as three diameters of the column. *Mag. Grec. 11, 12.*

*Dipteros.* A temple surrounded by a double range of columns. (*See the Plate, fig. 5.*)

*Entablature.* Those members of a portico, which were constructed upon the columns, and consisting of the *epistylum* (the lower of the three divisions, formed by





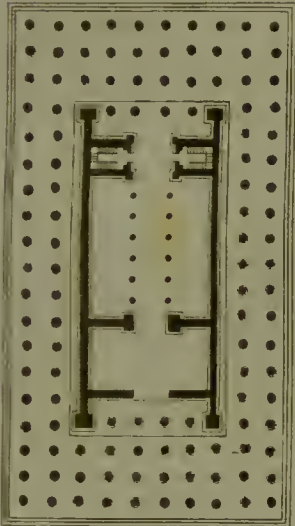
1. PROSTYLE.



2. IN ANTIS.



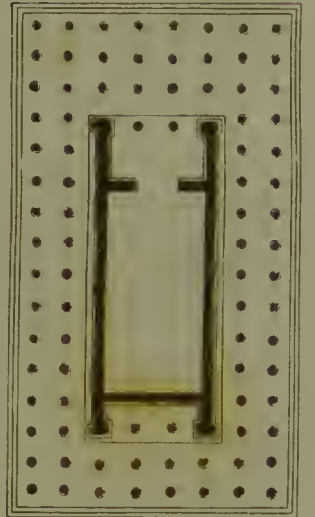
3. HYPÆTHRAL.



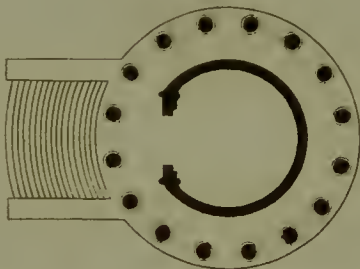
4. TETRASTYLE.



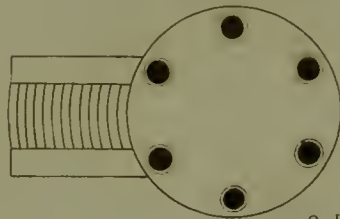
5. DIPTERAL.



6. PERIPTERAL.



7. MONOPTERAL.



9. HEXASTYLE.



8. PSEUDODIPTERAL.



pieces extending from centre to centre of two adjoining columns); *zophorus* (the centre of the three divisions, having the epistylum below, and the corona above, the same as the frieze among us); and the *corona*, termed by ourselves, cornice.

*Eustyle*. The best intercolumniation  $2\frac{1}{4}$  diameters of the column. *Magn. Grec.* 11, 12.

*Hexastyle*. A portico which had six columns in front. (*See the Plate, fig. 9.*)

*Hypæthral*. A temple, whose cella was in part exposed to the air. These temples had a double range of columns within the cella, dividing it into three *alæ* or aisles. The *alæ* on either side were roofed, but that in the middle had no covering. (*See the Plate, fig. 3.*)

*Monopteral*. A temple which had no cella, but consisted of columns disposed in the form of a circle, covered with a conical roof. (*See the Plate, fig. 7.*)

*Ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν*. See *Antæ*.

*Octostyle*. A portico which had eight columns in front.

*Parastatæ*. Square columns or antæ, called also *parastades* or *parastaticæ*.

*Peripteral*. A temple which had its cella surrounded by columns. (*See the Plate, fig. 6.*)

*Podium*. The raised stylobate of a temple.

*Posticus*. See the next article.

*Pronaos*. The area immediately before the *ναὸς*, or temple itself. It is often put for the portico in front of the building. The *posticus* in one front corresponding to the *pronaos* in the other. In some temples the cella was approached through both. The generality of Grecian temples had two approaches.

*Prostyle*. A temple which had a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns, with their entablature and *fastigium* (i. e. the pediment or triangular front). When the temple had a portico in both fronts, it was termed *Amphiprostyle*. (*See the Plate fig. 1.*)

*Pseudo-dipteral*. Eight columns in front, with a single rank of columns all round.

*Enc. des Antiquities*. Mr. Hughes (see *AGRIGENTUM*, p. 7.) somewhat differently defines it. (*See the annexed Plate, fig. 8.*)

*Pseudo-peripteral*. A temple which had a range of columns in the flanks at the same distance from the walls of the cella, as although the temple had been dipteral.

*Pycnostyle*. An intercolumniation only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of the columns. *Mag. Grec.* 11, 12.

*Stylobate*. The substructure of a temple below the columns, sometimes formed of three steps, which were continued round the peristyle, and sometimes of wall, raised to considerable height, in which case it was approached by a flight of steps at one end.

*Systyle*. Two diameters of the columns. *Magn. Grec.* 12.

*Tetrastyle*. Four columns in front. *Enc. des Antiq.* (*See the Plate, fig. 4.*)

**TERRACES**. Hills cut into them, supported by vaults, 51; supported by walls, very ancient, 127; building on terraces, very ancient, 128, 137; raised in front of Greek theatres, 276.

**THEATRES**. Grecian formed on slopes of hills, 14; three in one, &c., Greek, 22; admirably constructed for sound, 25, 246, 247; Greek, without staircases or vomitories, 28; largest in Greece, &c., 54; with compartments well preserved, 57; with an inscription over an arch, stoa, or portico, odeum, &c., 94; best preserved, Greek, 97;

\* PLATE OF TEMPLES.—Fig. 1. *Prostyle*.—2. *In Antis*.—3. *Hypæthral*.—4. *Tetrastyle*.—5. *Dipteral*.—6. *Peripteral*.—7. *Monopteral*.—8. *Pseudo-dipteral*.—9. *Hexastyle*.



Roman, perfect and best model of, 115; least ruined, 120; baths near them, 121; with the proscenium remaining entire, 132; Greek, not scooped out of a hill, but built up, 159; *clisium*, what, squares or porticoes annexed, why, 223; proscenium, form of, 235, 274; a peculiar contrivance in the seat, 261; roads meeting at one, 269; immense one, 275; of the form of a horse-shoe, 319.

THIMBLES, found at Herculaneum, 118.

THOLOS. A circular building, 96, 131.

*Addition.* Tholus was an appellation given to all edifices of a circular form. *Wilkins's Vitruvius, Gloss.* 280.

THRONOS, or *Proedra*, for great statues, not only of marble, but of ivory, gold, or wood, 58.

THYMELE, or *Λογέιον*, a chair of state, 58. See CHAIR.

TILES, made out of marble slabs, flat, Greek, covered at the joints by other tiles, called *harmi*, 85; which last were semi-hexagonal prisms, hollowed underneath, 234.

*Addition.* The learned editors of the *Pompeiana* say, "two forms of tiles were used in ancient buildings. The *imbrex*, placed in regular rows to receive the shower, and the *tegula* which covered and prevented the rain from penetrating the joints. The latter were finished at the eaves with upright ornaments (*antefixas*), which were repeated also at the junction of these tiles, along the ridge. These ornaments are called by Pliny *personæ*, from their being probably at first *masks*. He refers their invention to Dibutades, a Sicyonian potter, established at Corinth, who called them *protypes*, being stamped in front only; those upon the ridge an after-thought of the same artist, and worked on all sides, were named *ectypes*. From the circumstance of their being originally formed of a plastick material, the ornamented ridges (*antefixas*) still continued to be called *plastēs*, after Byzes of Naxos had introduced marble in their execution\*, of which material he cut all these ornaments, as well as the whole covering of the roof, but still adhering to the original form and detail. The tiles of the temple at Ecbatana were of silver. *Pompeiana*, 221, 222, where is an interesting plate of richly wrought antefixas or eave's-tiles.

TOMBS. Over subterraneous vaults, 2; Phenician or Carthaginian sepulchres, either troughs one over the other, or chambers with vent-holes in the roof, 6; without doorways, 7; with pyramids on square bases, very ancient, 11; chambers cut in a rock, and formed like a bell, common in Greece and Italy, 15; sometimes sepulchral stones, with only the name of the deceased, to shew the *psephisma* or publick decree, *ib.*; tombs of the Tartars, 50; sepulchres excavated in rocks, older than the Roman æra, 56; hewn out of rocks, the recesses closed by stones, 60; hewn out of rocks, with narrow door-way, and within long horizontal niches, with transverse cavities for the bodies, 61; a square basement supporting pyramids, a very ancient form, 70; barn-formed building, like Grecian temples, Persian, 71; hewn in rocks, with round arch entrances, 74; such tombs, called *spelæia* or *krupta*, 74; magnificent, with apparent folding doors cut in the rock, some small square edifices, of large blocks, and good masonry, once containing sarcophagi, 74; figure recumbent on tombs, Grecian, 95; used as habitations, 102, 274; very ancient, formed out of hollow stones, 125; Egyptian, of the lower classes, only holes, 126; sarcophagi raised on pediments, 139; Egyptian hypogæa, described, 146; Grecian hypogæa, containing vases, 154; subterraneous chambers, primitive sepulchres, 164; *distya*, or double-roofed sepulchres, 171; graves

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\* For the only published specimen, see the *Antiquities of Attica*.



cut in rocks of different sizes, with flat stones for lids, *ib.*; square towers four or five stories high, 190; the most ancient tombs, like those of Scythia, 198; tombs in certain situations, presumed to belong to public officers, 215; triclinium or walled court in the centre, a stone dinner-bed and table annexed to them, 216; a round tower, 233; pyramids sepulchres, 227; two kinds on the sides of hills, described, 259; Sicilian lamps and vases found in them, *ib.*; with fronts like Dorick porticoes, 268; of a cylindrical form, 272; Etruscan grottoes, vases the chief remains found, 273; hollowed out of the sides of a mountain, 277; with architectural ornaments, all formed out of one stone, *ib.*; hewn out of the perpendicular sides of rocks, *ib.*; soroï or sarcophagi in curious situations, *ib.*; of the form of funeral piles, 278; built over the bodies without entrances, 279; Egyptian tombs of the kings, 293.

*Additions. Tombs of persons of rank in Egypt.* A tomb discovered by Belzoni at Thebes, contains several curious and singular painted figures on the walls, and from its extent, and part of a sarcophagus remaining in the centre of a large chamber, there is reason to suppose that it was the burial place of some persons of distinction. The tomb consists of three chambers, two passages and a stair-case. *Belzoni*, p. 124.

*Egyptian tombs on the sides of hills.* A hole beneath the ground is covered with stones; a passage leads downwards, then there is a stair-case at the bottom, to apartments with mummies. *Ibid.* 223.

*Egyptian Tombs constructed in the manner of labyrinths.* Just under the sarcophagus a wall was built which entirely closed the communication between the tombs and the subterraneous passages. Some large blocks of stone were placed under the sarcophagus horizontally, level with the pavement of the saloon, that no one might perceive any stairs or subterranean passages to be there. The door-way of the side-board room had been walled up and forced open; the staircase of the entrance hall had been walled up also at the bottom, and the space filled with rubbish, and the floor covered with large blocks, so as to deceive any one who should force it, and the fallen wall near the pit might make him suppose that the tomb ended with the entrance hall and the drawing room. *Ibid.* 237.

*Breastplates, the distinctions of the Egyptian kings.* A plate in the form of an Egyptian temple was hung to his neck by a string. It contains an obelisk and two deities, one on each side of it. Plates of this kind have been much sought after, as they appear to have been the decoration or breast-plate of the Kings of Egypt. One is in the British Museum. Belzoni had another of black basalt, much larger and superior in workmanship to the other, which proves that they were of various sizes, and more or less finished. *Belzoni*, 244.

*Vases in Egyptian Tombs.* Vases are sometimes found containing the embalmed entrails of the mummies. They are generally made of baked clay, and painted over. Their sizes differ from eight inches to eighteen. Their covers represent the heads of some divinity; either of the human form, or that of a monkey, fox, cat, or some other animal. Belzoni met with a few of these vases, of alabaster, in the tombs of the kings, but unfortunately they were broken. A great quantity of pottery was found, and also some wooden vessels in some of the tombs, as if the deceased had resolved to have all his possessions deposited along with him. The most singular among these things are the ornaments, in particular the small works in clay and other composition. *Ibid.* 172.

*Of Greek and Roman Tombs.* Several interesting particulars are given from Messrs. Dodwell and Millin, in the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," ii. p. 919—920.



*Etruscan Tombs.* On the two sides of nearly all their sarcophagi are a figure of one or the other sex, a Fury or a Genius, armed with a torch. The Etruscans bought their sepulchral vases at the potter's without concerning themselves with the subjects. *Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 224, 226.

*Jewish and Christian Tombs.* A Jewish cemetery was discovered in the Via Portuensis at Rome. It was ornamented with various paintings, in one of which was seen a gold candlestick, exactly of the same form as that on the Arch of Titus. An inscription containing the word *CYNATΩΓ*. . . ., seems to shew that it had been employed as a place of worship. The number of the Christian cemeteries or catacombs is very great, and there are more than thirty, known and distinguished by particular appellations, such as *Cemeterium Calixti—Lucinæ—Felicis, et Adaucti, &c.* In several, the halls or opener spaces painted. Daniel in the lion's den, Jonas emerging from the Jaws of the Whale, and the Good Shepherd bearing a Lamb on his shoulders, seem to have been the favourite subjects. The latter recurs oftener than any other, and generally occupies a most conspicuous place. Some of these decorations are interesting, and give a pleasing picture of the manners of the times, while others occasionally exhibit an affecting representation of the sufferings of the Christians. Of the former kind is a painting on a vaulted ceiling in the cemetery of Pontianus. In a circle in the centre appears the Good Shepherd; in the corners four figures of angels; on the sides the four seasons. *Winter* is represented by a youth holding some sticks in his right hand and extending it towards a vase with a flame rising from it. In his left he bears a lighted torch. A withered tree stands in the back ground. *Spring* is signified by a boy on one knee, as if he had just taken up a lamb, which he supports with one hand. In the other he holds a lily. The scene lies in a garden, laid out in regular walks. Near the border of one of these walks stands a tree in full foliage. *Summer* appears as a man in a tunic, with a round hat on his head, in the act of reaping; the sickle is of the same form as that used in England. *Autumn* is depicted as a youth applying a ladder to a tree, round which twines a luxuriant vine. All these compartments are divided by garlands and arabesques. Of the latter species of representation we have an instance in a painting which presents a human figure immersed up to the middle in a boiling cauldron, with his hands joined before his breast, and his eyes raised to heaven, as if in supplication. The three children in the flames occur frequently, and probably allude to the same subject. An inscription placed over one of these scenes of martyrdom is affecting, "O tempora infausta, quibus inter sacra et vota ne in cavernis quidem salvari possumus. . . . Quid miserius vita . . . quid morte . . . . cum ab amicis et parentibus sepeliri nequeant." Several words are obliterated. Besides these representations, there are many detached figures, all alluding to religious and Christian feelings, such as anchors, palms, vases exhaling incense, ships, and pictures of different apostles. The dresses are often curious, and border upon some ornaments still in use in Italy, such as the cap of the Doge of Venice, the tunica, and trowsers so common in the south, &c. &c. The language of the inscriptions is probably the colloquial Latin of the times, at least in many instances, and sometimes approaches very near the modern Italian. *Eustace*, ii. 91—95. ed. 3.

*TOWERS*, annexed to *Ædículas* or private temples, 9; solid, 65; Grecian, described, 110; placed to guard wells, 127; one almost entire, 143; square and composed of smaller stones than the town walls, in which they are inserted, 156; placed to defend passages over rivers, 159; landmarks, 175; solid, 268; circular with stones, 296.

*TOWNS.* Egyptian, how distinguished, 45; Roman, 106; built on islands in



rivers, to command the latter, Egyptian, 122; with fortified hills within the inclosure, *ib.*; sites of, indicated by blocks of marble, capitals of columns, &c., *ib.*; at first composed of caves, 125; walled towns not common in Egypt, 285. See CITIES, HOUSES, TOWN-WALLS.

TOWN-WALLS, with inclined planes, why, 1; with open spaces for advance and retreat, &c., 2; made of masses without mortar, *ib.*; different from other Grecian, being stone throughout, 5; marked with perpendicular, sometimes horizontal lines, the style which succeeded the Cyclopean, *ib.*; entirely lined with sepulchres, 6; hillocks annexed to them, 8; ruins with large towers, 24; mixed with columns, &c., 32, 40, 300, 319; with gates corresponding, but some more handsome than others, 40; enclosing a summit, &c., 52; style of, after the Macedonian invasion, 57; composed of terraces, faced with stones, and square towers, 62, 216; flanked by double rows of mural towers, and defended by fosses, 65; with gateways through solid towers, *ib.*; crossing valleys, and ascending hills, &c., 94; very perfect specimen, 110; running partly between mounds with *πυργοί, μεσοπυργοί*, &c., 111; of unbaked bricks, 123; with copings of immense blocks, 124; of squared stones in courses, not remotely ancient, 131; of double the usual thickness, 137; composed of three styles, 143; faced with deep ditches, 144, 296; eight feet thick, interior filled with rubbish, 155; surrounding the top of an oblong hill, the acropolis at one end, 155; composed of square stones of prodigious size, the stones of the towers much smaller, 156; climbing far up the slopes of hills, 171; formed of solid blocks, with towers at intervals, 188; more than forty feet high, *ib.*; the towers used for communication by signals, 197; of the age of Alexander, described, 213; of terraces and double walls divided into intervals by towers, why, 216; in great preservation, with a very entire gateway, &c. 235; of solid massive construction, the work of Antigonus, 258; with square towers and one only circular, 264; joined with natural rock, 267; walled towns not common in Egypt, 285; connected with a large circular tower, 296; perfect specimen without a foss, 300; with columns and fragments of sculpture intermixed upon Cyclopean foundations, *ib.*; first builders of town walls, 308; with towers and stories; having windows, &c., 310.

*Addition.* Xenophon, in his *Anabasis*, mentions a town called Larissa in Media, surrounded by a wall, twenty-five feet thick, and a hundred high; and another town called Mespila, the walls of which were fifty feet thick, and a hundred and fifty high. *Dodwell*, i. 418.

TOYS, CHILDREN'S, found at Herculaneum, 118.

TRADING COMPANIES, mentioned in Greek inscriptions, 121.

TRADES, walking in procession with emblems, Egyptian, 290.

TREASURIES, circular buildings, Greek, 43; very ancient one described, 162; full account of them in various places, 163; generally of the form of bee-hives, 164; like the Roman Favissæ, cells excavated under temples, 164; like a Gothick dome, 182; foundations, circular cavities in the ground, 206.

TRIANGLE, a favourite form for Acropoles, 127.

TRICLINIUM. See HOUSES, TOMBS.

TRIGLYPHS, immediately over the axes of the angular columns, peculiar to the Romans, 185.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, with windows over the doorways, denoting the age of Hadrian, 17, 30; fine ones described, 20, 45; of only one low arch, 233; with Gothic pilasters and other anomalies, 252; accompanied with a road, and parallel wall on each side, to hinder the people from incumbering the passage of the Victor in triumph, 263.



**TUMULI.** Near temples, 4; columns found in them, 23; with altars upon them, 145; on fields of battle, 150; indicative of the site of battles, in Greece, 188; very earliest described, 192, 193; composed of large stones, 207; Egyptian, nearly of the form of a parallelogram, 233; mounts upon stone basements, 251; raised by the labours of different classes of people, 251; indicative of the vicinity of ancient cities, 298; with stone pedestals at top, the common form of those of Greece, *ib.*; those called *Polyandria* described, *ib.*; the most perfect and largest in Turkey, 300; charcoal and bones found in them, 316; ascended by serpentine paths, 316; with circular platforms on the summit, 317.

*Additions.* Mr. Walpole says, (i. 231, 232.) the most ancient form is the simplest; namely, a heap of earth with a *stele* on the top. In parts of Western Scythia they are found encompassed with a square wall of large square stones. This defence was added to the sepulchres of Greece and Asia, in early times. It surrounded that of Opheltes at Cleonæ (*Pausan.* l. ii.); of Alyattes in Lydia (*Herod.* l. i.); of Auge at Pergamus; of Æpytus in Arcadia (*Pausan.* viii.); and of Phocus in Ægina (*Id.* l. ii.) One with a circular wall has been opened within a few years, near Smyrna and Pergamus, in which galleries and chambers have been found. Although one class and form of sepulchre, the raised mound, was common both in Greece and Asia, yet there is a remarkable difference in the manner adopted by the inhabitants of the two countries in constructing their monuments in honour of the dead. We see nothing in Greece to equal those great and numerous excavations in the rock, which strike the traveller's attention in Asia and Syria, such as those of Telmessus, &c. That many of these great excavations were made by the later inhabitants of Asia Minor, is evident from the inscriptions. In Greece, the excavations in rocks for sepulchral purposes were generally simple; and those at Athens, and even at Delphi, are inferior in grandeur and extent to the tombs in Asia. The sarcophagi in Asia Minor are more numerous, and of larger dimensions, than those in Greece. The granite *soroi* of Assos are particularly noticeable.

*Cenotaphs*, or Barrows of Honour were (says Mr. Dodwell, i. 231.) common among the Greeks. Dyonisius Halicarnassus observes, that great men often had many tombs, though their remains were contained but in one.

The same excellent author has the following general account of barrows, (i. 418.) "The sepulchre of King Dercennus was, according to Virgil, a tumulus. This is probably the most ancient kind of sepulchre for great persons, the pyramid the second, and the spelaion the third. They generally contained sarcophagi, and were sometimes ornamented with the inscribed *stele*, or column which is noticed by Homer, (Il. xvi. v. 457.) One of the tumuli in the plain of Athens has been excavated. It was found to contain a chamber, finely constructed of large blocks of stone, in which was a vase of terra cotta, with figures and inscriptions. Many of the tumuli, however, which are seen in Greece and other parts of the world, when consisting only of small loose stones, are nothing more than the cleanings of the fields, the stones having been picked up and heaped together, in order to prepare the soil for cultivation. In some countries, they were made to indicate roads, through extensive plains and trackless deserts. They were also raised to record memorable events. When Darius arrived at the river Artiskos, in Thrace, he ordered his army to raise heaps of stones upon its banks. (*Herod.* iv. c. 92.) Primitive altars were also in the form of tumuli, and composed of heaps of stone and earth covered with grass. These were the *aræ gramineæ* or *cespitiæ*.



The *ερμια*, or *cumuli Mercuriales*, which were heaps round the altars of Mercury, abounded in Greece.—‘*Erexit subitas congestu cespitis aras.*’ (*Luc. Pharsal. ix. v. 988.*)”

TUNNEL OF CANALS, 10, 53, 140.

TURRETS, MURAL, annexed to town-walls, 310.

VAPOUR-BATHS, described, 222.

VASES. *Æginetic*, small, of beautiful workmanship, subjects historical, colours black upon a red ground, 5; of the greatest delicacy, very ancient, 125; funereal urns solid, of marble, 137.

VENUS DE MEDICIS. Small figures of her sold, 183.

VILLAS, surrounded with walls and towers, like Gothic castles, 145; *suburbana*, the porticus within, not without, as in town residences, 218; *rustica*, described, 219; called academies, 225. See HOUSES.

UMBRELLA, symbolick of dignity, Indian, 92; a privilege confined to royalty in Persia, 203.

USTRINUM, described, 320.

WALLS. Persian, composed of different stones, joined in alternate lines, 23; boundary, 24; mode of plaistering, 55; of unbaked bricks of a conical form, 60; faced with arches, Indian, 91; incrustated with marble, 95; pictures in fresco, and tablets of marble, inscribed upon walls, within temples, 116; Grecian, inclining inwards, 127; mode of placing the stones, composed of small stones, 128; bricks and rubbish, 137; of baths, cased with tiles, perforated for admitting steam, 139; Greek, when solid seven or eight feet thick; when broader, the interstice filled with grout work, 206; the ancient Cyclopean an exception, being 25 feet thick at Tyrins, and solid throughout, 309; built to guard passes, Grecian, 210; of the age of Alexander, described, 213; painted, 221, &c.; originally cased with wood, 235; Greek, acute and obtuse-angled stones, in regular layers, 248; polygonal, common in Greece, 257; formed of vases, whence probably derived, 287. See BUILDING, CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, PEBBLES, ROOMS, TOWN-WALLS.

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\* \* \* *The Plate annexed is given for the purpose of illustrating the singular Mountainous Scenery, which is seen in many parts of Greece. In Sir William Gell's Argolis are represented very curious juga, or summits of hills, but the group here given exceeds all the others.*

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#### ADDENDUM.

Since this Work was printed off, a splendid book on the Selinuntian ruins (described, p. 254) has been published. The reader will find an abstract of its contents in the Review of the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1827, vol. xcvi. p. 33. The sculptures are supposed to give the best representation known of the "Risus Sardonius."

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#### ERRATA.

Page 14, line 7, read *Balnea*.—p. 58, l. 13 seq. for *there*, read *they*—for *εστοξυ*, read *οξυ*—for *Chosieul*, read *Choiseul*.—p. 100. l. 34, read *filled*.—p. 184, l. 7, for *cupolas*, read *capitals*.—p. 232, read *Raphte*, Port.





EXIT OF ACHERON, Illustrative of Greek Scenery. From *Hughes' Albania*.

Published by J. B. Nichols, 8, 10, 12, May 1, 1848.





## FOREIGN TOPOGRAPHY.

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**A**ALEBECK (*Denmark*). The ancient Danes very commonly erected bridges in commemoration of friends, a very excellent mode of making public utility instrumental to the preservation of such memorials. At Aalebeck a bridge is made of various stones, among them one of a rude figure, inscribed with Runic characters, stating that the bridge was built in honour of Eurka.—*Ol. Wormii Monum. Danic.* 248.

**ABELLA.** The *Mænia Abellæ* of Virgil remain in many places, and inclose a circuit of nearly three miles. In the middle are fragments of an Amphitheatre, with some caveæ, &c.—*Swinburne*, i. 105.

**ABOOHORE** (*E. bank of the Nile*). Roman bricks are found on the shore.—*Light's Egypt*, &c. 67.

**ABOUSIR** (*Egypt*). A league to the South are ruins of an ancient town.—*Savary's Egypt*, i. 593.

**ABYDOS** (*Hellespont*). Fragments of bricks and heaps of stones and rubbish are scattered over the whole site. There is also part of the walls of a tower.—*Wittman's Trav.* 172.

**ABYDUS** (*Egypt*). Ruins to the west of Gyrgè. Remains of the monument of Ismandes: to the West the ruins of the ancient city. *Savary's Egypt*, ii. 28. Abydus is engraved in the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, published by the French Government.—*Vol. iv. A. pl.* 34.

**ACHARNÆ** (*Greece*). At Kasha, an hour from Daphne, are foundations of a considerable town, presumed *Acharnæ*, at the foot of an eminence. Blocks, Sarcophagi, Inscriptions, and fragments of an Ionic Capital, occur about the Church of "Agiol Saranta," "Forty-Saints."—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 524.

**ACHARMENSIAN and THRIASIAN PLAINS** (*Greece*). Between these is a great fortified defile.—This important and extensive fortification, from its style of Architecture, appears at least coeval with the irruption of the Peloponnesian armies into Attica during the memorable war of Pericles. It is about four miles in extent, running quite across a broad pass between Mount Icarus and the Chain of Parnassus, where it is terminated by the cliff on which stood the celebrated fortress of Phyle. It is built of large Polyhedric stones, without cement, in that second style of Grecian Masonry which may be termed Pseudo-Cyclopean, and consists of a number of barriers or breastworks, each on an average about 100 yards in length, 10 in height, and 8 in breadth, attached to which, inclined planes, like buttresses, gave facility of ascent to the defenders. Between these barriers an open space was generally left through



which the combatants might either advance or retreat, though in some instances it was closed up by masonry for the purpose of exposing the assailants in flank to the weapons of their adversaries. Nearly at the middle point of the defile a broad passage was left for the admission of chariots, and this was probably defended by a gate and palisades.—*Hughes*, ii. 804, 305.

ACHOLA (*now Elalia in Tunis*). A great quantity of ruins, and several cisterns with large paved areas built over them in order to receive the water which fell in the rainy season.—*Shaw's Africa*, iii. *Ed.* 1757.

ACMIN (*Egypt*). Some stairs, the only remains of an ancient temple.—*Belzoni*, 32.

ACTIUM (*Greece*). A few ruins, but uninteresting.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 57. *Hughes* (i. 427.) conceives that the famous battle was fought in a bay, between a promontory opposite Prevesa and the narrow entrance of the Ambracian Gulph.

ADERNO (*Sicily*). This small city was built by Dionysius in the 94th Olympiad, 400 B. C. after he had destroyed the fortifications of Catania. The ruins are, 1. Foundations of the famous temple Adrano. The stones are of enormous size, and placed in a slanting direction against the current of the lava. This, however, overthrew the building, and deranged the layers of the foundation. 2. The temple of Mars, afterwards a Church of St. John. The building was of lava mixed with *mattoni* (*reticulated work*), and doubtless covered with stucco. In front of the gate is the porch of a peristyle, crowned by a pediment, but there are no remains of any columns. 3. The city walls. These are built in the Grecian style, and are lined with enormous masses of lava, laid without mortar, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. They may be traced almost without interruption round the city, which was small. 4. A very ruinous large square tomb, raised on steps, over a subterraneous vault.—*Denon's Sicily*, 77 seq. *Eng. Tr.*

ÆGESTA, EGESTA, or SEGESTA (*Sicily*). Here are the remains of a magnificent temple of the hexastyle peripteral form, there being six columns in front, and fourteen in the flanks, including those at the angles. The columns, says Mr. Wilkins (*Magna Grecia*, 53), are unlike those of every other Grecian temple in Sicily, inasmuch as they are without flutings; nor are we led by any circumstance to believe that there ever was an intention of supplying these additional ornaments. A groove occurs at the bottom of every shaft, with what intention it is not easy to conjecture, although it is supposed that they were made for the reception of bronze vases. The columns all remain, and are very entire. The stylobate (*subbasement*) consists of three steps, of which the upper one is sculptured in a very singular manner. Each stone has a projecting knot, similar to that which is observed on those which form one of the walls of the Propylæa at Athens; the use uncertain. Thus Mr. Wilkins, *ubi supr.* with a view. Denon is astonished at the perfection of these remains; and attributes their preservation to the temple never having been finished. The City, reported to have been founded by Æneas, was destroyed by Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse. The plan is oblong (barn-form), 177 ft. 2 in. long, by 74 ft. 10 in. broad; the columns 28 ft. 6 in. high, 6 ft. 4 in. diameter; intercolumniation 7 ft. 1 in. except at the entrance, 7 ft. 9 in.; front in height, 58 ft. 2 in. including the three steps of the peristyle. The entablature of 10 ft. 10 in. in height, which would appear heavy on any other than a Colossal Order, has here an admirable effect. Though the mouldings have but little relief, they throw beautiful shades from the happy disposition of the acute angles, formed by the under surface of the mutules, which not only gives effect to the architecture, but prevents the return of the water, and the consequent damage to the building. Denon further concludes, from all the capitals, at the part where they determine the module of the column,



being two inches less in radius than the top of the shaft, that they were certainly intended for fluting. (*Denon's Sicily*, 153—8.) Mr. Wilkins also notices the vestiges of an ancient Theatre. Swinburne (ii. 233) says that the place is now called *Barbara*; that there is no inner wall, cella, or vestiges of a roof; that the walls of the town appear in many places; that the emporium was at the mouth of the river, near the spot where Castelamare now stands, and that the cisterns and foundations of houses occur along the declivity. He gives a view of the Temple (p. 236), as do Stolberg and others, but they are all superseded by that in Mr. Wilkins's splendid work.

ÆGINA (*Greece*). Here are remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, engraved in the *Ionian Antiquities* (pl. ii. 8). It is of the Doric Order, and had six columns in front, but only twelve on the side, contrary to the usual custom of the Greeks, who added one column more than double the number of those in front. The smaller columns supporting the porticoes, inclosed the hypæthros. The architecture of this temple approaches nearly to that of the hexastyle hypæthral temple of Pæstum. Thus the *Ionian Antiquities* (p. 18.) Mr. Williams says (*Travels*, ii. 386) that it is older than either the Temple of Theseus or the Parthenon. The utmost height of the Temple, including that part of the architrave which now remains, is not, he says, above 50 feet. Mr. Dodwell amply describes this temple. He makes it part of the ruins of an ancient city, perhaps of Oië. Sepulchres of the Spelaia kind bound its precincts. There are other imperfect traces. A bas-relief of a female seated on a *thronos* occurs on the wall of a church. There is a cavern in a rock, a little below the east side of the temple, at the entrance of which is the frustum of a stone column of the Doric Order, with forty flutings (the same number as those of the columns at Persepolis) and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  diameter. On the flat surface is seen a round cavity 13 in. diameter, and 2 or 3 deep, within which is a square hole pervading the whole block. Another cavern adjoins it, the roof of which is distinguished by a small circular aperture, which is cut down perpendicularly, and admits the day. The diameter of the perforated frustum above mentioned is a little larger than that of the circular aperture of the cave, and was perhaps placed over it, and might have served for a pedestal or an altar, but it was most probably a *puraitheion* or fire-altar. [See *Strabo*, xv. p. 733.] Altars of this kind appear to have been used in all the temples, and to have been lighted by invisible means. [*Plut. in Aristid.*] Nothing more was necessary than to pour oil upon them, which would instantly burst into a flame upon coming in contact with the fire which was kept in readiness under the perforation. The second cave, which was probably carried under the temple, certainly proceeds further than the obstruction of the fallen stones would permit Mr. Dodwell to investigate. (*Greece*, ii. 567.) The temple is probably the oldest in Greece, after that of Corinth. It stands upon a platform, which was anciently supported on all sides by brick walls of regular construction, which rest upon others that are composed of polygon stones, and more ancient than the superstructure, but they are considerably ruined, and in some places are even traced with difficulty. The original temple consisted of thirty-six columns, exclusive of those within the cella. As to the number of the side columns, the Temple of Apollo Epikourios deviates from both the rule and this exception. It is evident, from this and many other examples which might be given, that the Ancients were not confined to any particular rules, either in the details or the general proportion of their temples. The above-mentioned instances, and the great difference between the low Doric of the Temple at Corinth, and the meagre columns at Nemea, are sufficient proofs of this circumstance. Within the cella of the Temple (this of Jupiter Pan) there were ten



smaller columns, five on each side, which supported the roof. The lower part of these still keep their ancient position. Twenty-five columns are left entire at the present day. The greater part of the *Epistylion*, or Architrave, is still remaining, but the cornice, with the Metopæ and Triglyphs, have all fallen. Amongst the ruins is a block, 13 ft. long, which was probably the lintel of the entrance. The Temple is composed of a soft porous stone, easily worked, and coated with a thin stucco, which must have given it the appearance of marble. The *Epistylia* were painted, and the cornice elegantly ornamented in the same manner. Most of the columns are composed of several frusta, but some of the shafts are single blocks, like the columns of the Temple of Venus at this place, and those of Corinth. Mr. Dodwell does not, however, recollect any examples in Greece where the columns, when of marble, are of one piece, except the Ionic column near the monument of Lysicrates, the two tripodial columns above the monument of Thrasyllus, and the single column of Cipollino at Athens. The columns of temples in Italy are frequently of one entire mass, whether of white marble or of coloured stone. The pavement was covered with a fine stucco, painted of vermilion colour, and about the sixth of an inch in thickness. A small altar of stone, about two feet high, was discovered within the cella, but the celebrated statues in Parian marble, in the singular style of which no rivals have been found, were excavated from the two extremities of the temple, below the Tympana, from which they had fallen at some unknown period.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 567—569.

Two Doric columns, supporting the architrave of a church, and supposed to be a remnant of the *Temple of Venus*, are engraved in the *Ionian Antiquities* (ii. pl. 1). The Church stands (says Mr. Dodwell) upon an eminence near the great port. In Chandler's time, two columns were entire, and supported the architrave. Two are engraved in Dodwell (ii. 560), but one has been thrown down by a high wind. These columns were 24 ft. 11 in. in height, including the capital. The intercolumniation was 6 ft. 4 in. 6 lines. They present a most beautiful example of the Doric, neither partaking of the low and heavy proportions of the Temple at Corinth, nor of the tall and slender form of those of Jupiter at Nemea. As to the situation, Temples of Venus were generally erected in ports or promontories near the sea, from the element which gave birth to the goddess.—*Id.* 560.

Mr. Hughes says, that on examining the foundations of the Temple of Venus he found it not less than fifteen feet deep. The first three courses were of well-cut stone. The last were set in mortar upon a wall of small stones cemented with mortar, at the sides of which is rubble work of larger stones, but lower down we see sand and the charcoal and bones of sacrifices. Underneath again are other courses of well-cut stone, which form a solid mass under the whole temple. This is curious, since the Greek temples are commonly founded upon rock. ii. 287.

Chandler (*Greece*, 12—15) adds to these accounts, traces of the peribolus of the Temple of Jupiter; remains of a theatre and stadium, the latter being joined to the theatre behind, and each structure mutually supporting the other; the walls of the port and arsenal of excellent masonry, and very extensive; and the barrow of Phocas, surrounded with a fence, and having on it a high stone. Of the latter Mr. Dodwell says (ii. 559) is a large tumulus of an oblong form, which was near the Aiakeion or temple of Æacus, and not far from the tumulus are the foundations of a large edifice, apparently a temple, but not to be identified. The ruins of the ancient town, heaps, blocks, and foundations, cover an extensive plain.

Mr. Clarke says (vi. 385) that the Temple of Jupiter is the most ancient and most

remarkable of all the temples in Greece. The medals and the vases collected here are of very high antiquity. The former are either in silver or lead, and of that rude globular form, with the tortoise on one side, and a mere indentation on the other, which is well known to characterize the earliest Grecian coinage; indeed the art of coining money was first introduced by the inhabitants of this island. The Terra Cotta vases are small, but of the most beautiful workmanship, and as a proof of their antiquity, it is necessary only to mention that the subjects represented on them are historical, and the painting monochromatick, black upon a red ground. Mr. Dodwell adds (ii. 572), the Eginetans were also celebrated for their works in bronze, particularly candelabra, which were esteemed as much as those of Tarentum. Their ceramic vases were also highly valued, and formed a lucrative branch of commerce. They are often found in the sepulchres of the island; and in their lustre and high finish are, if possible, superior to those of Nola. Polychrome vases are also sometimes found here, and are interesting on account of the variety of their colours. Some Scarabæi have likewise been discovered. They have a longitudinal perforation, which show that they were either fixed to a pin or tied to a string. (*Id.* 533.) Hughes (i. 285) adds, that the costumes of the figures found are of the most antique form which Mr. Cockerell ever saw. The helmets are made to cover the face over the nose. There are greaves for the legs, and large bucklers. Some appear clad in leathern coats in a costume resembling the Roman, but in general they are free from the incumbrance of drapery. Of the Eginetick school of art, see the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, *Addit.*

ÆGIRA (*Greece*). Now probably Xylo Castro, where on the summit of a hill are the imperfect remains of an ancient Acropolis.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 298.

ÆGIUM (*Achaia*). It is supposed to be the modern Vostitza. A curious fountain well preserved, is the only antique vestige.—*Archæolog. Libr.* i. 21.

ÆNEA (of Strabo in the *Troad*). Here are a stupendous tumulus, called the Tomb of Æneas, columns and marbles.—*Clarke*, iii. 157. See TROAD, TROY.

ÆNIADAI (now *Trigardon in Greece*). Extensive remains and walls in the second Cyclopean style.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 458. See MESALOGGION.

ÆNOE (*Greece*). The ancient walls remain, but are different from other Hellenic fortifications, being finished with stone throughout, the interior not being filled with rude and loose materials.—*Archæologia*, xv. 323. See INOE.

AGIA EUPHEMIA (district of *Salona in Greece*). The ruins stand in a plain encompassed by mountains. The City seems to have had no Acropolis, like Mantinea and Megalopolis. The circuit is small, not above one mile and a half. The walls are well preserved, and in the style of those at Galaxidi. Equidistant square towers extend around the town. The steps up to many of them remain. None of the gates are entire. The blocks which compose the walls are ornamented, and cut with parallel perpendicular lines, ornaments to be seen in many other parts of Greece, and still used, particularly in Italy. Sometimes the lines are horizontal. Within the walls are scarce any remains or traces whatever, but several heaps of small stones, or tiles, are scattered about the site of the ancient city.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 145.

AGIA MARINA (district of *Libadea in Greece*). Ruins.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 484.

AGIA PARESKEBI (*Greece*, about 12 miles from *Libadea*). Some ancient foundations and blocks of stone, apparently the remains of a temple, probably that of the Tilphossian Apollo, or the Praxidikai. See PAUSANIAS.—*Dodwell*, i. 247.

AGICA (now *Cape Zoster in Greece*). The Church of S. Nicolo seems to occupy



the site of an ancient temple. A marble lion and draped female figure point out the remains of a considerable *Demos*.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 525.

AGIOS GEORGIOS (a village in *Epirus*). Two fine rows of arches, built of Roman brick, thrown across the valley Luro, are remains of the aqueduct, which supplied Nicopolis. Descending from the springs to the high bank of the river, Hughes observed a deep broad channel cut in the rock, but now dry, which led to the first row of arches thrown over the valley. This channel was extended for about fifty yards further to meet another aqueduct in a style of greater elegance than the former, with which it formed an angle on the opposite side of the river. The ruins of these two aqueducts with double arches form a scene with the river and valley very picturesque. On one of the mountains, which decorate the right bank of the river, is a channel cut in its side, into which the water was conveyed by the arches just described. Its height is between four and five feet, and its breadth nearly three, the form like a house roof, triangular. It was covered with very fine stucco, and the external wall, where the rock was cut away, is generally supported by small buttresses. Twelve arches are in a perfect state. In one of the branches were twelve others above them of considerable size. The one which is thrown over the principal bed of the river is at least forty feet in span by thirteen in breadth.—*Hughes*, i. 332.

AGRIGENTUM. This city was built by the inhabitants of Gela 180 years after the foundation of the older city by a Rhodian Colony, and 40 years after that of Syracuse. The remains are many.

*Temple of Juno*. Peristyle of Dorick columns, fluted and without base; originally thirteen in depth by six in front, standing on a basement. Under the peristyle is an open portico formed by two pilasters at the angles and two columns. At the Western angle of the North front in the sub-base is a subterraneous gallery, supposed for the entrance of the priests. (*Denon, Sicily*, 207.) Mr. Wilkins (*Magna Grecia*, 26—28) notices the entirety of all the columns of the North peristyle, and part of the entablature. The dilapidated wall of the cella seems, from its thickness, to have contained stair-cases, sometimes occurring in Grecian temples, for the purpose of connecting it to apartments over the vestibule. This temple is restored to its original design by order of the King of Naples. In the *Grandes Vues Pittoresques des principaux sites et Monumens de la Grece et de la Sicile, &c.* by Cassas, Bence, and Landon, Paris, *atl. fol.* 1813, plate VI. is a beautiful view of this temple, half embosomed in wood. In plate IV. is the facade, and plate V. the lateral view.

*Temple of Concord*. Built on the same plan as that of Juno Lucina, except that it has no sub-base. Denon (208) describes the effect of it, in every point of view, as exceedingly grand. Mr. Wilkins (28) says, that the remains are very perfect. The entablature and pediments over the porticoes have suffered little. The triglyphs are disposed, according to the Greek invariable method of placing them, at the angles of the Zophorus. Diodorus Siculus notes, that the Agrigentines were so fond of making tombs, that they erected them not only to winning horses but domestick birds. This curious fact is thus attested by Denon. "From the Temple of Concord," he says, "we made the circuit of the walls, of which there only remains the part built upon the solid rock. These walls are either entirely lined with burial places, cut out of the tufa, or the body of the wall, thus greatly weakening it." Denon thinks that the custom and fashion of the sepulchres are not Grecian, but Phenician and Carthaginian. They are either troughs, one over the other, sometimes arched, or chambers, with vent-holes in the roof, only two inches apart from each other (p. 210). He adds, we



went out by a breach, and saw many foundations and remains of the tombs, destroyed by Himilco, in the first siege of Agrigentum, to fill up the ditches of the walls, and facilitate the approach of his warlike engines. Among the tombs was the

*Temple of Esculapius.* Denon thinks that it resembled the celebrated Maison Quarée at Nîmes; and in the farm-house called *La Casa di Favata*, built against it, there still remains an entire stair-case of the temple (p. 211). Mr. Wilkins (p. 35) says, that there only remain two semi-columns, and one of the *antæ* of the West end, a small portion of the wall of the cella, and two of the steps.

*Tomb of Theron.* Denon supposes it to be really his. It consists of a large pilaster with a cornice, above which is a square attic with a window, representing in each front a fluted column, let in at each corner with an Attic base, Corinthian capital, and a Doric entablature with triglyphs, a motley compound of Doric and Ionic.—*Denon*, 212.—*Wilkins*, 35. The latter adds, that this commixture was owing to the erection of the fabrick, soon after the invention of the Ionick, when the perfect knowledge of the latter was wanting. There was no regular doorway to this edifice, which was undoubtedly meant for a place of sepulture, in which, as soon as the sarcophagus was deposited, the entrance was closed. It was divided within into two stories.—*Wilkins*, 36.

*Temple of Hercules.* Merely fragments, but those very fine.—*Denon*, 214. In size and plan it resembled the Parthenon.—*Hughes*, i. 16.

*Custom-house.* Foundations of an edifice, long and narrow, and low, so appropriated from vicinity to the sea.—*Denon*.

*Temple of Jupiter Olympius.* Merely a mis-shapen mass (*Wilkins*, 28), once a colossal structure,—columns of prodigious size.—*Denon*, 216.

Concerning the two methods of building temples, Diodorus says, the one is by making the naos the whole width of the temple, by which he is to be understood as alluding to that species of temple which was termed apteral, or without a peristyle; and by the other is meant what is called peripteral, where the walls of the naos are surrounded by a peristyle. The latter plan has been adopted by far the greater proportion of temples which are known to us. The Temple of Jupiter at Agrigentum may therefore be said to be of a form, which is a compound of the two, or pseudo-peripteral; for the peristyle is formed by columns inserted in the walls of the naos. The columns of the East and West fronts were however insulated, because Diodorus expressly mentions porticoes. The word *stoa* used by him was never applied in any other sense than to open porticoes with columns. (*Wilkins*, 32.) Mr. Hughes says, "Many peculiarities are remarkable in the construction of this edifice. It was technically termed, pseudo-dipteral, i. e. it was not encircled by a colonnade or portico, but the pillars projected from the wall rather more than a semi-circumference, the intercolumniation being closed up by massive masonry, accurately joined without cement. That part of the column, which appeared in the interior of the temple, was in form a square pilaster; each pediment was supported by the unusual number of seven columns and the flanks by fourteen, including those at the angles; all these rested, contrary to the general practice of Doric architecture, upon their pedestals, instead of the common stylobate or sub-basement. The temple was hypæthral, and upon the vast pilasters of the cella stood enormous statues thirty feet high, representing the Titans or Giants, who, in symbol of conquest, supported, like Caryatides, the ponderous entablature. Battle pieces were favourite subjects, and on the Eastern pediment was the Giganto-



machia or Assault of Heaven by the Titans; on the Western, the Capture of Troy (as in *Æn.* i. 456).—*Travels*, i. 18, 19.

*Forum.* So Denon calls the ruins upon which the Franciscan Convent of Santo Nicolo is built. In the garden is a small oblong building with pilasters at the angles. It is supposed to be a Roman work of the Dorick order, with attick bases, and the moulding of the door-case is not in the style of the other structures. The projecting pilasters on the side of the entrance seem to indicate columns and a peristyle (p. 120). Mr. Wilkins says, that the Chapel of this Convent was formerly a temple *in antis*, or without a peristyle; the entrance towards the East (p. 37).

*Theatre.* Only trunks of columns and foundations.—*Denon*.

*Temple of Castor and Pollux.* It is of the Ionic order, and consists of mutilated columns, and a portion of the wall of the cella.—*Wilkins*, 37.—*Denon*, 221.

*Piscina.* Made by the prisoners of Carthage, taken in the battle of Hymera. It was 20 cubits deep and seven stadia, or 4228 English feet, in circumference. Though the internal coating is gone, the size, &c. are still discernible.—*Wilkins*, 37.—*Denon*, 221.

*Temple of Vulcan.* Two columns, without their capitals, and some pieces of the interior wall still remain.—*Denon*, 222.

*Walls of the Old City.* Fragments, and a little hillock called *La Meta*, supposed for gymnastick exercises. Fragments of a bridge. “The main city,” says Denon, “communicated by means of the bridge with the quarter called the Agrigentine city, likewise inclosed with walls, and itself communicating with the citadel. The road was very narrow, being only seven or eight feet wide. Here we left the city, and clearly perceived we were without the walls by the number of burial places near the road cut out of the tufa, on a level with the ground, and ranging four inches from each other, as at Solentum.” “Each monument was either hewn out of the rock, or raised on an eminence. There are as many mounts as temples. The ditches in general are excavated vallies, and perpendicular cliffs formed the foundation of the walls.”

The *Rupa Athenæa*, the summit of which presents a remarkably fine prospect, was included in the walls, and impregnable. The front towards the city was of easiest access, and yet too steep for buildings (p. 225.—*Hughes*, i. 25.)

*Temple of Jupiter Atabyrius and Minerva.* Only fragments of the steps, and platform of the Atrium.—*Denon*, 226.

*Quarries.* Nothing curious but their prodigious size.—*Denon*, 227.

*Temples of Ceres and Proserpine.* Built by Theron; steps and walls, now part of the modern Church of Blaze. (*Denon*, 231.) Hughes says, “it is a very antique Grecian temple, transformed into a modern Church, and dedicated to St. Blaze. For this conversion the simplicity of its style peculiarly adapted it, being of that species, which is called “in antis,” or *εν παραστασι*,” not containing an interior cella, nor surrounded by a peristyle; its only external ornament being a pediment supported by two Doric columns between the antæ or pilasters at the angles. (i. 25.)

*Gate of Neapolis.* Ruins, foundations of walls, and burial places. This suburb is full of them.—*Denon*, 231.

*Aqueduct or Sewers of Pheax.* First work of the kind known; made by the Carthaginian captives. They served as a model for others. Denon thinks that they were built of free stone, magnificently arched, with layers projecting over each other, and shut in with a large covering stone near the piscina. (p. 134.)—*Wilkins*, 37.

AIA (supposed the *Aias* of Stephanus de Urbibus, in *Greece*). The walls which

surround the city are in the third and fourth Cyclopean styles; but those of the Acropolis are chiefly of the third, some parts of the most ancient being composed of unhewn rocks of a larger size. The remains of a gate are left standing in the Acropolis, of the usual form, diminishing a little at top. The lintel has fallen down. The general thickness of the wall is ten feet. In 18 minutes beyond this place are some fine traces and fragments, probably of a temple. Other fragments, also fine, of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, are visible amongst some pieces of marble; one ornamented with a Meander, is a bas-relief of a dove supported by two dolphins [probably belonging to a Temple of Venus. F.] Another specimen engraved has the labyrinth fret.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 86.

AIDESSOS (*Greece*). Ruins.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 58.

AIGAI (*Greece*), often mentioned by Homer, and deserted as early as the time of Strabo, is seemingly a Palaio Castro on a hill, on the road from Kamares to the Khan of Sakra.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 301.

AIGALEOS, EGALEOS (*Greece*). One of the summits of Mount Parnes, now Korydalla, is crowned with the remains of some ancient fort, near which is a large natural cavern, with some steps cut in the rock. Not far from Gagabilla are blocks, foundations, rocks flattened and cut into steps, and ancient walls, probably the site of a small demos. Near the foot of the mountain are some well-preserved and regularly constructed walls, and the extensive foundations, with the accumulated tiles and small stones prove it to have been the site of a considerable town, perhaps of Korydallos, which, according to Strabo, was one of the Demoi.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 510.

AIGNAY (*France*). Temple, now a Church, columns, bas-reliefs, &c.—*Millin, Voyage dans le Departement du Midi de la France*, Par. 1807, i. 491.

AIX. This was not a Roman station, though called Aquæ Sextiæ. Thus Millin, who says, that tessellated pavements have been found, and that the elegant arch probably decorated the interior of the Villa Urbana of Pompeius Campanus, or rather a tomb. Some remains are without lime or cement. The base of an old tower probably belonged to an ædícula, annexed to the villa, of which the ancient baths also made part.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 196, 238, *pl. xxxiii.*—*Id. Voyage en Savoie*, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1816, *pp.* 36—41. Denon says, that the very bath of the Proconsul Sextus still exists, there being nothing modern but the cock.—*Egypt*, i. 26, *Eng. Tr.*

AIXONE (*now Agia Kosmos, Greece*). Here are remains of a town and foundations of the cella of a temple, near which is a mutilated bas-relief, representing the sacrifice of a goat, and some rites connected with the mythology of Bacchus, who probably had a temple at this place.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 525.

AKAKESION (*Greece*, on the road from Sinano to Kasiterna). Some imperfect traces.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 378.

AKARKOUD (*Persia*.) A foundation only. A collection of rubbish round the pile consists of loose sandy earth intermixed with fragments of burnt brick, pottery, and a kind of hard clay partially vitrified. There are heaps in the vicinity. In these buildings are perforations to let in air, and keep them from damp. They are supposed to belong to the Aciad of the book of Genesis.—*Sir R. K. Porter*, ii. 277 *seq.*

AKBASH (*near Sestos*). There are said to be ruins. About three miles from hence are remains of a mole, of what age uncertain.—*Clarke*, iii. 86.

AKRAIPHNION (*Greece*). There are remains of the City upon an eminence above the village of Karditza. A church almost entirely composed of ancient blocks and



inscriptions is the probable site of the Temple of Bacchus. The remains of the city walls show that they were of the third Cyclopean style. In the walls of the Acropolis are the relics of a small gate diminishing slightly towards the top. It is without the lintel.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 55.

ALAI A (*Greece*). Remains of an ancient City and other ruins. Relics of Cyclopean masonry appear in the modern walls.—*Walpole's Turkey*, ii. 250.

ALALKOMENOI (*Greece*). Remains not particularized.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 236.

AL-ALCAH (*Tunis*, half-way betwixt Bizerta and Port Farina). Inscriptions.—*Shaw's Africa*, i. 99.

ALATRIUM (*Italy*). Remains of Cyclopean walls, and a gallery similar to that of Tyrins.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 251.

ALBA. See ALBANO.

ALBANO (*Italy*). The following account is by Miss Knight. (*Latium*, 50—74.) The Via Appia from Rome to this place goes through Porto San Sebastiano, where is a fine Triumphal Arch, erected in honour of the first Drusus, and on the left are the tombs of the Scipios, Servilii and Metelli. Passing through this gate are also to be seen the Circus and Thermæ of Caracalla [some of them engraved in Montfaucon, &c.] About four miles from Porto San Giovanni, to the left, is the ruined temple of Fortuna Muliebris, erected in honour of Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, who headed the embassy to this spot, where the Volscian army was encamped, and pressed her son to desist from his designs against his native country. This temple was a square building, with simple pilasters composed of brick, enough of which remains to give an idea of the general edifice. [It is a temple in *Antis*, very small, resembling a conduit of the middle age, and is engraved in the work now quoted, *Miss Knight's Latium*, p. 51.] The *Fossa Cluilia* and Martian aqueduct are adjacent. Beyond the seven mile stone the Claudian aqueduct, a long line of lofty arches, crosses the road. Where that turns off to the left for Castel Gandolfo are some ancient tombs. In the vineyard of the Vigna Mazzelli are ruins of an aqueduct and an ancient tomb, supposed to be of Tullia, daughter of Cicero. [*Engraved, Latium*, p. 56.] Below Castel Gandolfo is a grotto with several niches, much resembling one described in Virgil's first *Æneid*, and probably, like that, a temple of the Nymphs, though commonly ascribed to Venus. At a small distance from it is the *Emissario*, built during the siege of Veii for the emission of the superfluous waters of the lake, 307 years B. C. It is an arch of considerable height, 7 ft. diameter, composed of large square stones. It forms the entrance of a channel, which conveys the water by which Castel Gandolfo stands, about 300 ft. above the level of the Lake\*. The grounds of the Villa Barberini are full of the vestiges of antiquity. It is most probable that, in the later times of the Republic, they were part of the possessions of Clodius and Pompey, which afterwards belonged to Domitian, who had here a magnificent villa. The ruins of his Amphitheatre still remain in the Vineyard of the Monks of St. Paul at Albano. The walk on the right in the Barberini grounds is continued along a terrace raised over a gallery, which doubtless is part of that of Domitian, described by ancient authors, where his literary courtiers used to dispute upon poetical and historical subjects. It retains some of its ornaments, which are in the style of those of a Temple of Peace at Rome, built in the time of his father Vespasian. In some places are fragments of stucco and gilding; and it is easy to

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\* Eustace describes it as a subterraneous tunnel, more than a mile long, the entry of which is a paved reservoir formed of huge masses of Tiburtine stone. The tunnel diminishes in height as it advances, but in all places there is sufficient room for cleansing and repairs.—*Italy*, ii. 265, ed. 3.



tracc, by the vestiges of a wall which took the same direction as the part of the gallery, that its extent was not less than from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, which is the distance of a mile. Further on the walk passes by ruined arches and other remains of antiquity. The upper walk, nearest the lake, leads along an ancient wall with several semicircular spaces, in which are niches of various forms. Fragments of cornices, columns, and other ornaments of granite, antique marbles, and porphyry are scattered on the ground in those apartments which appear to have been part of the principal front of the palace of Domitian. Some square pieces of glass, or rather of antique paste, of different colours, are found continually in these grounds, and are remains of the numberless Mosaic pavements which must have been in this Villa. In another part of the ground are walls and chambers, said to have been the habitation of the Emperor's Prætorian Guards. Albano derives its name from the ancient city of Alba\*, destroyed by Tullus Hostilius. Here is a small antique rotunda, of fine proportion, probably a hall belonging to some ancient baths. It is now a Church; and the circular aperture in the roof is covered with a cupola. The wall to the left of the garden of the Abbey of St. Paul is supposed to have been built in the time of Pompey. It is of the stone called *Travertino*; and in one of the walks are several grottoes, which are the remains of therms and baths, communicating with each other. There are antique urns, a sarcophagus, &c. In a vineyard are remains of the Amphitheatre of Domitian, the first row of arches being in tolerable preservation. Under the house are many caves very ancient. The *Maestre Pie*, a nunnery for the education of the poor, is built within the remains of Pompey's Villa, and some of the walls are so thick, that a person of moderate size could walk through the passages cut in them without touching either side. There are several caves [*engraved*, p. 67] formerly baths. Though we are informed that the urn containing the ashes of Pompey was brought into Italy by his wife Cornelia, and deposited in a vault of his Alban Villa, we cannot decide on the particular spot where it was deposited. Before the North entrance of the town is a ruined monument of considerable height, which is traditionally called the tomb of Pompey. This building consists of three stories, and was originally encrusted with marble. Near the house of the Prince Corsini is an ancient monument, usually denominated the tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii, with five pyramids on a square base. Some suppose it to be the tomb of Pompey. [This is absurd; for it is of much older fashion than his æra. See *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. 68.] Very numerous remains of antiquity are seen near Albano. In a vineyard, about a mile distant from the North gate, are vestiges of walls which appear to have been built in the time of the Republic, or during the reign of the first Cæsars. Six rooms with beautiful Mosaic pavements were discovered here some years ago. Monte Lavelli, inhabited only by a hermit, is supposed to have been the ancient Camerina taken by Romulus. Paluzzolo, and perhaps the whole border of the Lake, is believed to be the site of the ancient *Alba Longa*, founded by Ascanius. These are remains either of the Temples, or of Villas erected after the destruction of the city, A. U. C. 88. Here is also an ancient building, said to be the tomb of Tullus Hostilius.

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\* Swinburne (ii. 515) describes Alba as having ruins of fortifications and an amphitheatre; the foundations of a temple and other *Roman* buildings. All of this, but the fortifications, is subsequent to its Etruscan History. Eustace says of the Alban Mount, the ancient pavement of the *Via Triumphalis*, which led to its summit, yet remains. The plain below is the theatre of the last six books of the *Æneid*; what Mount Ida is in the *Iliad*. Of the Temple of Jupiter Latiaris only the foundations remain, the site being occupied by a Church and Convent.—*Italy*, ii. p. 273—275.



ALBA AUGUSTA (now *Aps* in France). Inscriptions are found.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 113.

ALCANTARA (*Spain*). Bourgoanne, (iii. 282) &c. say, that not far from the Venta of Alcántarilla, the Romans, in the reign of Trajan, built a bridge, which is still remaining, in order to pass the marshes formed by the Guadalquivir. It has six arches, two in the middle of an extraordinary height, and equal to each other. One of the arches has been rebuilt by CHARLES V. It was shut in at each end by a gate, over which were two high towers. At one end is a small temple with an inscription to Nerva. This bridge is said to have been formerly ornamented with magnificent columns of green jasper, which now decorate the great altar of the Cathedral at Seville. Gruter has inscriptions from tablets anciently fixed upon the bridge.—*Montfaucon, Suppl.* iv. b. 5. c. 2.

ALÆA (*Greece*, probably about four miles from *Skotini*). Here are several vestiges of walls, composed of large high stones, situated at the foot of some rocky hills, which rise to the left, and upon which there appears to have been an Acropolis.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 432.

ALEBECE REIURUM (now *Riez* in France). Here are four magnificent columns, uncertain of what kind of edifice; a rotunda, of which the modern walls are supported by eight circular columns, like the former, probably a round temple. [Rotundas in general distinguish Baths from Temples. *F.*] *Millin* supposes of Cybele; Inscriptions, &c.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 45—48.

ALESIA (now *Mont Auxois* in France.) Upon the summit of this mountain, which has a circular form, stood the ancient Alesia, the capital of the Mandubii, where Vercingetorix was besieged by Cæsar. The foot of the mountain is watered by two rivers, the Ose and the Oserain. Alesia was then destroyed, but was rebuilt under the Emperors. Many Roman roads lead to it. Remains of sacrificial instruments, querns, coins, &c. have been found.—*Millin ub. supr.* i. 201—205.

ALEXANDRIA (*Egypt*). Col. Light says (p. 4) its extent may still be traced even to the ruin called Arab's Tower, 15 miles to the West of the present town. According to Denon, (i. 26. 105—109, &c. *English edit.*) columns of granite occur perpetually in the walls and dwellings. The obelisk called *Cleopatra's Needle*, and another thrown down by its side, indicate that both of them formerly decorated one of the entrances of the palace of the Ptolemies, the ruins of which are still to be seen at some distance. These obelisks were evidently brought from Memphis or Upper Egypt. In the court of a Mosque, formerly a church called St. Athanasius's; is a small octagonal temple, once containing a sarcophagus [presumed to be that of Alexander, now in the British Museum] ornamented with hieroglyphics within and without, of black Egyptian marble, with white and yellow spots. Close to the Mosque are three upright columns, the remains of a large and magnificent edifice. The Saracen's monument, near Cleopatra's Needle, has foundations belonging to a Greek and Roman fabric, and may, according to Strabo, shew the site of Ptolemy's palace by the sea side. Pocock thinks that some great pillars of red granite, and large ruins to the West of the long street, may have been the Gymnasium; and where the pillars remain nearer the sea, the Forum. He is evidently mistaken, as Savary (i. 40) says, that he also is in supposing the obelisks to be placed before a temple of Neptune. Browne says, (*Africa*, 3) that the only remain of the ancient city worthy notice is a Colonnade near the gate leading to Kashed, of which, however, a few columns alone remain; and of what

is called the Amphitheatre, on the rising ground of the singular suburb, styled *Necropolis*, or City of the Dead, no vestige exists. The chief noticeables are, however, the *Catacombs* and *Pompey's Pillar*. The former consist of numerous subterranean apartments, which extend a long way. They were originally quarries, and were completed but a little time after the building of the city. The ornament of the festoon is very clearly traced on a painting on the walls of the Catacombs (*Walpole's Turkey*, i. 369—377. Col. Light says (5) that *Pompey's Pillar* is called by the Arabs and Syrians, "Awmoos Issaweer," i.e. the *column of Severus*; but notwithstanding this tradition, it is plainly ascertained, from a discovery of the Inscription, to have been erected by Pompeius, a Prefect of Egypt, in honour of Dioclesian, and to have been surrounded by a colonnade. It is 92 ft. high, without reckoning the separate stones, by which it is raised from the ground 4 ft. Its circumference at the base is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The support of the column is an inverted obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics. *Walpole, ub. supr. Quarterly Review for 1818, pp. 239, 240.* Denon has given a view of Alexandria; and there are modern Views of the Port and Esplanade in the superb "Description de l'Egypte" by the French Government. E. M. vol. ii. pl. 97, 98.

ALEXANDRIA. (*Troad*, now *Eski Hambol Capessi* in Walpole; *Chemali* in Clarke.) Here are ruins of an ancient Aqueduct, and part of a Gymnasium, with baths of the age of Hadrian and the Antonines. The principal entrance is still a fine object, though deprived of most of the marbles with which it had been cased. (*Walpole's Turkey*, i. 135.) The first object, says Dr. Clarke, appearing on the approach towards the City of Chemali, is the Aqueduct of Herodes Atticus, formed of enormous masses of hewn stone. The walls of the city exhibit the same colossal style of masonry. Part of one of the gates yet remains on the Eastern side, which ruins have been mistaken for those of a temple. This gate consists of two round towers, with square basements, supporting pedestals for statues. Immediately after passing this entrance, and arrived within the district once occupied by the city, we observed the ruins of baths, with the reticulated work of the Romans upon the stucco of the walls. Marble Sori lay about them of such prodigious size, that their fragments seemed like rocks among the Valani oaks now covering the soil. In all that exists of this devoted city, there is nothing so conspicuous as the edifice termed by mariners the Palace of Priam, from an erroneous notion, prevalent in the writings of early travellers, that Alexandria Troas was the Ilium of Homer. This building may be seen from a considerable distance at sea. It has three noble arches in front, and behind these three are many others. The stones are placed together without any cement. Large masses of sculptured marble, the remains of a cornice, appear above and on each side of the arches in front. The whole structure was once coated with marble or plates of metal, and holes of the metal fastenings may yet be seen over all the work. Of the three front arches, the centre arch measured 48 ft. wide at the base, and each of the others 21 ft. The stones in this part of the work were 5 ft. 10 in. long, and 3 ft. 5 in. thick. Behind the centre arch there is a square court having four other arches, one on each side. A narrow flight of steps conducted to the centre arch in front, and upon each side of this there was a column of the prodigious diameter of 8 ft. The marks of their bases are still visible upon the two pedestals. These columns were not of entire blocks of stone. The back part of the building and the two sides were surrounded by walls, supported upon arches. Twelve of these arches, almost entire, remain on the Northern side. The front of the building faces the West. Behind this, upon the Eastern side, were three magnificent arched portals. The walls here on each side of the centre arch were supported upon



a vault, containing six arches, which yet remain entire. From that description it is evident that a plan of the building might be delineated, exhibiting its original form. No very accurate representation has yet been given of any part of it. We were inclined to believe (says Clarke) with Chevalier, that it was intended for baths, as a grand termination of the Aqueduct of Herodes Atticus. The opinions of Pococke and Chandler, that it was a Gymnasium for the instruction of youth, are thereby rather confirmed. The Balneæ of the Ancients, particularly among the Romans, were often colleges of science and martial exercises. On the South side of this building, and very near to it, we found the remains of a circular edifice, resembling those structures at Baia, in Campania, now called temples, but properly baths. Half of this edifice remained in an entire state. It had a small corridor round the base of the dome, with which it was originally covered. Further on towards the sea to the S. W. we found the ruins of a small oblong temple, and afterwards observed another of considerable size, whose foundations remain unbroken. Then, turning towards the West, we came to other foundations of a very large building, but could comprehend nothing of its former history. At present it consists only of a series of vaults and spacious subterranean chambers, one beneath another, serving as sheds for herds of goats and their goatherds. Again pursuing a S. W. course, we arrived at the immense theatre of the city, still in a state of considerable perfection. The semicircular range of seats is vaulted at either extremity. The diameter taken from one side to the other, where the vaults remain, measured 252 feet. Like almost every Grecian theatre it was constructed by making the slope of the hill itself subservient to the sweep necessary for accommodating spectators. It commands a noble view of the sea, with the whole island of Tenedos, as the principal object, immediately in front. Lower down towards the port were Marble Soroi (cisterns or sarcophagi) and other antiquities of less importance. Few inscriptions have been discovered. Thus *Clarke*, iii. 195. The presumed Gymnasium is engraved in the *Ionian Antiquities*, pl. liii. and an account of that and other remains at Alexandria Troas is given by Chandler, *As. Min.* 20 seq.

ALGIERS (*Africa*). Sepulchral inscriptions have been found.—*Shaw's Africa*, 33.

ALICANT (*Spain*). It is supposed that the ancient *Ilicum* (but which is more probably *Elche*) or the *Alone* of Ptolemy was situated in the environs of Alicant. Several fragments of inscriptions, ruins of columns, statues, &c. have been found towards *La Cala*, and the inscriptions discovered in the neighbourhood show that the city or colony existed before and in the time of the Emperors. Close to the port of St. Paul are the ruins of a Roman edifice; and some years ago an oven was discovered, containing several coins of Augustus.—*Bourgoanne*, iii. 133—135.—*Dillon*, 366.

ALITOURI. A triangular bridge, resembling that of Croyland, and perhaps unique in Greece. It is flat, and built over the confluence of two rivers. The lower part of the bridge is ancient, and constructed with large blocks of stone with two pointed buttresses, which are still left. The upper part is modern. The plan is three angles meeting in one point.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 357.

ALLEGAH (*Africa*). Large heaps of ruins.—*Shaw*, 63.

ALMEIDA (*Egypt*). Ruins of a small Temple which has served for a Greek chapel. The hieroglyphicks are pretty well finished, but nearly covered with plaister by the Greeks. There are other apartments of unburnt bricks, which served as a Monastery to the Monks.—*Belzoni*, 216.

ALUSTA (*Greece*). Ruins of the Citadel (erected together with the fortress of Yourzuf by Justinian, according to Procopius) are still seen upon precipices contiguous



to the sea. Three of its towers remain, and a stone wall 12 ft. high and near 7 ft. thick.—*Clarke*, ii. 261.

AMAXITOI of *Sophocles*. Some large blocks of stone, indicating, perhaps, the tomb of Laïos; the τρεῖς κέλευθοι of *Sophocles* *Œd. Tyr.* v. 1411. p. 197.—*Dodwell*, i. 198.

AMBOLI (*India*). A cave temple.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 534.

AMBRACIA (now *Arta*, *Greece*). The Cyclopean masonry of the citadel are the only remains.—*Hughes*, i. 439.

AMBRUSIUM (*Ambrois*, between *Montpelier* and *Nismes*). Remains of a Roman bridge, engraved by Montfaucon. (*Suppl.* iv. b. 5. c. 1.) It had five arches, of which three remained in his time. The piers had buttresses only on the side where the current ran; and the floor of the bridge, instead of being convex or flat, rose and fell gently with the arches. These last exceeded a semicircle.—*Ibid.*

AMBRYSSOS (*Distomo* in *Greece*). Chandler (*Greece*, 247) mentions remains of the celebrated double wall erected by the Thebans. Mr. Dodwell (i. 198, 199) says, that there are foundations of the walls of the Acropolis, of regular masonry; a house built out of the ruins; the Church of St. Elias, probably standing upon the site of a temple, as it is almost entirely composed of ancient blocks of stone, fragments of architecture, and some inscriptions.

AMPHIKLEIA, AMPHICLEA, AMPHIKLAIA (now *Dadi* in *Greece*). Remains of an ancient city are employed in the construction of the modern town. At Bernekobitza is a church, about which are several fragments and ancient traces. There are also some sepulchral stones, containing merely the name of the deceased on a large slab of marble; to show the *psephisma* or publick decree.—*Dodwell*, ii. 134, 135. Dr. Clarke says, upon a hill beyond the town of Dadi, where there now stands a small church, are ancient walls, like those of Tythorea, extending all round the hill. One of the mural turrets is yet standing. Out of the town is an ancient military way, an antique fountain, and an earthen tumulus.—vii. 289—291.

AMPHIPOLIS (formerly *Acra*, *Myrica*, *Eion*, *Crademna*, now *Eski Kaleh*, alias *Orphano-palæo* in *Greece*). The ruins consist principally of walls more of Roman than Greek construction, the materials being round stones and tiles put together with cement; part of an aqueduct; traces of the Acropolis upon the hills to the East; and an ancient covered well within a small cavern, steps leading down to it.—*Clarke*, viii. 27.

AMPHISSA (now *Salona* in *Greece*). The Castle occupies the site of the Acropolis, and is seated on an abrupt rock. The Acropolis is a mass of ruins. Three distinct periods of architecture are evidently visible in the walls. These are 1. The second Cyclopean style, well united polygons; 2. That of the lower empire; 3. The Venetian and modern Turkish. In a cellar is a large Mosaick pavement, of which there are very few examples in Greece. There is one at Orchomenos in Bœotia, and some small remains at Athens and Delos, but this is entire. An ancient sepulchral chamber, cut in a rock and formed like a bell, resembles others in Greece and Italy. There are ancient traces and walls, perhaps the remains of other sepulchres. Amphissa is the largest city of the Hesperian or Ozolaian Locris.—*Dodwell*, i. 148, 149.

AMPUIS (*France*). A milliary column.—*Millin*, *Midi de la France*, ii. 61, 62.

AMYCLAI (now *Sclavo-Chorio*, about two hours from *Misithra*). Here is an accumulation of stones, broken inscriptions, imperfect traces and foundations. There are remains of a large temple, perhaps that of Apollo, composed of square slabs of variegated marble, near which are some imperfect bas-reliefs in a rude style. The ruins of a castle, called the Acropolis, Mr. Dodwell did not visit, and cannot say whether these



are ancient. Not far from its base, he was informed, there was the entrance of a subterraneous passage, of artificial fabrication, and penetrating through the whole of the mountain.—*Dodwell*, ii. 413.—*Le Roy, Ruines de Grece*, p. 33.

ANAGYRUS. Terrace walls, perhaps the site of the temple of Cybelè, inscriptions in a church wall, sepulchral marbles.—*Chandl. Greece*, 117.

ANAPHLYSTOS (*Greece*). Supposed *Port Anabysi* and *Anaphysi*. Ruins near the sea; 34 minutes from *Anabysi* are traces of antiquity.—*Dodwell*, i. 547.

ANAPUS. See SYRACUSE.

ANCHESMOS (near *Athens*). In St. George's Church is an inscription. A short distance from the summit of Anchesmos, on the side facing Athens, is a small platform, and a church built against the rock, which has been flattened, and in the front are some holes which appear to have been made for the reception of beams. It is probably the site of an ancient structure. The Ionic Aqueduct of Antoninus Pius, mentioned by Stuart (iii. c. 4) is destroyed. On the South side of the hill imperfect traces and a pavement consisting of small tesserae of white marble indicate the site of ancient edifices. On the N. W. is an insular rock, the summit of which had been cut and flattened. It has an illegible inscription in large letters sculpted on its surface.—*Dodwell*, i. 515, 516.

ANCONA (*Italy*). Here is a fine arch at the extremity of the mole, and entrance of the port, built by Trajan. It is a gate with a narrow high round arch, with two Corinthian columns close to the wall on each side; above the arch an inscription.—*Engr. &c. in Montfauc.* iv. p. 2. b. 4. c. 14. Eustace says, that this fine triumphal arch is still entire, though stripped of its metal ornaments. The order is Corinthian, as before observed, and the materials Parian marble. Though not the most massive, it is considered to be the best specimen of similar fabricks. It was ornamented with statues, busts, and probably inferior decorations of bronze. It has only one gateway, ornamented with four half columns on each front, one on each side of the gateway, and one at each angle. The marble, particularly in the front towards the sea, retains its white graining. The capitals of the pillars have suffered much, and lost the prominent parts of the Acanthus. However, in the whole, this arch may be considered as in high preservation. The greatest part of the mole still remains, a solid compact wall, formed of huge stones, bound together by iron, and rising to a considerable height above the level of the sea.—*Italy*, i. 294.

ANDAMESI (a village near *Sunium*). Ancient foundations.—*Dodwell*, i. 547.

ANDANIA (now *Helliniko Castro*, in *Greece*). Part of the walls remain, cresting the summit of a circular hill.—*Dodwell*, ii. 369.

ANDERA (*Greece*). This is a narrow pass, where are the remains of a strong wall running out about seventy paces from the foot of a steep hill to the margin of the sea. The wall is composed of rough blocks, some of which are ten feet in length. This was probably the boundary between Bœotia and Locris Opuntia.—*Dodwell*, ii. 58.

ANGORA. Remains of an amphitheatre, and magnificent curia, erected in the time of Augustus. The architecture is Corinthian, and parts of the inscriptions, complimentary to that Emperor, are well preserved. On two of the city-gates are fragments of Greek inscriptions.—*Browne's Travels*, 414.

ANIANI (river near the base of *Parnassus*). Traces of ancient edifices.—*Dodwell*, ii. 152.

ANNOONAH (*Africa*). Large heaps of ruins.—*Shaw*, 63.

ANTÆOPOLIS. In the superb "*Description de l'Egypte*," is a Monolith and other

details of Antæopolis, now *Quaon el Kebyrah, in Egypt*. (See vol. iv. pl. 38). Denon gives it a different modern name in the following account :

The ruins consist of the portico of a temple, belonging, says Diodorus Siculus, to the temple of Antæus, a quay and small peripteral temple. The portico, much defaced, consists of eighteen columns, with capitals, in imitation of the head of the palm. Not far off is a Monolithic Chapel, intended to be placed in the Aditum. South-west of Antæopolis, now called *Gawel-Sharkie*, is a vast quarry, upon the pillars of which is an Egyptian inscription in cursive characters, similar to those of the rolls of papyrus. To the North of these quarries are the sepulchral grottoes of the town; in which the Egyptians have imitated arches. A central gate leads into a hall, on both sides of which are niches, where are some images of death. (*Denon*, ii. xxxv. *Fr. edit. Lond.* iii. 94. *Engl. edit.*) Savary (i. 560) says, that the portico consists of huge columns.

ANTICYRA (*Greece*) probably *Aspro-Speti*, where are a few ruins.—*Dodwell*, i. 199.

ANTIGONEA (probably *Klissura* in *Greece*), where, near the foundation of the first entrance of the castle, are several layers of Greek masonry.—*Hughes*, i. 273.

ANTEQUERA (*Spain*). From an inscription, saying, that L. Postumius Statulius consecrated an altar to a chalybeate spring near here, it appears, that it was known to the ancients.—*Peyron*.—*Bourgoanne*.

ANTINOË, near *Shekbade*, and built upon the ruins of Besa (*Denon*, iii. 97) now *Shak-abade* (*Belzoni*, 29) in Egypt. This is a complete model of a Roman city (see *Montfaucon*, *Suppl.* v. iii. b. 6. c. 4.) and the splendid “*Description de l’Egypte*” supplies full plans and details; for Denon, Belzoni, and others, skip a great deal. The plan of the city is an oblong square on three sides; the fourth, from the nature of the ground, being part of a circle; in short it is the quadrant of an oval, the narrow end truncated. In the above ground-work, at vol. iv. plate 53, is the “*Plan Topographique des Ruines, et de l’enceinte de la Ville*,” from which it appears, that the wall is of brick, and that there were four streets answering to the points of the compass, besides the following remains: 1. A great street, bordered with Greek Dorick columns; 2. Another principal street, similar; 3. A grand sandy road, by which the rain water escaped; 4. A great cross street; 5. A triumphal arch, flanked by columns of granite, standing at the end of a cross street; 6. A portico of the Corinthian order, between the gate and an amphitheatre, so that the middle of it faced the end of the street; on the other side of the portico Ionick columns; 7. A hippodrome or circus, staple-shaped with high banks; 8. Triumphal columns; 9. Baths; 10. Hillocks with ruins of columns, fragments of Roman pottery, &c. Ruins of houses, columns, trunks of statues, tombs, pilasters, &c. appear. In plate 54 is a general view of the environs and ruins, taken from the South-west. The general view of the town is that of a forest of columns, running along the sides of two vallies; in the middle hillocks. The hippodrome makes a conspicuous figure in this view, and we meet besides, with a ruined villa. In plate 55 is the portico of the theatre. It has Corinthian columns and pilasters. In plate 56 are plans, elevations, &c. The portico had a pediment, four Corinthian columns, a wide central doorway, and two smaller, with windows above, supported only by an architrave. From plate 57 it appears, that the triumphal arch had a window above the main doorway and two others, like that of Hadrian at Athens. The top of the arch was a pediment. Plate 58 merely consists of plans, elevations, &c. In plate 59 is the column of Alexander Severus. It has a Composite capital, plain shaft, near the bottom an ornament of leaves all round it, and an octangular base above the pedestal.



Plate 61 has divers porticoes, pediments, and four columns, some Corinthian, others Ionick.

ANTIPATRIA (probably situate at *Arnaout Belgrade*). Near the citadel are some massive buildings of the ancient Greeks, which formed the substructions of the citadel, and extend to some distance in the adjoining walls. It is a rough species of *Iso-domon*, and the blocks employed are of immense size.—*Hughes*, ii. 259.

ANTIPOLIS (now *Antibes* in *France*). Two towers, with inscriptions on them; some steps of a theatre, reservoir of water, inscriptions, &c.—*Millin*, *Midi de la France*, ii. 510—512.

ANTIUM (now *Nettuno* in *Italy*). Of the Temple of Fortune, alluded to by Horace, and of the structures raised by Nero, nothing now remains but subterraneous arches and vast foundations.—*Eustace*, ii. 277.

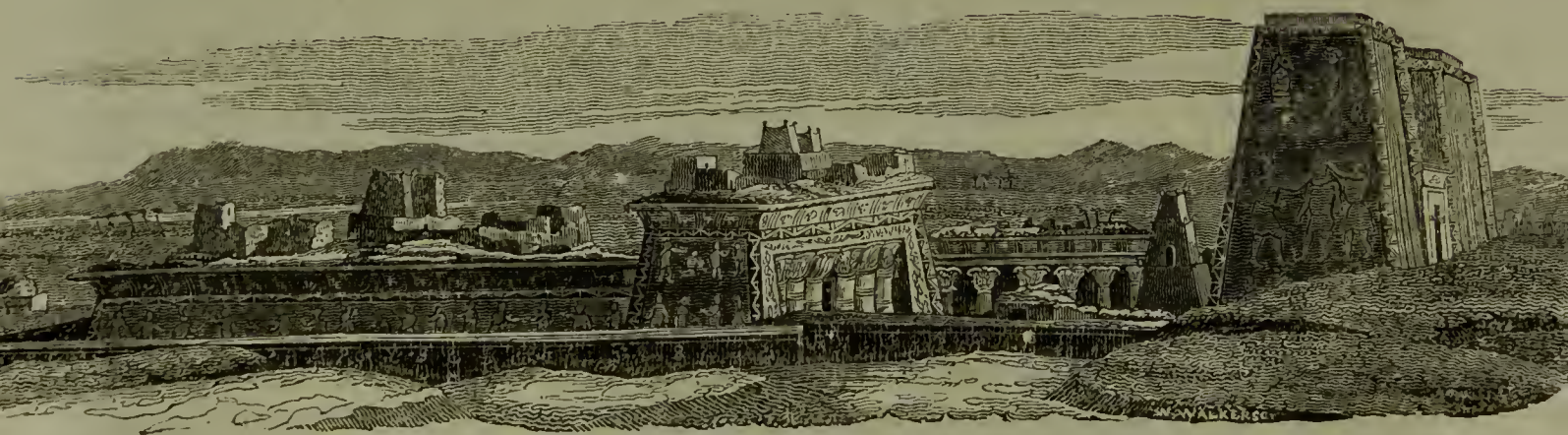
ANXUR (*Italy*). Two vast squares, consisting each of a number of arches, and forming probably the substruction of the Temple of Jupiter and that of Apollo.—*Eustace*, ii. 304.

AOSTA (*Piedmont*). Remains of a fine arch, the stones of enormous thickness, erected after it became a Roman Colony. All its ancient monuments are ruins. There are fragments of an amphitheatre, and the excavations are very numerous.—*Millin*, *Voyage en Savoie*, &c. 8vo. *Paris*, 1816, ii. 15, 16.

APHRODYSIAS (now called *Geyra*). Sarcophagi, with bas reliefs, &c. not sufficiently explored. (*Clarke*, iii. 197). Chandler (*Asia Minor*, 215) mentions ruins and inscriptions, some published by Chishull; others in a MS. in the British Museum.

APHRODISIUM, probably *Faradeese* in *Africa*, where are ruins of a small port, and a large mausoleum, with inscriptions near the Menerah.—*Shaw*, 91, 92.

APHRODITOPOLIS (*Egypt*). Probably at the village of Asfun, two leagues and a half from Esneb.—*Denon*, iii. 29.



APOLLINOPOLIS MAGNA (*Egypt*). The “*Grande Description de l’Egypte*” has the following superb plates of this grand and perfect temple, situate (as affirmed, but not without opposition) at *Edfou*. Plate 48, vol. i. is the general view, as in Denon, copied in the wood-cut. Plate 49 gives the grand entrance, very rich in hieroglyphicks. The archetype of the mitre, with the cleft in front, appears in more than one of the figures. A warrior also carries a weapon with a blade in the form of a wing. Plate 50 is a plan and general section of the great temple, and details of its interior; viz. 1. Entry; 2. Flanking towers; 3. A court; 4. A portico of columns; 5. A peristyle; 6. Apartments. Plate 51 consists of details. Among these appears a *lituus*, issuing



from behind a mitre. There also is the frequent figure of a man cutting off with a wing-bladed axe, the heads of several kneeling figures, in a close group, held up by the hair in his other hand, all at one blow. Plate 52 shows the stair-cases, the steps very low and long: windows: horizontal platforms; and a door, *not* narrowing upwards. Plate 53 shows the elevation of the portico of the great temple. It consists of six columns with dwarf walls between. Plate 54, on the same subject, shows that the Egyptian capitals were elongated, in order to shorten the length of the shaft, which length they did not think to be an ornament. These columns do not look so massy as those published in Denon and smaller works. Here appears another right angled door. Plate 55 is a view of the interior of the portico of the great temple. This plate conveys an admirable idea of the massiness of Egyptian architecture. Among the bas-reliefs is a curious series of sitting figures, all in the same attitude and looking one way at a figure standing. Plate 56, consisting of details of the architecture of the great temple, shows numerous figures in the same costume and attitudes. From this and the preceding plate, it appears, that there was a kind of what we should call military exercise, in the forms of Egyptian devotion or state-ceremonies. Plate 57 gives bas-reliefs and sculptures. Here are two *ovals* and hieroglyphs, which, as such, may be deciphered. Plate 58 shows plainly that the hieroglyphicks were of a religious character. Apis appears in a bark, and we see the prototype of the Roman oar-rudder. In plate 59, consisting of bas-reliefs and details of the great temple, are hieroglyphs *within an horizontal oval*, and the zig-zag moulding. Plate 60, comprising architectural details and capitals of the portico, has hieroglyphicks, symbolick head-dresses, several ovals, and repetitions of the same figures. Plate 61 is the interior of the Court. It is an area surrounded with a piazza or colonnade, like an exchange. The pillars do not look so massy as in Denon. Plate 62 is the plan, &c. of the Little Temple. The ugly squatting figure of Typhon appears on the tops of the columns. According to Denon, the temple was dedicated to him, as the whole frieze and all the paintings within appear to be descriptive of Isis defending herself against the attacks of this monster. Plate 63 consists of friezes and other sculptures of the Little Temple. Here we have women nursing children, all in the same attitude, and a most curious figure of a pig, with long human arms, walking erect. One figure has the Phallus, derived, no doubt, from the Lingams of India, and introduced, says Mr. Dodwell (*Greece*, i. 554, from Herodotus) by Melampus into Greece, but far more rare there than in Italy\*. Other novelties appear in these sculptures, which seem to bear much relation to Isis and Horus, and the presentation of the child to Osiris. Plate 64 gives the sculpture of the frieze under the North gallery at the Little Temple. The figures have bows of Grecian construction, and swords formed like our carving-knives, for the subject is military. There also appear the hieroglyphs of Champollion's Alphabet. Plate 65 is a Perspective View of the Little Temple. It is oblong, with a portico all round and interior cella.

Apollinopolis has the singular good fortune of being entire and uninjured by time. (See Mr. Upham's Rameses, iii. 312, where is a good account of it.) Denon has the following additions. The gates are not entirely in the centre of the walls. A single column, with its capital rising from the ruins to the height of forty feet above the porticoes, and the angle of a wall, one hundred feet round, show that there was formerly a court in front of the temple. Two cones bulge out from the door-case, against which,

\* The worship of the Phallus in Egypt, and of Mytilla in Babylon, as mentioned by Herodotus, seems to correspond with the Ling and Yoni Pooja, and proves that, at an early period, the mystick operations of nature excited the attention and reverence of mankind.—*Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*, iii. 276.



doubtless, leaned the heads of two statues in the form of Caryatides. (ii. 108, 178. iii. 195. pl. xxvi. xxviii. English edit.) Pococke's and Savary's accounts give no information.

APOLLINOPOLIS PARVA (now *Qous*.) The *Grande Description* gives details, and the Monolithe. (*Vol. iv. A. pl. i.*) Denon says, the top of a gate is the only remain left. In the fields is the fragment of a Tabernacle, or Monolithic Temple, which, after having been broken, has served for a drinking trough to a cistern. One of its windows, still remaining entire, has a hieroglyphick inscription, admirably executed, and in a state of perfect preservation. Cous is built upon this Apollinopolis; and in the village of Elmeciech, distant half a league from Cairo, are several edifices of Egyptian free-stone, on which are many hieroglyphicks; half a league further is the base of a temple.—ii. 236, 7, 8. 297, 8, 9. pl. iv. f. 2. lix. f. 2. *English edit.*

APOLLONIA (now *Pollina, Greece*). A single Dorick column, nearly two miles up the Verussa, oblong blocks, neatly worked, found by digging for sulphur, supposed to have belonged to an oracular Nymphæum. (See Dion. Cass. xii. 45. Strabo, vii. Van Dale de Oraculis, &c.)—*Hughes*.

APPIAN WAY. This celebrated road was composed of three strata. The lower of rough stones or flint, cemented together, formed a foundation or statumen. The middle stratum, or rudera, was of gravel; the upper of well-jointed stones of irregular forms. Along the sides of these roads, temples, ædícula, triumphal arches, villas, groves, gardens, were thrown together in the most picturesque irregularity; porticoes afforded shade, and inns, shelter, refreshment or repose to the traveller, who beheld, as he approached, the increasing capital thus stretched out in beautiful and endless suburbs.—*Pompeiana*, p. 73.

APT (*France*). Inscriptions—Fragments of a tessellated pavement—Remains of an Aqueduct—Vaults, niches, &c.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 89—91.

AQUILARIA (now *Lowna-reah*, two leagues from Seedy Don in Africa). Here are the Quarries of Strabo. Small shafts or openings are carried up quite through the surface above for the admission of fresh air, whilst large pillars, the *μεσοκρινεῖς κίονες*, as Pollux names them, with their respective arches, are still left standing at their proper distances below, to support the roof. These are the Quarries from whence not only Carthage and Utica, but other cities received their materials. Moreover, as this mountain is shaded all over with trees; as the arches here described are open to the sea, having a large cliff on each side, with the Island Aginurus placed over against them; as there are likewise fountains perpetually draining from the rocks, and seats very convenient for the weary labourer to rest upon; there is little doubt but this is the “*Est in secëssu longo*, &c.” of Virgil, *Æn. i. 163*.—*Shaw*, 90.

ARADUS. An Isle on the Phœnician coast. It is the *Arvad* of Scripture. The uncovered temple of Hercules is supposed by Maundrell to be still remaining.

ARAMINIUM (now *Rimini*). Without the town, towards Pesaro, is a triumphal arch, the front of which is decorated with two beautiful Corinthian columns, and two busts. Behind the Capuchin convent are some ruins of an amphitheatre. There is, too, a bridge, either, as appears by an inscription, built or repaired by Tiberius, or Augustus and Tiberius. It is 200 feet long, 15 broad, and consists of five arches.—*Keysler*. Here, says Eustace, is a magnificent bridge in the best style of Roman architecture. It has niches for statues between the arches, and a regular cornice surmounting both arches and niches. Its solidity and beauty, as well as the date of its erection, have led many connoisseurs to conclude that it is the work of Vitruvius. The gate on the opposite side, under which the traveller passes on his way to Pesaro,

is the triumphal arch before mentioned. It is erected in honour of Augustus, of the best materials and noblest form; but the Corinthian order has, in some respects, peculiarities. A Gothic battlement has been absurdly fixed upon this bridge. (i. 280.) Some accounts add to these the *Suggestum*, from which Cæsar is said to have harangued his army after passing the Rubicon, and some inscriptions.

ARAUSIO (*Orange*). The Triumphal Arch is a parallelogram, pierced with three arches, the middle for carriages higher than the others. On each side of the arches are Corinthian columns fluted; those of the middle, which flank the great arch, support a triangular pediment, above which is an attic crowned by a fine cornice. It is uncertain for whom it is erected. Millin leaves it unsettled. The pretended Circus, a Theatre on the slope of a hill, and the wall which cut the semicircle, still remain. It is decorated with ranges of arcades, and an attick. In the middle is a large gate for the entry of actors and persons engaged in the service of the theatre. Part of it is converted into a prison. Orange has, besides, an Amphitheatre, Thermæ, an Aqueduct (of which there are some arcades), Sarcophagi, Inscriptions, and once a tessellated pavement. (*Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 134—150. pl. 29. f. 5, 6.) Every ascription of the triumphal arch is justly controverted, and all the Engravings faulty, except that (according to Governor Pownall) in his *Provincia Romana*. In p. 25, he says, that every shield on the bas-reliefs has a distinctive mark, and is engraved according to the customs of the Gauls and Germans. Montfaucon (iii. p. 1. b. 2. c. 5) observes, that the theatre is remarkable for the number of its vomitoria, there being no less than three hundred, or thereabouts.

ARBAAL (*Africa*). Extensive ruins.—*Shaw*, 24.

ARBELIA, near which Alexander fought with Darius, now Evrill.—*Jackson's Journey from India*, 127.

ARCHEMORUS (*Fountain in Greece*, near the tomb of Opheltes). It is at present a mere heap of stones.—*Clarke*, vi. 524.

ARCUEIL (*France*). Remains of Roman buildings, consisting of alternate layers of brick and stone. Caylus (*Rec.* ii. pl. 91) has engraved the ruins of the ancient aqueduct.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 13.

ARDEA (*Italy*). Vestiges of the temple of Juno Regina.—*Latium*, 96.

AREHENA (*Spain*). The baths were used by the Romans, and repaired by C. Cornel. Capito and L. Heius Labeo.—*Dillon*, 357.

ARELATE (now *Arles*). Here is the only Egyptian obelisk which is known in France. It is uncertain whether the erection of it is to be ascribed to Constantine the Great, or Constantius, who celebrated games at Arles. It is 47 ft. high; diameter at the base, 5 ft. 3 in.; height with the pedestal, 61 ft. It rests upon four lions, and is of two pieces, because it was broken in its fall. The other monuments of Arles are—1. Sarcophagi; 2. Site of an ancient Theatre; 3. Torso of Mithras, images of whose worship belong in general to the third century; 4. A column, called the Constantine column; 5. The *Tour Roland*, or *Le Dominante*, of which the façade is formed of three arches, placed one above the other. It belonged to the ancient theatre, and is a portion of the portico which was placed behind the Scena; 6. Trunks and pieces of columns, whose shafts ornamented *de rosaces*, and capitals overloaded with ornaments, announce the age of Constantine; 7. Two columns, marking the site of the theatre; 8. Some arcades, fragments of statues, &c. belonging to the same; 9. The arena of the Amphitheatre, of an oval form, and some ranges of porticocs; 10. Presumed site of the Forum, now the place St. Lucian; 11. Two granite columns, a portion of the frieze, presumed of the temple of Minerva, or Bacchus, or the Capitol; 12. Some old



walls, remains of the palace of the Emperors. Great tubes of bricks are placed in the thickness of the walls, perhaps, Millin says, for the descent of rain water, but probably for the flues of a Hypocaust. 13. Fragments, columns, sarcophagi, inscriptions, &c. in great number.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 354—621. pl. lxiv. to lxv. The Amphitheatre and a Milliary column are engraved in *Montfaucon, Suppl.* iv. b. v. c. 9.

ARETHUSA. Near the fountain are discovered two fragments of reticulated Roman work, once, perhaps, part of the palace of Verres.—(*Denon's Sicily*, p. 311.) In Wilkins's *Magna Græcia* is a view of the fountain.

AREZIUM (now *Arezzo*). Miss Starke says, (ii. 179) that there are remains of an amphitheatre; Eustace says, (ii. 326) supposed substructions of an amphitheatre and Etruscan city.

ARGOS. The modern Argos stands exactly on the site of the ancient city. The Theatre, of magnificent proportions, and considerably entire, yet remains, cut in the rock at the Eastern extremity of the Hill of the Acropolis. There are traces on the walls of Cyclopean masonry, in the Polygon style, the same, Mr. Dodwell thinks, as are alluded to by Euripides. Argos had two citadels, viz. of Phoroneus and Larissa, perhaps the only seats of habitation in ancient times. On the Phoronean Hill are subterranean passages, vaulted like the Gallery of Tiryns. The Monastery at Larissa was probably the site of a temple of Apollo; *Deviadiotes*, according to Clarke and Dodwell; and it has a cavern suited to oracular delivery, of which hereafter. On the summit of the Acropolis of Larissa, is an inner inclosure or curtain, but not of Cyclopean masonry. (*Gell's Argolis*, 63 seq. *Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 218.) Dr. Clarke says, that there are fragments of the Terra Cotta Temple within the Hieron of Ceres Mysios. The Theatre upon the S. E. side of the Hill of the Acropolis is, he says, a very remarkable structure. It is, as usual, a natural excavation of the rock; but the differences from every other theatre which Dr. Clarke saw in Greece, consists in its having two wings with seats, one on either side of the cavea, so that it might be described as a triple Cailon, or three theatres in one; probably for minor representations. Opposite to this theatre are the remains of a very large edifice, built entirely of tiles, probably a part of the Castellum, (χωριον) called *Criterion*, once a Court of Justice. The Hieron of Venus, above the theatre, is occupied by a Greek Chapel, which contains the remains of columns whose capitals are of the most ancient Corinthian order, unknown in our country, scarcely a model of it having been ever seen in England, although it far exceeds in beauty and simplicity the gaudy and crowded foliage of the later Corinthian. The temples of Venus were generally of the Corinthian order, the oracular shrine of which is laid open for inspection. In its original state it had been a temple, the further part from the entrance where the altar was being an excavation of the rock, and the front and roof constructed with baked tiles. The altar yet remains, and part of the fictile superstructure, but the most remarkable part of the whole is a secret subterraneous passage, terminating behind the altar, its entrance being at a considerable distance towards the right of a person facing the altar, and so cunningly contrived as to have a small aperture also concealed, and level with the surface of the rock. This was barely large enough to admit the entrance of a single person, who, having descended into the narrow passage, might creep along until he arrived immediately behind the centre of the altar, where being hid by some colossal statue or other screen, the sound of his voice would produce a most imposing effect among the humble votaries prostrate beneath, who were listening in silence upon the floor of the sanctuary. There are also remains of an aqueduct, and appearances of subterraneous passages. A large Church at the Southern extremity of the town, contains fragments

of Ionic columns, and inscriptions; and five miles from Argos are supposed ruins of the *Heræum*, a temple once common to the two cities of Mycenæ and Argos. It was built of baked bricks, and originally lined with marble. (*Clarke*, vi. 471 *seq.*) Mr. Dodwell says, In front of the theatre is a large Roman wall of brick, at present named *παλαίο τεκκίε*, and in the house of a Turk are remains of a rude tessellated pavement, of black and white colours. Other such pavements have also been found. Apollodorus, Pausanius, &c. mention the subterraneous edifice of Acrisius and the brazen Thalamus, in which his daughter Danaë was confined. Two blocks of a mass of well joined polygons, near the theatre, are covered with an illegible inscription, and a bas-relief of two sitting female figures posterior to the date of the wall. At Larissa is a very ancient inscription. Fifty minutes from Argos is a cave in the rock, which contains subterraneous vaults, a Church, and clear spring. The cave (*Erasinos*) was probably a Paneion or Nymphaion. In a Tumulus in front were found small columns of grey granite. (ii. 225.) On the Nemean side of Argos are hillocks, in which bas-reliefs are found. (*Archæol. Libr.* i. 30.) Sir William Gell gives a good view of Argos in his *Argolis*.

ARGYRIPÆ. ARPI. Faint traces of walls a few miles from Foggia.—*Swinb.* i. 148.

ARGYRONIAN CAPE. Capital of an Ionic column,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. diameter, part of a temple.—*Clarke*, ii. 441.

ARICIA (*Italy*, now *La Riccia*). Here are some arches, and a circular edifice, once, perhaps, a temple, and a few scattered substructures. The old town, seated in the valley, and the immense foundations of the Via Appia, made of blocks of stone, rise from the old town up the side of the hill, in general about twenty-five feet broad, and sometimes sixty feet in elevation. This ascent was the *Clivus Verbi* of Virgil, *Æn.* vii.—*Eustace*.

ARMAIRA (*Persia*.) Remains of embattled defences. Some of the Towers are of prodigious magnitude, and exhibit the finest specimens of the ancient high-finished Armenian masonry, being composed of white and reddish stones, joined in alternate lines with the nicest art.—*Sir R. K. Porter*, ii. 641.

ARPAIA (*Italy*, not the ancient *Caudium*). A place beyond a defile on the Via Appia is erroneously called the *Furcæ Caudinæ*. Two Roman bridges cross two rivers on the road to Beneventum.—*Eustace*, iii. 75.

ARPENATE (*the Villa of Cicero*.) A monastery is built upon the ruins, and numerous fragments of ancient buildings have been employed in the construction of the church. It lies about three miles from Soza.—*Swinb.* ii. 527.

ARSENARIA (now *Azea* in *Africa*). The whole city was formerly built upon cisterns for water. Fragments of columns; a Mosaic pavement; a Hypogæum without niches or columbaria, but with inscriptions of the names of Regulus, Saturninus, and Sandus, are mentioned by Shaw, 14.

ARSINOË (*Egypt*, now *Medinet el Faioum*, which is built out of its ruins). It had been a very large city, but nothing of it remains except high mounts of all sorts of rubbish. The chief materials appear to have been burnt bricks. There were many stone edifices, and a great quantity of wrought granite. In the upper town of Medinel, Belzoni observed several fragments of granite columns, and other pieces of sculpture of most magnificent taste. It is certainly strange that granite columns are only to be seen at this place, and none near the pyramids, but six miles distant. Among the ruins of Arsinoë he also saw various fragments of statues of granite, well executed, but much mutilated, and he thinks that they were destroyed by violence and fire. Among the rubbish there are pieces of stone and glass, which have evidently been nearly melted



by fire. In the centre of these ruins is an ancient reservoir. He made an excavation, and found it to be as deep as the bottom of the Bakr Yousef, and which was, no doubt, filled at the time of the inundation for the accommodation of the town. There are others similar in these ruins, which proves that this was the only mode that they had of keeping water near them, as the river is at some distance from the town. Among these mounts he also saw several specimens of glass of Grecian manufacture, and Egyptian workmanship. [I suppose the Greco-Egyptian, in and after the reign of Hadrian, F.] Belzoni was of opinion that this town was one of the first in Egypt. (*Belzoni*, 390—391.) Savary (490) mentions an Obelisk as remaining here.

ARTAXATA (*Ardashir* in *Persia*). Fragments of bricks, tiles, ridgy lines marking the walls and towers; ruins of an extensive fortress in the form of a wide conical hill, standing at present to the height of 100 feet. In the East quarter of its summit a yet higher mass shoots up in a circular shape, evidently bearing traces of walls. Its present extent is 90 paces, which probably was its original diameter. It slopes gradually down Eastward to a level, that has formerly been inclosed by a line of strong walls and towers. To the West the whole commands a considerable area, and is bounded by a strong ditch, which crosses it from the town to the South. The North of this citadel has been equally well defended by walls, towers, and ditch, which run straight East and West, while the city at large appears to have been protected by a double wall, towers, and also ditches. To the East and West the most unbroken masses may be found, and detached pieces of wall only mark the West. The length of this outward rampart did not extend in any direction beyond a mile and a half, the towers indeed standing so close together as to be hardly 20 feet apart, and the remains of all are found to be constructed of large squares of sun-dried clay. This city was founded by Artaxes or Artases about 95 years before the first Christian æra. The walls of sun-burnt bricks are prodigiously thick.—*Sir R. K. Porter*, i. 204; ii. 619.

ASANDER, VALLUM OF. On the last stage from Kertchy to Caffa (says Dr. Clarke) we passed the third, that is to say, the outer vallum or boundary of the Bosphorus. This separated that peninsula from the Country of the Tauri. Its remains, as well as those of the towers placed upon it, were very visible. This wall extends from the sea of Azoff, beginning Eastward at a place called Arabat, to the mountains behind Caffa. It is mentioned by Strabo, who states from Hypsicrates, that it was constructed by Asander, 360 stadia in length, having at every stadium a turret. The description agrees with its present appearance.—*Clarke*, ii. 140.

ASCALON. Witman (*Trav.* 258) saw here columns, cornices, &c. of fine marble. C. Forbin (*Voyage dans le Levant, Paris, atl. fol.* 1819, *pl.* 41, 42.) has engraved remains of columns and Corinthian capitals.

ASCRA. Probably *Neochorio*, where are ancient traces. (*Dodwell*, i. 255.) Clarke makes it now *Sugara*.—vii. 141.

ASISIUM (*Italy*) now *Assisi*. The portico of Santa Maria de Minerva, composed of six Corinthian pillars of the finest proportions, supported the front of the ancient temple of Minerva.—*Eustace*, ii. 309. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 175.

ASSOS. Foundations yet remain of three superb temples. Behind that of the Mole is a rock, surmounted by a citadel; at the foot of this rock are traces of a theatre. Ruins of the town wall, with many large towers, yet remain. (*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece, tom.* ii. *pp.* 86, 87, *pl.* 9, 10.) Mr. Walpole says, the walls are of great strength. Three of the ancient gateways remain quite entire. The fourth is in ruins. The Acropolis, a rock of granite, is of very steep sides. There are ruins of ancient edifices, which have been successively a Genoese Castle, a Greek Church, and now a

Mosque; some subterranean buildings were probably cisterns to hold water for the garrison. There are broken columns of a temple, part of the shafts remaining on their sites. Descending from the Acropolis, a small but beautifully constructed edifice occurs, with an arched or rather vaulted dome. The walls and roof are composed of heavy blocks of granite, fitted together without cement. At a short distance towards the sea, are ruins of a magnificent gateway to the city, and part of a granite flight of steps. The architrave of the portico or propylæa is of the Dorick order. There are considerable remains of an ancient Greek theatre. The ranges of seats for the spectators remain almost perfect. They are divided into three distinct stories, and are conveniently hollowed out for allowing the persons seated to draw their feet a little backward. This form is not uncommon; among other instances it is to be found at Iero in Epidaurus. The theatres of the ancients were admirably constructed on excellent acoustic principles. In the theatre of Tauromenium the architect Dufourny heard in every part of the theatre, not only the ordinary voice of a man in the pulpitum, but the lower and gradual tearing of a piece of paper. Thus the *Echea*, or sounding vases of Vitruvius, were not always necessary. Fronting the orchestra are small blocks remaining in their original place. They may probably be the ruins of the Thymele, where the musicians were placed, and which was built of stone. The Romans had no Thymele, their singers and dancers being in the pulpitum. The seats of the ancient theatres were covered with wood. There are also ruins of columns and arches indicating a portico; an ancient cemetery and sarcophagi, and heaps of broken Greek vases, beautifully varnished with black.—*Walpole's Turkey*, i. 126—130.

ASSORIA (*Egypt*). Above the new town are the remains of a small Egyptian temple, so buried in the rubbish and stones that it has escaped the notice of many travellers. (*Belzoni*, 61.) The author quoted observes, that it appeared to him that the pieces of granite, seen by Colonel Light (p. 55) in the desert adjacent, were procured by cutting a line with a chisel, about two inches deep round the stone, intended to be removed, and then by working it below with a machine, which separated the part, like glass cut with a diamond. A column with a Latin inscription was found in the ground. (*See Plate*, p. 106.) It proves that the Romans used to take granite from these quarries, and no doubt chiefly for religious purposes, like the Egyptians. (P. 106, 218.) Colonel Light (*ubi supra*) mentions large masses, most of which have hieroglyphical tablets sculptured on them.

Assus (now *Behrein Kalesi* in *Asia Minor*). Here are a theatre, remains of several temples, on one of which are figures in low relief, in a very ancient style, and sculptured upon the hard granite of Mount Ida, remains of walls and towers with a gate, a cemetery with sarcophagi, and an ancient causeway. "The whole," says Mr. Walpole, "gives us perhaps a more perfect idea of a Greek City than any where exists."—*Turkey*, ii. 255.

ATELLA. (An ancient city of the *Oscans*, now *S. Arpino di Artella*, near *Aversa*.) Ruins.—*Swinb.* ii. 487.

ATHENS. Athens itself was about seven miles and a half in circumference, but the ancient walls, including those which united the Ports of Pyræus, Phalerum, and Munychia, to the City, measured more than 22 miles. Of the gates twelve are destroyed. One is the arch of Hadrian. Mr. Dodwell thinks that within these precincts Athens might have contained half a million of inhabitants. (ii. 6.) Dr. Clarke says, Edinburgh is a very correct model of a Grecian City, and with its Acropolis, town, and harbour, bears some resemblance to Athens and the Piræus (*Travels*, vi. 378); but according to Dicæarchus, Athens was not unlike modern Constantinople, having irregular streets and mean houses. (Id. iii. 3. n. 2.)



The first and most ancient City consisted only of the Acropolis. The next was that of Theseus, merely an enlargement of the first, on the North side of the arch of Hadrian. The latter was called Hadrianopolis, from Hadrian's endeavour to restore the City, and was situated on the South side of the arch.

There were three ports, one the Piræus, in the form of a bladder, surrounded by three small like-shaped inlets, the second the Munychian, an obtuse oval, separated from the Piræus by an isthmus, and the third at some distance, the Phalerum, a spheroid with a narrow mouth. See *Le Roy*, pl. xvi. p. 29.

The ancient port of the Piræus had at its entrance two round towers of stone, and in the middle a pharos. Upon the peninsula, Le Roy saw remains of the walls and towers built by Themistocles, wrecks of a temple, presumed ruins of a market, and tumuli. (Pl. xvi. pp. 30, 31.)

The Port Phalerum is exceedingly small, fit only for boats. There are remains of a mole across the mouth, leaving only a narrow entrance, and upon a large block are carved two *Tuscan* pilasters with their architrave.—*Le Roy*, pl. xvii. p. 30.

In the Munichian Port, traces of foundations are to be discovered; and, in the rock, are small niches, perhaps intended to hold statues of divinities.—*Id.* pl. 31.

Dr. Clarke says, that there are many unexplored ruins about the three ports of Munychia, Phalerum, and the Piræus [query, if not since explored by Mr. Dodwell?] remains of the moles forming the smaller ports within the Piræus, two miles from the sea shore, and palpable vestiges of the long walls which connected the harbour with Athens, a distance of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. There is also the supposed base of the tomb of Themistocles, partly cut in the narrow rock, and partly an artificial structure. It stands upon the promontory which constitutes the Southern side of the entrance to the harbour. On the road between the Piræus and Athens, Dr. Clarke saw a Tumulus, which may be that of Menander, and remains of an ancient paved way leading from the Piræus; also of an aqueduct. (*Id.* 199—380.) Mr. Dodwell is diffuse upon these ports, and the adjacent remains.

The following is a list of the ancient public buildings which once adorned Athens. Those of which there are no remains will be merely enumerated.

1. *Piræan Gate*. 2. *Pompeion*. 3. *Temple of Ceres*. The remains of a temple situated on a rock on the Southern side of the Ilissus have been converted into a Church. On the walls (says Chandler) next Hymethis, are lines of one or two small sun-dials, and in the vaulted roof is the trunk of a little female statue. It has been supposed, but by no means ascertained, that this was the ruin of the Eleusinium.—*Burrow's Elgin Marbles*, i. p. 84.

4. *Basilica*. 5. *Temple of Apollo Patrous*. 6. *Metroon*. 7. *Senate House*. 8. *Tholus*. 9. *Temple of Mars*. 10. *Odeum*.

11. *Fountain Enneacrunos*, from its nine pipes, constructed by Pisistratus. Vestiges of this spring are still to be discovered.—*Id.*

12. *Temple of Triptolemus*. 13. *Temple of Euclea or Fame*. 14. *Temple of Vulcan*. 15. *Temple of Venus Cælestis*. 16. *Poikile Stoa*.

17. *Agora*. Here are four Doric columns and a pediment, supposed to have formed the entrance to the market-place. Le Roy, who has engraved it, (pl. xix.) says, that it exhibits that elevation of the Doric column which marks its degeneracy in the days of Augustus. (*Id.* p. 32.) [Notwithstanding the inscription to the honour of Lucius Cæsar, grandson of Augustus, and an edict of Hadrian, regulating the sale of oil, on the jamb of a door-case, it has every aspect of the façade of a temple, dedicated, as the architrave shows, to Minerva, and much older than the period supposed. *F.*]

18. *Ptolemæum*. A Gymnasium. Some architectural fragments. (*Burrow*.) Dodwell (i. 371) mentions remains of a wall and pedestal, composed of small and large blocks, like that of Agrippa in the Acropolis.

19. *The Temple of Theseus*, or *Theseum*. It is converted into a Greek Church, and is nearly entire, owing, says Stuart, (vol. iii. p. 9) to its being erected with large blocks. Le Roy (p. 21. pl. 11) thus describes it:—"It was built ten years after the battle of Salamis. It is a parallelogram in its plan, and like almost all the Greek temples, of the Doric order, ornamented by a portico, which goes all round it. It has six columns in front, and thirteen on each side. It resembles, by its architecture, that of the Parthenon; and this last has been copied in part from the temple of Theseus, built some years before. The ceilings of the portico are disposed in a singular manner. There are, as it were, large beams of marble at the top of the cornice, which respond to every triglyph, and which convey an idea of the first disposition of the pieces of wood that formed these decorations in the incipient time of architecture." The frieze was ornamented between the triglyphs with bas-reliefs, representing various exploits of Theseus, [*engraved by Le Roy, part ii. pl. vi.*] who has also added those on the pediments. Dr. Clarke says, (ii. 293—5) that this temple is more in the style of Pæstum than of the Parthenon. Like all pillars raised according to the most ancient Doric style, they are without bases or pedestals. This temple was originally a tomb. Mr. Dodwell thinks (i. 362) that it furnished the model of the Parthenon—Hughes, (i. 253.) says that it is the burial place of the English who die at Athens.

20. *Temple of the Dioscuri*. 21. *Grove of Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops*.

22. *Prytaneum*. Mr. Dodwell (*Greece*, i. 377) disproves the idea of Chandler, that the church called Megali-Panagia, with its Roman Doric columns, was the Prytaneion: but mentions some large blocks and architectural fragments, especially of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, scattered in all directions.

23. *Temple of Serapis*. 24. *Temple of Lucina*.

25. *Temple of Jupiter Olympius*. This building consists of a long range of Corinthian columns, supporting an architrave only. The pillars (in the flutes of which a man may conceal himself) are near 60 ft. high, and exceed 6 ft. in diameter. They are of Pentelic marble, and have Attic bases. The building stood within a Peribolus. Thus Stuart (vol. ii. pl. i. p. 16, and p. 14. pl. 3) who pronounces it a temple. Le Roy (pl. 22. p. 35) calls it the Pantheon of Adrian, and says, that the distances between the columns are short, according to the custom of the Greeks in their Corinthian temples. The capitals of the columns are very handsome, and have this particularity, "*que les angles du tailloir sont aigus*," as in some specimens at Rome. Dr. Clarke (vi. 272) thinks that the building belonged to the old Forum of the inner Ceramicus, called Archaia Agora, where the public assemblies of the people were held, or that it is the remains of the Temple of Vulcan, or of Venus Urania.

26. *Delphinium*. 27. *Temple of Venus in the Gardens*. 28. *Temple of Hercules Cynosarges*. 29. *Lyceum*.

30. *Temple of Diana Agrotera*. It is now formed into a small Greek chapel. There are remains of three columns, of various orders, the most ancient Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. (*Clarke*, vi. 343.) It is engraved in Le Roy (pl. xxi), and externally resembles a mere cottage. He says (p. 34) that it has the remains of fine Mosaic.

31. *The Stadium of Herodes Atticus*. It was originally formed by Lycurgus out of the bed of a torrent, and was merely levelled for the sports. Herodes Atticus lined the seats with white marble (now gone), but the sloping banks still remain. At the



two extremities, the stadium being in the usual form of an elongated horse-shoe, are some remains of masonry. The length is 630 ft. (*Burrow*, i. 92.) Le Roy (pl. xxiii) has engraved it with the Ilissus, and a bridge over it. Dr. Clarke says it still surpasses every other stadium in the world.—*Travels*, vi. 327.

32. *Temples of Bacchus and a Theatre.* A circular sweep, scooped in the solid rock, was the place where the Athenians used to assemble to hear the plays of Æschylus, and the site of the theatre of Bacchus, afterwards constructed by Lycurgus the orator, about 230 Ant. Chr. (*Clarke*, vi. 203.) Stuart (vol. ii. p. 21—25) says, the front of the scene forms part of an out-work to the fortress. The exterior wall is the portion of a circle. The seats for the spectators are cut in the solid rock; of consequence there were no stair-cases under them, nor vomitories, but there were ample stair-cases at each extremity of the front. From the seats being cut in the solid rock, Clarke (vi. 255) thinks with Chandler, that a more ancient theatre existed on the spot before Herodes made his additions. Le Roy has included in his View (pl. vii. p. 13) an arcade, which formed the portico of Eumenes, where the theatrical pieces were rehearsed, the Athenians promenaded, and the Philosophers discoursed. Stuart calls it the peribolus of the Temple of Bacchus; but Mr. Dodwell (i. 299) thinks that the portico is marked by a single column of white marble to the South of the theatre; and near it he finds ancient foundations. Columns, some with Ionic bases, broken statues, &c. have been discovered, and the Church of St. Alexander seems to occupy the site, and to have been built out of the remains of one of the temples mentioned by Pausanias.

33. *Odeum of Pericles*, where were held the corn-market and a Court of Justice. (*Burrow*, i. 94.) All travellers (says Dr. Clarke, (vi. 253) except Chandler, who called it the Odeum of Pericles, have described it as the Theatre of Bacchus. The site is still to be detected. Mr. Dodwell (i. 301—303) speaks of an ancient wall; niches cut in the rock for votive offerings; and steps, probably the ancient entrance to the Acropolis prior to the building of the Propylæa.

34. *Grotto and Choragic Monument of Thrasyllus.* This forms the entrance of a cavern cut out of the rock of the Acropolis. It consists of three pilasters, supporting an entablement, which, says Le Roy (p. 14), is of the Doric order, though it has neither mutues nor triglyphs. The interior is a vault, of the breadth of the front, and half the breadth deep. The façade was crowned with two pedestals, and a headless statue in the middle, placed upon three steps. Upon the left, behind, were two columns, of which the *tailloir* had only three faces, and on the right the famous sun-dial, by which the Athenians used to assemble: thus the plate in Le Roy, now Dr. Clarke says the best, because Lord Elgin removed much from here. Dr. Clarke says thus: (vi. 204. 307—310) Above the statue of the Indian Bacchus (now in the British Museum), over the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, are, or were, two Choragic pillars for supporting tripods. The very ancient sun-dial, in the time of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripedes, announced to the Athenian people the hour at which their plays were to begin. The cave behind is one of the most ancient sepulchral crypts of the first settlers upon the rock. The interior, says Mr. Dodwell, contains only a few marble blocks; a small columnar pedestal, perhaps for a tripod; a flat columnar altar, like those of Chæroneia; and an Ionic capital, of small proportions and coarse workmanship. (*Greece*, i. 300.) The upper part of the *κοίλον* of a theatre, probably that of Bacchus, is cut out of the face of this rock.—*Ibid.*

35. *Tomb of Calus.* 36. *Temple of Esculapius.* 37. *Temple of Themis.* 38. *Temple of Tellus and Ceres.* 39. *Grotto of Apollo.*

40. *Temple of Pan.* This is presumed, by Dr. Clarke, (vi. 213) to be a small

cavern on the face of the rock of the Acropolis. Mr. Dodwell mentions several niches and cavities for votive tablets, cut within the cave, and one larger niche, for, he presumes, the very statue of Pan, now in the publick library at Cambridge.—*Greece*, i. 304.

41. *Areopagus*. This is engraved by Le Roy, (pl. xii) and consists of a large rock, out of which a spiral stair-case is cut to the summit. Mr. Dodwell (i. 361) mentions an ancient building, on the West side, scarped, which contains some small niches and votive offerings. Mr. Hughes has engraved (Vignette of ch. X) the plan of the pretended prison of the Areopagus, where Socrates was confined. It adjoins the Pnix.

42. *Temple of the Furies*. 43. *The Academy*.

44. *The Monument of Philopappus*. This remain, supposed to occupy the site of the grave of Musæus, is apparently a monument erected in honour of Trajan, by Philopappus, son of Epiphanes of Besa. From some inscriptions, Stuart (b. 5. pl. i. iii. p. 18) supposes that a son of Epiphanes was represented by the statue seated in the middle niche, with his grandfather, Antiochus IV. [last King of Commagene, before it became a Roman province] on one side, and perhaps Epiphanes, the son of Antiochus, and the father of Philopappus on the other; and that the statue of the son of Kallineius, a Roman by adoption, was placed over the pilaster, on which is a Latin inscription, while a statue of some other distinguished person of the family stood over the pilaster, which is now wanting. The date of the edifice, as inferred from the inscription, may be about A.D. 110. The height of it is 32 ft. 7 in. It is in character the section of a circle, of which the interior consists of a basement, above that a bas-relief of a man (*Trajan*) in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, behind and before him six figures. Above, in a large round niche, is a headless figure seated, and, separated from him by a pilaster, under a square niche, another seated figure. Le Roy (p. 33, pl. 20) thinks the sculpture far superior to the architecture.

45. *Theatre, or Odeum of Herodes Atticus*. Some tiers of circular arches, at the foot of the craggy rock of the citadel, form this remain. (*Clarke*, vi. 203.) Mr. Wilkins says, that there appear to have been only two ranges of seats. The precincts, or passages separating them, may be still distinguished. The only approaches to the theatre were at the horns of the Auditory, where the stair-cases communicating with the precincts are still remaining. Herodes, an Athenian, built it in honour of his deceased wife. (*Burrow*, i. 101.) Mr. Dodwell (i. 298) says, that it is one of the few ancient buildings at Athens which is composed of stone; some parts being of brick, or of small stones and mortar. In the vicinity, he adds, is a small sepulchral column, or Στήλη, of one Pheclelion of Sinope.

46. *The Arch of Hadrian*; placed as a boundary, or landmark, between the old city of Theseus, when his subjects became too numerous to occupy only the area of the Acropolis; and that which was particularly beautified and adopted by Hadrian, and took its name of Hadrianopolis from him. Both these districts were contained within the ancient walls, and therefore received no extension, only repairs and embellishments. There still remains a part of Athens, which will be seen to the left looking through the arch, in a right line, towards the citadel. This is the Pelasgicum, or portion, which was assigned to the Pelasgi, who built the old wall on the North side of the Acropolis, and who probably were the first tenants of the rock. They were eventually expelled for interfering with the new settlers in their way to the fountain, from whence they obtained their water, and the place which they had occupied was declared accursed. The old city of Theseus, therefore, extended more towards the S. E. leaving a space uninhabited in the vicinity of the Acropolis, till, in the time of Pericles, the pressure of people driven in by the Lacedæmonians from the country, compelled the use of every spot of ground within the barriers. Mr. Wilkins shows that the principal



buildings attributed to Hadrian lie on the West side of the gate, and therefore, that the inscriptions visible on the South side, "The City, which you see is that of Adrian, not of Theseus," is to be understood as pointing out the view through the arch, from thence, to be that of Hadrianopolis, the site of modern Athens. The inscription on the other side, "The Athens which you see is the old city of Theseus," will, of course, testify that this city was situated nearer the Ilissus. (*Burrow*, i. 102, 3.) Stuart has engraved this arch (i. c. 5), and adds that it has, differently from other triumphal arches, a colonnade and pediment over the other work [but see *ANTINÆ*.] It consists of a grand semicircular arch between two angular pilasters, and an upper story, containing three square apertures, like sash-windows, the central having a pediment. It seems to have formed an appropriate introduction to the grand columns, described No. 25. Le Roy, (pl. xxi. p. 34) in ascribing it to Hadrian, observes, that it is distinguished from the ancient Greek architectures in having plinths at the lower part of the base, no trace of which is to be seen in the Ionic of the Erechtheum, or the Corinthian of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, or of Delos. The cornices are, too, very strong in reference to the friezes; while in the oldest monuments the friezes and architraves are very high, and the cornices very low. Besides, the upper pilasters are panned, which is a deviation belonging to the age of the monument of Philopappus. This arch appears to have been intended for a grand entrance to the new city. Dr. Clarke (vi. 312) supposes it to have been a triumphal arch erected in honour of Hadrian upon his coming to Athens. Stuart says, that both the fronts are adorned with Corinthian columns, and in all parts perfectly similar. It is of a Pentelic marble, and, like the other ancient edifices of Athens, is built without mortar or cement of any kind, the blocks of marble being connected by cramps of metal. The height of the structure is 53 ft. 6 in.—*Burrow*.

47. *Gymnasium of Hadrian*. N. E. of the last arch are three insulated Ionic columns, supposed to have belonged to this edifice.

48. *Choragic Monument of Lysicrates*. (Engraved in *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. 21.) This monument presents the earliest specimen of the Corinthian order now to be found at Athens, and received the appellation of the Lantern of Demosthenes from an absurd appropriation mentioned by Wheeler. Mr. Dodwell, however, observes, that the order is not, correctly speaking, Corinthian; and that the cavity substituted for the Astragal offends the eye. (*Greece*, i. 289.) From the inscription it appears that it was founded in the year 335 before Christ, and intended to commemorate the success of Lysicrates when he was Choragus at the Dionysia, or festival of Bacchus, and was destined to support the tripod which constituted the reward of victory. Thus *Burrow* (i. p. 105) from *Stuart*. On the top of the cupola, which is carved out of a single stone to imitate the covering of laurel, is a most elegant ornament of grouped Acanthus, divided into six regular segments, and on the top of each of the three principal divisions are found cavities, in which the legs of a tripod are, with reason, supposed to have been fixed. In the centre of the foliage is another hole, probably intended for the purpose of adding some central support to the brazen tripod. (*Id.*) Near it, says *Stuart*, is an Ionic colonnade. This elegant morceau is worked into the wall of a house. The explications of the bas-relief are very apocryphal. Mr. Dodwell says, that the figures resemble those of Phidias and Praxiteles; that the principal figure, from its superior size, is certainly a Deity, and that the subject is a story of Bacchus related by *Ovid*, *Metam.* b. iii. v. 577.

48. *Clepsydra*, or *Water Dial*, formerly called *Tower of the Winds*, erected by Andronicus Cyrrhestes for the purpose of denoting the periodical divisions of time, when the sun-dials, through cloudiness, were useless. The form is octagonal, with a







*Drawn by J. H. Smith del.*

*Engraved by J. H. Smith del.*

THE PRESUMED PORIKLE STOA, OF STUART, RESTORED.



pyramidal roof, originally surmounted with a brazen Triton, acting as a weather-cock. On each of the eight sides was an allegorical figure of the respective winds which the sides faced, viz. Boreas, N.; Cæceas, N. E.; Apeliotes, E.; Eurus, S. E.; Notus, S.; Libs, S. W.; Zephyrus, W.; Sciron, N. W. These sculptured figures have their several names superscribed to each, and under every one is a sun-dial. There were two doors, one entirely blocked up by rubbish. On the side was a circular projection attached to the Southern face, in its original construction. It is presumed to have been the Castellum, or Reservoir, for supplying the water fed from a fountain near the foot of the Acropolis, called Clepsydra, or Empedo. The pavement is of white marble, inwrought with cavities and channels. (See *Stuart*, i. c. 3. pl. 3; 4, &c. *Burrow*, 108, &c.) Le Roy (p. 26, pl. xiv.) says, that though the Moderns have 32 points of the compass, the Ancients had 24, and that this distinction is denoted by as many equal pieces of marble in the roof, and heads in the cornice, three at every face, which answer exactly to the extremity of the twenty-four stones which form the roof.

49. *Pantheon, Poikile Stoa*, of Stuart; *Temple of Olympian Jupiter*, of Le Roy. From this confusion of denominations, it may be necessary to observe, that the author applies the matter following to the grand side of the Modern Bazaar, and he conceives it to have formed one portion of the ancient Forum, or rather half of a side: nor does there appear any doubt of its having belonged to a temple, built by Hadrian, whether it were that of the Olympian Jupiter, or the Pantheon. The remains consist of a fine central portico of fluted Corinthian columns, an intervening range of plain columns, and two smaller vestibules at each end. Mr. Wilkins thinks it the Pantheon [as is certainly most probable], and says, that the remains are a considerable portion of the Western and Northern walls. The front to the W. N. W. is adorned with Corinthian columns, originally eighteen in number, of which four *fluted* formed a central portico, and it is also terminated by a projecting wall at each extremity, with a Corinthian pilaster on its face. The line of the walls is intercepted by several projections, forming *cellæ* or chapels, some circular and some rectangular, around the walls; *within*, was a cloister or portico, formed by a continual row of columns, 23 ft. distant from each other. (*Burrow*, i. 109.) Le Roy (p. 20) says, that this remain formed only the facade of the temple.

Three detached Ionic columns and an arch, built in the wall of a modern Greek church situated within the Peribolus, may have belonged to

50. *The Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius*.

51. *Pnix*. (*Stuart's Odeum of Regilla*, iii. 51.) Dr. Clarke says, (vi. 299) that it is now universally admitted to have been the Pnix. It is engraved by Le Roy, (pl. xii) in bird's eye, by Hughes, (*Vignette of Ch. X.*) and consists of a raised semicircular area, at the back of which is the Βήμα or *Pulpitum*, an elevation on three steps, from whence the orators addressed the people. Mr. Dodwell finds here (*Greece*, i. 401) Cyclopean work coincident with the Gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, (engraved in *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. 9.) and anterior to the time of Pericles and the Persian conflagration. From this Βήμα issued the thunder of that JUPITER ORATOR (as he ought to be called), the sublime Demosthenes. Facing it is the Areopagus, of which before, p. 29, n. 41.

The *Acropolis* is nearly of the shape of a modern coffin. (See *Le Roy*, pl. 3.) This rock, on which stood the whole of the ancient Cecropia, is inaccessible, except by one approach on the Western side. The lower part of the walls, says Mr. Dodwell, is in general ancient. They are composed of large rectangular blocks of stone, mixed with pieces of columns, soffits and triglyphs, ranged in straight horizontal courses.



The columns are only fluted at bottom, like those of Delos, Thorikos, and Eleusis. They are probably fragments belonging to the ancient Temple of Minerva, or Hecatompedon, burned by the Persians. This part of the wall was evidently restored after the retreat of the Barbarians. Cymon is named as the builder of these walls, but Mr. Dodwell says it is quite uncertain.—(*Greece*, i. 307—309.) A row of Triglyphs and intervening Metopes had been continued all round the upper part of the walls, immediately beneath the coping. Hence it is evident, from the circumstance of the Acropolis being thus characterised by symbols of sacred architecture, that the whole Peribolus was considered as one great and solemn sanctuary. (*Clarke*, vi. 252.) The Acropolis owed this sanctity, and the number of its temples, to having been the sepulchre of Cecrops.—*Clarke*. ii. 76.

The Acropolis had originally nine gates; but the great entrance to the enclosed space upon the top was through the five doors of the

*Propylæa*. This building was begun by Mnasicles in the year 437 B. C. and completed under the administration of Pericles. The Venetian siege in 1687, and the explosion of a Magazine, chiefly reduced them to their present aspect, viz. fine columns of the Doric order *walled up*. A representation of them, as restored by Le Roy, is given in his work. A heap of rubbish and blocks of marble is all that remains of a small Ionic temple which fronted the South wing. It was the Temple of Aglauros, a woman who threw herself from the walls because the oracle had declared that the civil wars between Eumolpus and Erechtheus could not be terminated without the sacrifice of a citizen. The Propylæa were ornamented with equestrian statues. On the right was the little Temple of Victory, without wings, that it might not fly out of the place: on the left, a Hall of Paintings, chiefly by Polygnotus. The modern entrance to the interior of the Acropolis is a foot passage through the ruins of the Temple of Victory. (*Stuart, Burrow*.) Mr. Dodwell has some curious details concerning the construction of the columns, and adds that there were *six* steps, not *four*, (as Stuart) to the Propylæa; and that they were omitted in the central part of the intercolumniation, the entrance having probably been an inclined plane for the easier admission of processions, and particularly of the sacred *Peplos*, which was of large size, and the sail of the Panathenaic ship. It was moved along by invisible means, i. e. by persons concealed under the drapery.—*Greece*, i. 317.

*Parthenon*. This was in the usual style of Greek temples. A long barn-like parallelogram, surrounded by a colonnade, and faced at each end by a pediment. It was founded upon the site of the Hecatompedon (burnt by Xerxes in the year 480 B. C.) during the administration of Pericles, and he employed in its construction the united talents of Phidias, Ictinus, and Callicrates. The new temple occupied more than double the space of its ancient predecessor (100 ft. square), being 227 ft. long by 101 wide. From the ground to the summit of the pediment it was 65 ft. 6 in. It stood upon a pavement elevated by three steps, and was surrounded by 46 columns of the Doric order, fluted, 34 ft. 1 in. high; \* eight in the front of each porticus, and seventeen on either flank, reckoning those of the angles twice. The pediments over the porticoes were ornamented with statues; the Eastern representing the birth of Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, and the Western the contest between Minerva and Neptune about naming and patronizing the new city, explained by the early settlers

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\* Mr. Cockerell found that the columns swelled about one inch at or nearly one of the height. Those in the Temple of Jupiter, at Egina, equalled half an inch. There was a general rule on this point (the Entasis) among the ancient architects, but this protuberance is so delicate that it must be ascertained by admeasurement. The eye alone cannot perceive it.—*Hughes*, i. 287.



Chas. Heath sculp

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# ATHENS.

N. SIDE OF THE ACROPOLIS FROM THE FOOT OF THE AREIOPAGOS

W. Dodwell del











S. Pomardi del.

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Chas. Heath sculp.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE PARTHENON.  
LOOKING WESTWARD.

in Attica preferring the arts of Agriculture to those of Navigation. (*Burrow's Elgin Marbles*, i. 236.) The Metopes (the square spaces between the triglyphs of a Doric frieze, generally embellished with the heads of sacrificial animals), were executed in high relief, and each displayed a distinct group of a Centaur and Lapitha. Several of these now form part of the Elgin marbles at the British Museum, and some, from the fineness of their execution, are presumed to have been actual works of Phidias himself. Mr. Dodwell says (*Greece*, i. 336) that the finest specimens in the world, of both the alto and basso-relievo, are those of the Parthenon; and considering the probable events of the war in Greece, it may be fortunate that so many of them are in England. About 12 ft. within the outer range of columns of each portico, was another row, of less diameter, the frieze of which was continued round the walls of the *cella*, i.e. inclosed area of the temple. This frieze exhibited, in low relief and continued succession, an amazing number and variety of figures, forming the Panathenaic procession. (*Burrow*, i. 123, 124,) The frieze of the Parthenon (says Dr. Clarke) is supposed to contain portraits of the leading characters at Athens during the Peloponessian war, particularly of Pericles, Phidias, Socrates, and Alcibiades. The modern topped-boot occurs on one of the figures. (i. 229, 230.) This may be seen on the excellent model of the frieze in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, but, if I recollect rightly, the turn-down is escalloped below. The Parthenon had no windows, and was lighted only by lamps, from an ancient superstition (mentioned, *Enc. v. Temples*). The jambs of the doors, like those of the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli, are not perpendicular, but incline towards each other, so that the aperture is narrower at the top than the bottom. This construction, and the knees, as our artificers call them, projecting on each side, so as to be perpendicular to the outward extremity of the footing of the jambs, are particular; but all accordant with the description of the Doric door by Vitruvius. (*Stuart*.) What must be observed, says Chateaubriand (i. 210), in the edifices of Greece, is the high finish of all the parts. In them the object which is not intended to be seen is wrought with as much care as the exterior composition. The junctures of the blocks, which form the columns of the Parthenon, are so perfect as to require the greatest attention to discover them. They leave a mark no thicker than the finest thread. In order to attain this extraordinary perfection, the marble was first reduced to its proper shape with a chisel, afterwards the two pieces were rubbed one upon the other, and sand and water thrown upon the centre of friction. The courses, by means of this process, were placed with incredible precision, and this precision in the fitting of the columns was preserved by a square pivot of olive wood. The roses, the plinths, the mouldings, the astragals, all the details of the edifice, exhibit the same perfection. The lines of the capitals, and the flutings of the columns of the Parthenon, are so sharp that you would suppose the column to have passed through a lathe.

The temple contained the following parts: 1. A space between the Eastern front and *cella*, or solid building, about 12 ft. deep, called the Pronaus, or Ante-Temple. 2. The Cella, 98 ft. 7 in. long, 62 ft. 6 in. broad. 3. Behind the Cella is the Opisthodomus, 42 ft. 10 in. long, used as a depository for the offerings and valuable articles belonging to the temple. 4. The *Posticum*, or space at the West end, between the portico and cell. At the Eastern end stood the famous image of Minerva by Phidias, and it continued there till the year of our Lord 364, when the Temple was converted into a Christian Church, and upon the conquests of the Turks into a Mosque. In 1676 Sir G. Wheeler found it almost entire, except the roof, which is supposed to have been of wood, overlaid by marble slabs in a regular form, imitating tiles. The points of these

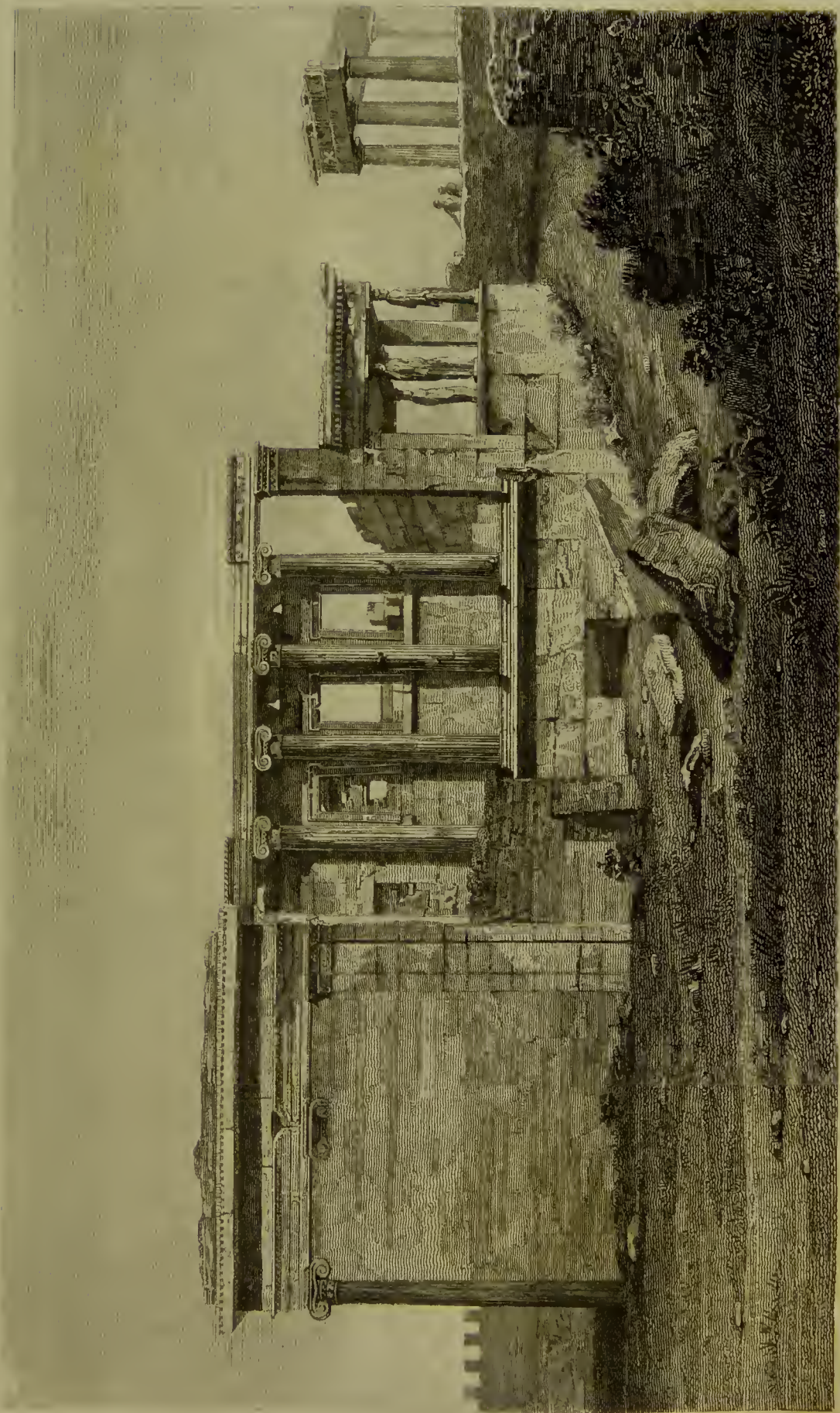


are thought to have been covered by narrow pieces of marble so fitted in as to preserve the interstices from the weather, and to have terminated at the eaves by an upright ornament. (*Burrow*, i. 126.) *Le Roy* (pt. 2, p. 10) mentions a lion's head for a waterspout at each corner of the pediments. *Lusieri* discovered the original pavement. It was of white marble. (*Clarke*, vi. 240.) After its conversion into a Christian church, a window was thrown out at the East end, and a semicircle for the altar. This was separated from the rest by jasper pillars, two of which on each side yet remain. Within this channel is a canopy, sustained by four porphyry pillars, with beautiful white capitals of the Corinthian order. But the holy table under it is removed. Beyond the canopy are two or three degrees, one above another, in a semicircle, where the Bishops and Presbyters used to sit in time of communion upon certain solemn days. On both sides, and towards the door, is a kind of gallery, made with two ranks of pillars, 22 below and 23 above. The odd pillar is over the arch of the entrance which was left for the passage.—*Burrow*, 127, from *Wheler*.

In 1677 *Morisini*, a Venetian General, besieging the citadel, threw a bomb into the Parthenon, which had unfortunately been made a powder magazine. The explosion near the middle of the cella entirely destroyed the walls of that division, overthrew nineteen pillars, and nearly demolished the Eastern pediment with its sculptured treasures. *Morisini* increased the damage by endeavouring to carry off the *Minerva*, car and horses, but a part of the group falling was broken, and he only damaged the building. The Western end has since suffered severely from other causes.—*Le Roy*, i. p. 10.—*Burrow*, i. 128.

*Erectheum*. *Hughes* says (i. 259) it was dedicated to Neptune, from *Erectheus*, one of his names. This exquisite remain contained, according to *Stuart*, (ii. 16, 17, 18) three temples in one body, but not on the same level, viz. 1, 2, the double Temple of *Minerva* and *Erectheus*, and 3. that of the nymph *Pandrosus*, daughter of *Cecrops*, the only ancient temple known, in which the entablature and roof are supported by *Caryatides*. *Mr. Wilkins* thinks, that the *Erectheum* was divided into two temples only, viz, of *Minerva Polias* and *Pandrosus*. *Dr. Clarke* agrees with him; and adds, that the *Erectheum* is the finest specimen of Ionic Architecture now existing. It is difficult to conceive how marble has been wrought to such a depth, and brought to so sharp an edge, the different ornaments having all the delicacy of works in metal. *Lusieri* said, that he considered the workmanship of the frieze and cornice, and of the Ionic capitals, as the most admirable specimens of the art of sculpture in the world. He directed our attention to the extraordinary state of preservation in which the *Caryatides* of the *Pandroseum* still remain. Passing over the surface of the marble upon the necks of these statues, it seemed to retain its original polish in the highest perfection. Within this building was the sacred olive tree, said to be as old as the citadel, and the well of the salt water shown as a mark of the contest between Neptune and *Minerva*. (vi. 246, seq.) *Le Roy* (p. 11) attests the extraordinary "perfection, richness, and singularity of the Ionic capitals, and of the entablements which the *Caryatides* support," both of which, till the discovery of this fine relic, were unknown to us. *Chateaubriand* (i. 210) confirms the opinions of *Lusieri*. He observes, that no turner's work in ivory can be more delicate than the Ionic ornaments of the *Erectheum*; and the *Caryatides* of the *Pandroseum* are perfect models. These figures called *Caryatides* are better denominated *Canephoræ*, i. e. Athenian Virgins, who bore a part in the Pan-Athenaic ceremony, and had a dwelling assigned to them near this very spot. The temples which originally stood on the site of the *Erectheum* were





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TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Chas. Heath sculp.





probably more ancient than even the Hecatompædon, but such parts as were combustible were destroyed by fire in the Persian war. The restoration was probably begun by Pericles; but the building was still incomplete in the year 409 B. C. when a survey of the unfinished parts was made and inscribed upon a stone, now in England. Of two of the columnal figures which have been removed, one is now in the British Museum. (*Burrow*, i. 132 seq.) Mr. Hughes observes (246) that Athens should be viewed by a setting sun; and that the ground-plans of the private houses, as appears by ancient vestiges, were very small, and had numerous semicircular seats about them.—p. 272.

Other minor remains noticed by Stuart are,

1. An Ionic Temple on the Ilyssus, supposed to be of Panops.—i. c. 2. p. 8.

2. Two ancient *Cathedræ*, or Chairs.—iii. c. 3. 19, 25.

3. Two columns of the Aqueduct of Hadrian. (iii. c. 4. p. 1.) Dr. Clarke says (vi. 331) it is now entirely destroyed; only the architrave remains. It forms the lintel, or top of one of the gates leading towards the ancient situation in the present wall of the city.

4. Bridge over the Ilyssus, very much ruined. The arches semicircular; the piers about 5-12ths of the arch.—*Stuart*, iii. 47.\*

ATHMON (supposed *Maronsi*, in *Greece*). Traces of antiquity.—*Dodwell*, i. 527.

ATRAKIA. Perhaps now *Ampelakia*, from the remains of Verde Antico, now called Atracian Marble.—*Clarke*, vii. 360.

ATRAKX (*Greece*). Some ruins near the village of Tornabo.—*Dodwell*, ii. 104.

ATRIBIS (*Egypt*). Now the village of Atrib. Not a single remarkable monument remains.—*Savary*, i. 329.

ATRIPALDA (*Italy*). A small town built upon the ruins of *Abellicum Marsicum*, as a great number of mutilated basso-relievos, altars, and inscriptions, attest.—*Swinburne*, i. 118.

AVALON (*France*). Remains of columns, &c. The magnificent causeway which Agrippa made about the year 700 U. C. to go from Lyons to Boulogne, passed near this place, and there are yet some obscure remains.—*Millin*, *Midi de la France*, i. 182.

AVERNUS. A circular lake; upon the brink ruins of a large octagon temple, supposed to be dedicated to the infernal gods; a cave called the Sibyl's Grotto, more likely the mouth of a communication between *Cuma* and *Avernus*, a part of a canal childishly projected by Nero. Ruins of villas; one where Cicero is said to have had his academy, and where he wrote some of his finest productions. (*Swinb.* ii. 38.) Miss Starke says, (i. 149) the lake is the Tartarus of Virgil, descr. *Æn.* 6. On its bank is the temple of Proserpine, and the grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl, containing what are called Sibyl's baths. The canal made by Agrippa is between the Avernus and the Lucrine lake. Eustace describes the Temple of Proserpine, or as others, of Avernus, but more probably a bath, as a large and lofty octagonal edifice with niches in the walls, and adjacent halls. It is built of brick, and once probably was incrustated with marble, and decorated with columns. The Sibyl's cave is a grotto, with several passages.—ii. or iii. 400.

AUGUSTODUNUM. It was at first Bibracte, the capital of the *Ædui*; then AUGUSTODUNUM, afterwards FLAVIA *ÆDUORUM*, and now AUTUN. The remains are considerable. 1. An ancient Roman Road, the base of which was immense blocks of

\* Mr. Dodwell's *Greece*, i. 289—500, contains a minute detail of the Antiquities of Athens, and various minor objects and remains, to which the reader, from their forming nearly half a volume, is inevitably referred.



granite. 2. An Amphitheatre, nearly all destroyed, and of which Montfaucon's View (iii. p. 2. b. 2. c. 9) is inaccurate. The exterior circuit consisted of four orders of architecture, like the Coliseum. 3. Remains of an aqueduct in the environs. 4. Some remains of the old walls, and a temple. The gates, or great openings of the temple (communicating with the habitations of the priests) have this singularity, that on each side they are accompanied with a demi-niche, evidently built in the same time as the gate. This temple (wrongly ascribed to Janus), by its square form, and the solidity of its walls, might have served for a fortress. 5. Pretended ruins of a temple of Pluto, only a tower. 6. Another, pretended of Proserpine. 7. The gate of Arroux, or Senis, the finest monument of Autun, (engraved pl. xviii. n. 3) consists of two grand arcades in the middle for carriages, and two smaller ones on the sides. A magnificent entablement crowns the four arcades. Above is a kind of gallery, formed anciently of ten arcades, of which only seven remain. 8. Corinthian columns.—The Port St. Andre much resembles it. The small gallery in Arcades still exists entire, and a small Ionic pilaster. 9. The Pierre de Couhard, an enormous mass of stones to build with, appears to have had a form similar to the Pyramid of Cestus at Rome. It is the pretended tomb of Divitiacus. 10. The Field of Urns, not a cemetery, but probably the site of a cellar, the urns having the form and dimensions of a large Amphora. 11. The Monastery of St. Jean le Grand. Diptichs were sent as presents by new Consuls to their friends and persons of distinction. A most curious one of the sixth century is in this monastery. It is a square base of white marble, upon each face of which is a map. There is seen the indication of many towns of Italy, Bononia, Forum Gallorum, Mutina, Forum Lepidi, Parma, Fines Gallorum, with their distances quoted in the same manner as in the Peutinger table, but there is no trace of Christianity; from which it may be presumed to be anterior to Constantine. This precious monument was in the schools of Autun called Menianæ. Eumenius informs us, that there were in these celebrated schools porticoes, under which were geographical charts destined to instruct the young people; that these charts represented all the lands and all the seas; that in them were traced the courses of rivers, and the sinuosities of coasts; and that there were also towns, with their names and distances. 12. Fragments of marble, trunks of columns, &c. (*Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 304—341. pl. xviii. xix.) Montfaucon has engraved the pretended temple of Janus, (ii. p. i. b. 2. c. 5) two fine double gates, (iii. p. 1. b. 5) and a broken obelisk. (iv. p. 1. b. 5. c. 9.)

AURUNGABAD (*India*). A small excavation, said to be *Boudhist*.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 526.

AURUR. A town of the Volscians, now *Terracina*. (*Wincklem. Art.* i. 199.) The cathedral almost wholly consists of an ancient temple. It has a portico, supported by some very fine marble columns. Under the portico is an antique vase of white marble, and adorned with bas-reliefs. The base upon which the colonnade is elevated has in the middle a fine inscription in honour of Theodoric, who repaired the road from Rome to Naples.—*Observ. sur l'Ital.* iii. 132.

AUTISSIODORUM (now *Auxerre*). Inscriptions, &c.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 151, 166.

AUXIMUM (*Italy*). No inhabitants. Now the domain of an abbey.—*Observ. sur l'Ital.* ii. 169.

AUZIA (now *Burg Hamza*, or *Sour Guzman* in *Africa*). A great part of this ancient city, fortified at proper distances, with small square turrets, is still remaining, and seems to have been little more than six furlongs in circuit. Inscriptions have been found.—*Shaw*, 38, 39, 40.



AXUMA (*Metropolis of Ethiopia*). Temple, 110 ft. long, with two wings at each side, with a double porch with an ascent of 18 steps. Behind stand several obelisks of different sizes, and others have been thrown down by the Turks. Amongst the rubbish is a great square stone, on which appears some part of an ancient inscription so effaced by time that it is not legible, and nothing can be distinguished except some Greek and Latin letters, and the word *Basileus*. When the Abassine monarchs were formerly crowned here, they sat upon a throne of stone in the inner part of this temple.—*Univ. Hist.* xviii. 281.

AZOTUS (*Phenicia*), the modern *Ashdod* and Arabian *Meydel*. Fragments of columns, capitals, cornices, &c. of marble. Two miles to the South, on a hill, a lofty column entire in the centre of a ruin.—*Wittman*, 258.

BABAIN (*Egypt*). This town has enriched itself from the remains of an ancient town a league to the southward. At some distance beyond Babain is a rock, smoothed with the point of the chisel, in the depth of which is a grotto of 50 ft. diam. 6 deep. The bottom represents a sacrifice offered to the sun. This luminary is there sculptured in *demi-relievo*. On the right, two priests, decorated with pointed caps, lift up their arms towards him, and touch with their fingers the extremity of his rays. Behind them, two children, with their heads dressed in the same manner, hold in their hands full cups destined for the libations. Three piles, supported by seven vases, with their handles, and placed below the sun, bear on their summits slaughtered lambs. On the left we discover two young girls, attached only to the stone by the feet and back. Thus Savary (i. 544) who thinks it a sacrifice to Jupiter Ammon, a symbolical divinity, by which the ancient Egyptians denoted the sun entering the sign of the Ram. This animal was consecrated to him: and the commencement of the astronomical year, and the renewal of the light, was celebrated by this circumstance.

BABYLON. Asiatic cities, as if they were Parks, enclosed an immense tract of ground, with the palace of the Prince in the centre, like the Kremlin at Moscow. This city is a known existing specimen, and in plan much assimilates the ancient Persepolis. For these reasons, it is probable, that the sketch of ancient Babylon, published in the *Archæologia* (vol. xviii. pl. 20), merely includes a few earthworks in or about the centre, and that the ancient city occupied the whole country between Mohawill and Hillah, for miles in every direction, the Nimrod Birs, or Tower of Nimrod\*, being a sepulchral monument, which stood in the Necropolis, just out of the walls. The semi-oval mound, extending from the Mujelibe† or site of the *Tower of Belus*, (a parallelogram, perhaps the ancestor of the Pyramids as to fashion,) to the sites of opposite build-

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\* Sir R. K. Porter says, that the *Birs Nimrod*, or the *Tower of Babylon*, appears like an oblong hill, sweeping irregularly towards its Western aspect in a broad pyramidal form. It is terminated at the top by a solitary standing fragment of brick work, like the ruins of a tower. This tower-like relie, Sir Robert thinks a remain of that which formerly constituted a part of some entire division of the great pile itself. All around the base is an open area, bounded by mounds. (*Porter*, ii. 312—323, engraved pl. 69, 70, 71.) Sir Robert thinks that the Hill of the Kasr, and its adjacent mount, are the ruins of the palace and gardens of Nebuchadnezzar. (ii. 365.) In pl. 73, p. 349, is a plan of Babylon. Sir William Drummond (*Orig.* i. 129) places the ancient Babylon at *Cane*, the *Kawai* of Xenophon.

† The *Mujelibe*, says Sir R. K. Porter (ii. 348), is one of the most gigantic masses of brick work ever formed by the hand of man. It is the supposed site of the Temple of Belus, but that was the greater tower on the opposite side of the river. (See ii. 340, and pl. 75.) It was a platform for habitable buildings, and supposed by Sir Robert to have been the ancient citadel. In this royally enclosed part of Babylon, a wooden coffin, containing a skeleton, was found; though urns have been discovered in an embankment at Babylon.—*Id.* 341, 343, 372.



ings, flanked by the Euphrates, appears, in the Author's opinion, to mark only the situation of the palace or royal residence. The remains, except a few earthworks, consist chiefly of bricks, full of straw or reed, and baked only in the sun. They contain inscriptions and figures in bas-relief, and are presumed not to have been laid horizontally. The buildings, like those of Persepolis and Egypt, are thought to have had figured walls. (*Archæologia*, xiv. p. 56, seq.) As to the stupendous monuments here mentioned, it is to be observed, that before the introduction of the Arts, people endeavoured to immortalize themselves by works of enormous labour.—*Gilpin's Wye*, p. 148.

The Egyptian Babylon is a mere heap of rubbish.—*Browne*, 39. See HELIOPOLIS. See *Parkinson's Organic Remains*, i. 138, and the *Museum Britannicum* of the cement and bricks of ancient Babylon. Very curious cylindrical talismans have been found here. See *Archæologia*, xviii. 371, and *Vignette*.

BACCHUS (*a city on the Lake Mæris*). From the plate in Belzoni, it seems that we have here the tower-houses of Diodorus, resembling church-towers without buttresses. Above, is an old Acropolis, very like a wide square Norman Keep, seated on an elevation. (See *Belzoni*, pl. 23.) His account is as follows: This city is a Greek town. There are a great number of houses half tumbling down, and a half wall of sun-burnt bricks, which enclose the ruins of a temple. The houses are not united nor built in any regularity for streets, but only divided by alleys, not more than three or four feet wide, and all built of sun-burnt bricks. There is a causeway, or road, made of large stones. It runs through the town to the temple, which faces the South. In the centre of the city, Belzoni observed several houses, or rather cellars, underground, as they appeared from their tops, which were covered with strong pieces of wood, over which there were some cane, and then above this a layer of bricks on a level with the surface, so that one might walk over them without perceiving that he was treading upon the top of a house. Upon uncovering some of these houses, after removing the layer of bricks, we found a layer of clay and then a layer of canes, which were nearly burnt, and lastly under the canes some rafters of wood, forming the ceiling. The wood was in good preservation and of a hard quality. The inside of a hut, or cellar, was filled up with rubbish, but they had evidently been inhabited, as we saw a fire-place in every one of them. They were not more than ten or twelve feet square, and the communication to each other was by a narrow lane, which was not more than three foot wide, also covered. Belzoni cannot conceive the reason why these people lived in such places. He is certain that they did not live there to be out of the heat; on the contrary, they must have had all the heat of the sun shining upon them, without the slightest chance of a breath of wind. The houses above ground were constructed in a manner somewhat different from any which he had before seen. There were few which had a second floor, and those which were higher than the rest were very narrow, so that they were more like the form of towers than common houses; but now they are scarcely to be seen entire. As to the temple, it is fallen, but appears to have been pretty extensive. The blocks of stone are of the largest size, some 8 or 9 feet long. The ruins are in such confusion that it is impossible to form an idea of its plan or foundation. Among the blocks he saw the fragments of statues of breccia and other stones of Grecian sculpture, but in granite; and the fragments of one seemed to him not unlike part of an Apollo. There were also fragments of lions, of grey stone, not belonging to these mountains. The town, he thinks, might have consisted of five hundred houses, the largest of which was not more than forty feet square. The area of the wall which surrounds the temple is 150 feet square, 30 feet high, and 8 feet thick.—*Belzoni*, 386.





CITY OF BACCHUS, from Belzoni.

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**BADUS.** A considerable building stands on the beach, having part of its walls washed by the sea. It is a square structure, and very lofty. The whole is built entirely with hewn stone, has been very well finished, and still remains almost entire.—*Jackson's Journey from India*, p. 240.

**BÆOTIA CALABOTHTRA** and **COPACE LAKE** (*Greece*). These great artificial excavations were probably formed by the wealthy Orchomenians in a very early age, to protect the plain belonging to their site from inundation.—*Walpole's Turkey*, i. 305.

**BAG** (*India*). Cavern Temples.—*Trans. Bomb. Soc.* v. ii.

**BAIÆ** (*Italy*). Eustace says, Baiæ is lined with ruins, the remains of the villas and baths of the Romans. Some advance a considerable way out, and though now under the waves, are easily distinguished in fine weather. The first object which is pointed out is the baths, called the Terme di Nerone. That emperor had here a magnificent villa. These baths consist of large galleries, worked through the rock, and terminating in a fountain of boiling water. The galleries are high, and wide enough to allow two persons to pass without inconvenience. There are also some apartments, cut out of the solid stone, for the accommodation of bathers. On a little projection of the shore stands an edifice, octagonal on the outside, but circular within, called at present *Templo di Venere*. Behind this edifice are a range of apartments, the *Camera di Venere*. They are ornamented with basso-relievos in stucco, which are said to have some merit in point of execution, but are of too broken a nature to admit examination. Probably it was the Temple of Venus. [Lemaistre, ii. 54, says, however, that the Temple of Venus, and the *Cento Camerelle* (foundations and cellars), are beneath notice.] At a little distance from the Temple of Venus is another circular edifice, vaulted and lighted from above like the Pantheon, and still further on, another nearly similar. This latter is called the Temple of Diana; engraved pretty accurately by Montfaucon. (ii. b. ii. p. i. c. 11.) It is a rude building, of the nature of an octagon, with a dome from the very walls. Clarke (ii. 155) says, that the pretended temple is only part of a public bath. The first mentioned edifice is termed the Temple of Mercury. The traces of conduits for conveying water to all their apartments, and their situation on a coast where baths were probably in more estimation and request than temples, furnish a very plausible pretext to the supposition of their being *Thermæ*. Somewhat more than a quarter of a mile beyond Baiæ, there arises, almost on the beach, a semicircular building, with a gallery within, adorned with bas-reliefs in stucco. Popular tradition calls this fabric the tomb of Agrippina; but this supposed tomb, thinks Mr. Eustace, may be a part, perhaps, of the theatre of the Villa of Baulis, which once belonged to Hortensius, and was afterwards the favourite resort of some of the Emperors. Under the little promontory of Baulis, or the *Cento Camerelle* [of which before], a number of grottoes open in front to the sea, communicate with each other within, and branch out into several long galleries, that form a sort of labyrinth. Their object is not known. They may have been reservoirs of fresh water, or perhaps mere substructions supporting some edifice. Ascending the hill we come to the *Piscina Mirabile*, a subterraneous building, vaulted and divided by four rows of arcades. Some antiquaries have supposed it a piscina, belonging to one of the villas, perhaps that of Lucullus: others, a reservoir for the fleet at Misenum. Eustace thinks that it may be a part of the vast reservoir planned and commenced by Nero, but never finished; for the vaults and arcades correspond with the account of Suetonius (*Nero*, c. 31): thus Eustace, (ii. 412, 413.) Miss Starke (i. 149) talks of a villa of Julius Cæsar upon the point of the bay, besides that of Nero by the Lucrine Lake.



BAIRAMITCHE (*Troad*). Near here are some ruins of ancient buildings.—*Walpole*, i. 118.

BAKU (*Persia*). Several ancient temples built with stone, supposed to have been dedicated to fire. Most of them are arched vaults, not above 10 ft. high. Amongst others, there is a temple, with an altar about 3 ft. high, with a large hollow cone, from which issues a blue fire, that the Indians say has burnt from the flood, and will to the end of the world.

BALA (*Greece*, at the foot of Parnassus). Large blocks and foundations.—*Dodwell*, ii. 134.

BALBEC. This was the Heliopolis of Cælo-Syria, and the ruins are of the date of Antoninus Pius.—*Wood's Balbec*, pp. 10, 11.

The principal objects, as delineated in this superb work, are the Great Temple, with its courts, the most entire Temple, and the Circular Temple. (pl. i. p. 17.) *Contents of the Ruins*:—A Doric column, whose shaft consists of several pieces, standing single on the elevated S. W. part of the city, where the walls enclose a little of the foot of Anti-Libanus. Nothing in the size, proportion, or workmanship of this column, is so remarkable as a little bason on the top of its capital, which communicates with a semi-circular channel, cut longitudinally down the side of the shaft, and five or six inches deep. We were told that water had been formerly conveyed from the bason by this channel; but how the bason was supplied we could not learn. As it disfigures the shaft of the column, we suspect it to be a modern addition. The small part of the city, which is at present inhabited, is near the circular temple. The city walls are the confused patchwork of different ages, with pieces of capitals, &c. in them as before. The city gates correspond in general with the walls, but that which is on the north side presents the ruins of a large sub-basement, with pedestals and bases for four columns, in a style of magnificence and antiquity much superior to the other gates.

*Plan of the great temple*.—The ruins consist of a stair leading to the portico; lateral chambers, separated from the portico by two pilasters; doors of communication between the portico and hexagonal court; smaller side doors; the hexagonal court, probably the residence of the priests; passages between the portico and hexagonal court; exedrae of the hexagonal court; chambers; niches; passage from the hexagonal court to the quadrangular court; lateral communications between them; the quadrangular court; its rectangular exedrae tetrastyle; some hexastyle semicircular exedrae; chambers; great niches, perhaps for colossal statues; smaller niches in the semicircular exedrae, and between the pilasters of the quadrangular court. The temple has ten columns in front, and nineteen in flank, of which nine only are standing, with their entablature; the bases of the others are almost all in their places, and some of them with part of the broken shaft: but there are no bases to be seen of a vestibule, nor any part of the cell left.

This temple is of the *Peripteros* and *Decastyle* kind of the Greeks, but its intercolumniation is not of the sort which Vitruvius mentions; a necessary consequence of the great diameter of the columns, which would not admit even of the pycnostyle, the smallest distance which the art of building prescribed. (p. 19.) To these was added a terrace; the portico; an attic carried through the two courts, which seems to have been ornamented with statues; entablature, the same on the outside and inside of the portico; lateral chambers; doors leading to the arches which support the portico and the two courts; the section of these articles in *plates* x. xi. xiii. xiv.



show that they communicate with one another, and are carried on in the same direction with the walls of the portico and courts. It was this which gave both solidity and elevation. The rustic manner in which they are built of vast unchiseled stone would make it seem as if nothing else was intended by them; and yet some heads, carved in alto-relievo upon the key-stones which project at regular distances, made us suspect that they might also have answered some mysterious purpose of the antient religion of this temple. They are in some places almost filled up with rubbish, and very indifferently lighted by the funnels, so that we could only discover by torch-light one of these heads distinctly, which had a youthful face, with horns like a Serapis. We could also observe upon the same stone some Roman characters. Upon two of the pedestals of the columns of the portico are inscribed, 1. *Magnis Diis Heliupolitanis pro salute Antonini Pii felicitis et Juliae Augustae Matris Domini nostri castrorum senatus Patriae—columnarum dum erant in muro inluminata sua pecunia ex voto libenti animo solvit.* 2. *Magnis Diis Heliupolitanis...oriis Domini nostri Antonini Pii felicitis Augusti et Juliae Augustae Matris Domini nostri castrorum....toninianæ capita columnarum dum erant in muro inluminata sua pecunia.* (p. 11.) The great door leading to the hexagonal court; the smaller lateral doors, with niches over them leading to the same; tabernacles for statues. The columns of all the tabernacles of these ruins are taken away, as well as all the statues, and every thing that was portable. (19, pl. 5.) Upright of the portico in its perfect state, nothing wanting except the statues in the attic and in the tabernacles. (19.) A hasty conclusion has been formed, that Palmyra was copied from Balbec. The portico of the Louvre has been compared with some parts of the ruins of Palmyra. (20.) The shafts of the columns consist of three picces joined most exactly without cement (which is used in no part of this building), and strengthened by iron pins received into a socket worked into each stone. Most of the bases had two such sockets, one circular and another square, corresponding to two others, of the same shape and dimensions, in the under part of the shaft. By measuring some of the largest of those which were circular, we found that the iron pin which they received must have been a foot long, and above a foot diameter. We observed these sockets in all the fallen fragments of this temple, that each stone had probably been strengthened in this manner, &c. How much this method contributes to the strength of the building is remarkably seen in the most entire temple, (pl. xxiv.) where a column has fallen against the wall of the cell with such violence as to beat in the stone which it fell against, and break part of the shaft, while the joints of the shaft have not been in the least opened by the shock. (p. 23.) [This passage is literally copied from Maundrell.]

Pl. xxiii. *The most entire temple.* This is irregularly placed with regard to the former, and is also built on a much lower horizontal plan; and yet, on the south side, it appears that its sub-basement is raised considerably from the ground by a very solid foundation, in the same manner as that of the great temple. (23.) It had a stair, now destroyed, but standing in Le Rocque's time. The number of the steps is determined by the height of the sub-basement; peristyle, 8 columns in front, 15 in flank; vestibule, in which the columns are of a less diameter than those of the peristyle; door of the temple, on each side a stair, by which we got up to the top of the cell, and could walk round it; the body of the cell; the west end of the temple, divided from the body of the cell (See pl. 36), where it appears how much the pavement of this part is raised above that of the cell, from which there was a stair to it; and on each side of this stair was another, which descended from the cell to two vaults, which are under the raised pavements at the West end. We examined these vaults by torch-



light, and as far as we could see, they were un-ornamented. The middle of this raised part had a separate arched soffit belonging to it, probably for the golden statue of the god described by Macrobius. This sort of throne we shall call *Thalamus*, as it answers exactly to that sacred part of the temple of the Syrian goddess of Hieropolis, described by Lucian. (p. 24.)

The annexed interior view of the Temple of Balbec is illustrative of the preceding remarks.



The shafts of the columns in the peristyle are mostly of three pieces, though a few consist of two pieces only. There is a likeness between the entablature and that of the great temple, which could not be accidental. The *Lacunaria* are composed of marble. The variety of ornaments which are repeated in this soffit, round the temple, consist of one hexagon and four rhombs, inclosing figures and heads in *alto relievo*, with the intermediate triangular spaces ornamented in the manner shewn. (pl. xxix.) The rhomboid pannels contain heads of gods, heroes, and emperors. The hexagons also contain heads of the same subjects, and sometimes entire figures, relating to ancient mythology. [This is from Maundrell, who mentions the story of Leda, Gany-mede, &c.] The shafts of the columns of the vestibule are some of two, some of three pieces; the flutings begun, but left unfinished. The side architraves of the door are of one piece of marble each, and the superior architrave of three pieces. The flank of the side architrave was to have been adorned with sculpture, as well as its front, which appears by a small part that was begun. The workmanship of these doors is finished with great delicacy. The attitudes of the Cupids on the great face are all different, nor are the fruits and flowers of the second face the same all round. (p. 25.) The



Caduceus on the soffit of the door (pl. 3. 9), which the eagle holds in his claws, is shut at the top, and has no snakes' heads. (26.)

*Internal order of the cell.* The shafts are composed of several pieces, of the same pieces as form the wall of the cell; their projection from the wall is something more than half a diameter, which occasions thirteen flutings to be seen out of twenty-four, of which the whole circumference would consist. Four unfurnished pilasters are cut out of the same stones as form the wall of the cell, and consequently were part of the original plan of the temple; but for what use they were intended we were at a loss to guess." (pl. 35. p. 26.)

*Circular temple.* The order of this temple without is Corinthian, and within, both Corinthian and Ionic. The shafts of the columns, as well without as within, are of one piece. The lower, or Ionic story is, at present, converted into a Greek church, and separated from the higher, or Corinthian story, for this purpose. (pl. xlvii. p. 27. pl. xlv.) Two orders of columns, are seen in the angles of all the rectangular exedrae of both courts. (p. 28.) Mr. Walpole says (ii. 306) that the workmanship of the building of Balbec is so excellent, and the stones so well joined together without cement, that the blade of a knife could not be inserted betwixt them.

These splendid ruins were first made known in 1678, by some English merchants. The admirer of lightness, grace, and elegance, will find the plates of these remains a very instructive and interesting hour's amusement. Browne (*Travels*, 407) notices that, two or three years ago, in digging, the body of a man was found interred in a kind of vault, having a piece of unstamped gold in his mouth. Near him was a number of leaden plates, marked with characters to them unknown; they were sold and melted. In another place was discovered a small statue, very perfect. This may induce new travellers to make researches.

**BALKH-BAMIAN** (*India*). Recesses cut in the rock, and adorned with carving and plaster work, said to be 1200 in number [most probably cells of Boodhist monks, or priests, though] called winter retreats of the natives. Three gigantic idols, of a man, woman, and child; the first even affirmed to have been eighty ells high, the second fifty, and the third fifteen; but this is an exaggeration. (*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 517.) It is presumed to have appertained to Boodh.

**BANDUSIA.** The *Fons Blandusiæ* of Horace. The Abbey Chaupy has incontestibly proved that it is a spring near Palazzo, in the principality of St. Gervasio; but it is not now what it was. It is choked with dirt, and lost in bogs.—*Swinburne*, i. 408. Eustace (ii. 247) says, however, that the site is quite uncertain.

**BAPHIO** (*Greece*). An hour to the S. E. of Amyklai. Here is a small hill or tumulus. The side of a hill has been excavated, and a gate discovered similar to the entrance of the Treasuries at Mycenæ, but of smaller dimensions. There is every reason to suppose that it is a circular building, resembling that of Mycenæ.—*Dodwell*, ii. 415.

**BARBERI.** At this village is a Palaw Castro, or ruined citadel. It is seated on a bold rock, and the walls are of very ancient masonry. A small gate remains; but the fortification is inconsiderable in point of extent. It is now called *Agios Adrianos*. There seem to have been an outer and an inner wall of defence, and in the rock is a large cistern.—*Gell's Argolis*, p. 97.

**BARCE.** The grand marbles, the fine columns of the gallery at Versailles, those of the grand Trianon, and a statue, thought to be a vestal, were taken from the ruins of this place.—*Encyclop. Antiq.*



**BARI** (*Greece*). Several remains. At the Church is a flat columnar altar, with a large base. There is also a sepulchral inscription, and a mutilated equestrian statue.—*Dodwell*, i. 549.

**BASILIS** (now *Kuparissia*, in *Greece*). A church on a round hill, where are the vestiges of an ancient city, and some foundations composed of large blocks, which seem to indicate the site of Basilis. It was in ruins in the time of Pausanias.—*Dodwell*, ii. 380.

**BAZILBAB** (*on the Banks of the Migardah, 30 miles West of Tunis*). A triumphal arch. Inscription.—*Shaw*, 99.

**BEISSONS** (*Africa, betwixt Tubersoke and Dugga*). Inscriptions.—*Shaw*, 101.

**BEIZAK** (*Valley of, Nubia*). On a rock of fine granite are several figures cut in the stone in imitation of the Egyptian.—*Belzoni*, 307.

**BELEMINA** (or *Blenina*, or *Blemmina*, supposed *Agia Eirene*, near Collona, in *Greece*, but dubious). Ruins and interesting remains.—*Dodwell*, ii. 398.

**BELET KEBYR** (*Egypt*). A village in ruins, in the valley. On the South side of the mountain Mr. Burton found a circular well 20 feet diameter, and 60 deep. In the same village still remains a pretty little temple of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is the following inscription: "For the safety and eternal triumph of our Lord Cæsar, the august and absolute, and for those of all his house, this temple and its dependencies were dedicated to the Sun and the great Serapis, and to the other divinities, by Epaphroditus, of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt, Marcus Ulpius Chresinius, Superintendant of the mines under Procoluanus.—*Gent. Mag. May*, 1824, p. 447.

**BELGRADE**. Trajan's bridge over the Danube, about 20 miles from here, is engraved in Montfaucon. (iv. p. 2. b. i. c. iv.) It appears to have been like all other buildings of the Romans in those parts, i. e. two small stone arches at one of the extremities, all the rest of the bridge being of wood, with flat elliptical arches of the same but supported by piles of stone. Dion has given a pompous description of this bridge, which much exaggerates its real merit. The wood work is, however, placed in a much more tasteful and picturesque manner than our bridges of this kind, where there is no disposition of the beams, &c. to please the eye.

**BELIGOLA** (*India*). Gigantick statues and other remains, presumed to belong to the Jain religion.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 528.

**BELLIGAUM** (*Ceylon*). An inclosure; within it a solid building with a dome roof, without any aperture: also a temple.—*Id.* 509.

**BENARES** (*India*). About 5 miles from here, says the Hon. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, is a structure very much resembling that at Manikyala. It is a circular mass of brick-work, which had a casing of stone. Where it remains, it exhibits some good carving, high wrought borders, in which the figure of Boodh is a kind of medalion, among a rich pattern of leaves and flowers. There have been all around eight projections from the stone, running about eight inches from the mass. About mid-height, this mass grows smaller, exactly in the shape of a *Daghope* [a hemispherical figure or cupola, rising from a low cylinder, and often surmounted by a large umbrella of stone or wood]. Above 200 yards off are the foundations of a very large building, and bricks strewed around. This is supposed to have been the Temple, and the Daghope the tomb or shrine of Boodh. Near the latter are some Boodh figures, of black granite.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 519, 520.

**BENEVENTUM** (*Italy*). One of the gates is a triumphal arch of Trajan. It consists of a large arch of Parian marble, and is entire, with the exception of part of the



cornice. Both its sides are adorned with four Corinthian pillars, raised on high pedestals. Its frieze, pannels, and ends, every part, both without and within the arch, are covered with rich sculpture, representing some of the achievements of the Emperor. This triumphal arch is, by many, considered as the most perfect of the kind existing; but Eustace did not see it in that light. The decorations, though all of the best and purest style, are yet so compressed and crowded together as to leave no vacant space for the eye to rest upon; no plane to contrast with the relievo, and set it off to advantage. They seem, consequently, to incumber the edifice, and thus deprive it of the greatest of architectural beauties, simplicity. How inferior, in this respect, is this monument to that of Ancona. (Eustace, iii. 77.) Swinburne makes the order Composite; and says, that on each side of the arch, which is single, are two fluted columns upon a joint pedestal, supporting an entablement and an attic. In the latter is the inscription. It was erected A. C. 114, and is now the gate of entrance to the town, and called *Porta Aurea*.

This city is next to Rome in the remains of antiquity. Scarcely a wall is built of any thing but altars, tombs, columns, and remains of entablatures. The most considerable are in the upper town, which is thought to be the site of the old one. The cupola of St. Sophia rests upon a circular colonnade of antique marble, in the same manner as those of Santa Maria, near Nocera, St. Sebastian, and St. Agnes. In the court is a fine relievo of the rape of the Sabines. The other remarkable fragments are—the death of Meleager; a measurer of corn; some sepulchral busts; a huge boar, covered with the stole and vitta for sacrifice, which Antiquaries call the Caledonian Boar, left by Diomed, as a badge to this colony of Beneventum, which he founded; and Hercules stealing the Hesperian apples. The fable of the Hesperides is supposed to be founded upon the scriptural accounts of our first parents. This marble bears a strong resemblance to our common mode of depicting the fall of man. A woman lies at the foot of a tree, and a huge serpent is twined round the trunk, stretching out its head towards the fruit, which a man leans forward to pluck. The club, which he holds in his hand, and a Greek inscription, mark him out for Hercules. A small Egyptian obelisk, of red granite, covered with hieroglyphics, stands in the corner of the cathedral.—*Swinburne*, i. 410, *seq.*

BENY HASSAN (Heptanomide, *Egypt*). In the “Grande Description de l’Egypte” are plates of the Hypogæa at this place. *Plate 64* (vol. iv.) exhibits Hypogæa; Roman fluted Dorick columns at the side of the entrance. In other instances we have columns fluted with annulets, the labyrinth fret, &c. all Roman-Egyptian. *Plate 65* has the view of an ancient quarry, and bas-reliefs in divers Hypogæa. One is of a ship, built in punt fashion, with yard, main-sail, cordage, &c. *Plate 66* gives other bas-reliefs, paintings, &c. Among these is a man undergoing the bastinado. He lies upon the ground. One holds his feet; another his hands; and a third beats him upon the nates. In *fig. 8* are scales and weights. The beam is not fastened by a rivet, but is balanced in the centre upon a fulcrum. In *fig. 1* is a wrestling match; in *fig. 3*, dogs held by a *lyam*, (thong) as in the Middle age; in *fig. 4*, hunting and shooting deer with bows and arrows.

BÉREGONTIANO (on *M. Cythæron*). Small caves, with some blocks of stone.—*Dodwell*, i. 282.

BERENICE (on the Red Sea). The city is situated upon one of those moles of ruins which show the spot of ancient towns so often seen in Egypt. The situation is delightful. [See pl. 34 in Belzoni.] At the entrance of the town is seen the regular



situation of the houses, the main streets coinciding, and in the centre a small Egyptian Temple, nearly covered by the sand, as well as the insides of the houses. Our wonder is increased on examining the materials with which the houses were built. We could see nothing but coral, roots, madrepores, several petrifications, sea-weeds, &c. The town is nearly on the spot laid down by D'Ancarville. It is in breadth, from N. to S. 1600 feet, and in length, from E. to W. 2000. The plan of the temple seems to be, in construction, accordant with the Egyptian style, and we imagined that the Greeks had taken their plans from this ancient people, as they had done in many other things. [This is a most extraordinary opinion. The Greek Temple is a barn-formed building raised on a base, surrounded with a colonnade, and has in front steps, portico, and pediment. The temple of Berenice is flat-roofed, the walls inclining upwards, and surmounted with a cornice. The front is the face of a cavern in a rock, and the entrance is between two columns, topped by ovals, under square flat capitals; in short, it is evidently Indian. See *Plate 20.*] It is 102 feet long, and 43 wide. It contains four chambers, two on each side of the Sekos and Cella, and two in the great hall in the front. Upon excavation, Belzoni found that the temple was Egyptian. The part of the wall which was discovered was adorned with Egyptian sculpture in basso-relievo, and well executed. The remaining part of the wall was covered with hieroglyphics. At a small distance from the city are several groups of ruins. It appears that there were houses situated out of the town in different directions. The calculation I made, says Belzoni, about the houses and population, compels me to observe that the houses were not so extensive as they are built at this day. It was the custom of this people to live close to each other. I observed that the largest houses were but 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. Some were smaller; but I made the calculation at the rate of 20 and 40, and I found that the square, or 2000 by 1600 feet, would contain 4000 houses; but as there were spaces of ground without buildings, which may be reckoned half of the town, I accounted them to be nearly 2000. These people had no need of great sheds to store coaches, chariots, or any other luxurious lumber. Their cattle and camels lay always in the open air, as they still do in all these countries; nor had they any extensive manufactories. The only buildings for their commerce would be but a few store-houses, nor could the narrow lanes, which were in use in those times, occupy much of the ground. I calculated that, with the houses out of the town, which are scattered about in groups, here and there, the people of this part must have exceeded 20,000 inhabitants, a town which, even to this day, would be reckoned of consequence if seated on this coast, as a port for commerce with India. I observed also some of the tombs dug up in the nearest lower rocks, of a kind of soft or calcareous stone, which are the only ones in the plain near the town on the West side."—*Belzoni*, 330—335. See *Plate 34*, for the site of the ruins of the city and of a tower, supposed to be Berenice, of this form □

BERYTUS (now *Beirutte* in Egypt). The walls of the town are of ancient date, and are flanked at intervals with square towers. In the vicinity, towards the North, are remains of Roman antiquity. A range of building, now converted into a rope-walk, is said to be that part of the amphitheatre of Augustus which was allotted for the reception of wild beasts. Roman tiles, coins, and other antiquities, are often found there.—*Light*, 214.

BESITON (*Persia*). Sculptures, like those of Persepolis, representing captives in a row, with their hands tied behind their backs, and ropes round their necks. In front

is a guard of archers. Sir R. K. Porter ascribes it to the conquest of Israel by Salmaneser, King of Assyria.—*Porter*, ii. 155—159.

**BETHLEHEM.** Here are shewn a deep cavern as the birth-place of our Saviour; the manger covered with marble, to prevent mutilation by pilgrims: an immense cistern, into which the bodies of the children murdered by Herod were thrown, and other apocryphal remains.—*Wittm.* 163, 180.

**BIBRACTE.** See **AUGUSTODUNUM**.

**BIENNA** (now *Vienne*, in *France*), founded by Venerius, A. M. B. 225. Here are numerous remains. 1. Inscriptions. 2. Fragments. 3. Remains of tessellated pavements. 4. A monument, called the Needle, a pyramid. (Engraved pl. 27. n. 1.) It appears to have been built under the first emperors, and was probably the tomb of a distinguished personage, whose name is unknown. 5. Bas-reliefs. 6. A pretended triumphal arch. 7. The edifice called the Temple of Augustus. It is of the Corinthian order, 60 feet long, 40 broad, and open on all sides. Its elegant columns were fluted, but when they filled up the intervals to make a church of the building, they broke the flutings, and so injured the columns in the masonry, that they can scarcely be perceived. It was properly a temple, with a double pediment, and is engraved pl. 27. n. 2. The inscription, deciphered by nail-holes, is uncertain; for the same letters are not always attached to the same points. 8. Aqueducts, &c.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 8, 53.

**BISCEGLIA.** Antique buildings have been mentioned here, but Swinburne could find no remains of baths or cellars, but hundreds of subterraneous reservoirs and cisterns, of all sizes and shapes, cut into steps in the solid rock, and arched over with stones and stucco, in order to preserve the rain-water, the only sort which they have to drink.

**BISTONIA.** A paved causeway; walls and many of the mural towers; remains of portals, or Propylæa, with three gates in each place of entrance. Among the foundations of one, the grand style of Grecian Architecture appears, consisting of large blocks of marble, placed evenly together, without any cement. Ecclesiastical buildings of later æras are intermixed.—*Clarke*, viii. 66.

**BLENEMA.** See **BELEMENA**.

**BOIBE** (and **LAKE BOEBEIS**, also named *Xynia*, in *Greece*), a town seated upon a promontory projecting into the lake. Remains are still visible near the road through the Dolian Plain; ruins of an ancient building, probably a temple; a small flat Doric column lying on the ground; further on a tumulus; ancient traces; large upright stones; near a village, traces and foundations, probably the remains of an ancient city.—*Dodwell*, ii. 97.

**BORNIAROS** (*Greece*, about three hours from Libadea). A tower seated on a rock.—*Dodwell*, i. 246.

**BOSTITZA** (*Greece*, road to *Patra*). In the vicinity of the great plane tree are several large blocks of stone, and a cornice of dark-coloured marble, perhaps remains of the temple of Ceres, Panachaia, and of Health, *Σωτηρία*. One hour and a half from Bostitza, a tumulus.—*Dodwell*, ii. 306.

**BOVIANUM.** In *Samnium*; the modern Bojano.

**BOUNARCHI** (*Greece*). An immense tumulus, and near it another smaller—*Clarke*, vii. 432.

**BOUPRASION** (*Greece*). This town ceased to exist before the time of Strabo. Perhaps it was situated near the village of Mauro-buona, where are imperfect vestiges,



massy blocks, architectural fragments of stone, and a considerable quantity of large ancient tiles.—*Dodwell*, ii. 314.

BOURG ST. ANDEOL (*France*). Here is the Mithriacal monument, engraved by Count Caylus. (*Rec.* iii. 93.) Upon a tablet was an inscription, very much effaced, which the Count has not published.—*Millin*, *Midi de la France*, ii. 117.

BOUSHA (18 miles S. W. of Tunis). Inscriptions.—*Shaw*, 102.

BRAUNA (*Greece*). One hour from this place are ruins of an ancient town, where there are extensive traces and foundations, and some ancient walls. Probably Sterria and Murrinous were in the vicinity.—*Dodwell*, ii. 44.

BRINA (*Greece*). A village, near which, on a hill, are remains of a *palaio-castro*, or ancient city. The hill may be Minthe, which was near one of the towers of Pylos.—*Id.* ii. 343.

BRIOUDE (in the department of the Upper Loire). This place is famous for a very fine Roman bridge, of one arch only, which crosses the Allier, and is so light in its construction as to resemble the famous structure of this kind in Wales. It is made of two rows of square stone, and other small stones and rubbish cemented together. The two sides of the arch are founded upon a rock, which is the reason that the beginning of the arch on one side is higher than that of the other; the situation of the rock not permitting it to be otherwise. The breadth of the arch, from one side to the other is 195 feet; the height from the water, 84. The breadth of the bridge is only 14 feet, which is just the thickness of the wall on each side.—*Montf.* iv. p. 2. b. i. c. 5. where a view.

BRIULA (in *Lydia*). It is supposed, by Pococke, to be at a village called *Jack-cui*, upon the Meander.

BRUNDISIUM (in *Italy*). It is the modern *Brindisi*: there are innumerable broken pillars, fixed at the corners of streets to defend the houses from carts; fragments coarse Mosaic, the floors of former habitations; a column of the light-house, of of one standing on each side; the haven remains entire with its pedestal. The capital is adorned with figures of syrens and tritons, intermingled with the acanthus leaf, and upon it is a circular vase which formerly held the fire; there is also a large marble basin, into which the water runs from brazen heads of deer. Some inscriptions, ruins of aqueducts, &c.—*Swinburne*, i. 384, 385.

BUCHETIUM (near *Castri*, in *Epirus*). The ruins stand upon a beautiful conical hill, on the right of the Acheron; and the Cyclopean wall, constructed with admirable exactitude in the second style, still remain in a high state of preservation. They have served, in many places, for the substructions of more modern edifices. Some parts exist to the height of ten or fifteen feet, containing several fine towers and gateways. Two regular lines encircle the hill, one at the bottom, and another near the top, which latter encircles also a fort or citadel. At the bottom, on the S. side, run out some strong transverse lines, between which stands the modern village of Castri. The curious and effectual manner of its fortification admirably adapted it as a place of security for the confinement of prisoners. Perhaps a better specimen of military architecture no where exists. It is picturesque in the highest degree, and is surrounded with four other conical mounts, embellished with Albanian villages.—*Hughes*, ii. 317.

BUCONIZA (*Dalmatia*). Remains of Roman buildings, inscriptions, &c. in the desert there.—*Archæol.* iii. 346.

BULCKE (*Holstein*). Keysler gives us a very remarkable pile of stones near here;

it is a hill of huge upright stones, slanting inward, supporting a thick piece of rock laid horizontally.

**BURABOODER** (*India*). A magnificent temple, described by Mr. Crawford.—*Bombay Trans.* vol. ii.

**BURBITZA**. A Roman ruin of brick; an octagonal temple, with niches; near the left, a Roman bath of considerable size; between here and Tyrins, fragments of a column; foundation of a temple; the site of Media not far from here.—*Gell's Argolis*, p. 52.

**BURMAN EMPIRE** (*India*). The largest and most celebrated temples are generally pyramids, containing a sacred relick of Godama, as a tooth, bone, &c. The pyramids are often of a great size, constructed of solid brick-work, plastered over, and generally placed on a prodigious elevated terrace. The base of the pyramid is frequently surrounded by a double row of small ones, and the summits of the whole are always crowned with umbrellas, made of a combination of iron bars into a kind of filigree work, and adorned with bells. Many of these pyramids are from 3 to 500 feet high. Other temples of nearly a similar structure, but hollow within, contain images of Godama.—*Buchanan*.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 569.

**BORTACOUR** (*France*). A mass of brick, similar to that at Marsal; which see *Archæol.* iv. 12.

**BYBLOS** (*Phenicia*). The modern *Gybilè*. A famous Roman road is carved in the rock.—*Maundrell*.

**CABELLIO** (*France*, now *Cavaillon*). Ruins of a triumphal arch.—*Enc. des Antiq.*

**CACUBUS, MOUNT** (*Italy*). See **GAIETA**.

**CÆLOS**. At the bottom of this bay, Chandler saw buildings among trees; pieces of an aqueduct; on the rock anear, vestiges of a fortress.—*As. Min.* 43.

**CÆNÆ**. This is the modern *Giene*; but there is no remarkable monument.—*Savary's Egypt*, ii. 19.

**CÆSERA** (*Syria*, now *Qaysarych*). Herod, the Ascalonite, built many temples, &c. in honour of Augustus. There only remain ruins of a few walls, and of part of a fortress, and of some buildings of white marble. Porphyry columns are found. Count Forbin says, that the columns are very numerous, some of them perfectly entire. Others were used in building the mole. The richest materials served to form its base. Inscribed blocks of red granite occur.—*Voyage dans le Levant, Par.* Atlas fol. 1819. pp. 27, 28.

**CAILLON**. The modern *Castel vetere*. Swinburne could find no vestiges.—i. 338.

**CAIRO** (*Egypt*). In the "*Grande Description de l'Egypte*," E. M. vol. ii. pl. 67, is a view of the place called "*El Roumeyleii*," and of the citadel. The courses of the brick-work are very curious. They resemble the style of armour in edge-ringed mail. Of the earthwork base of the citadel, see *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. 15.

**CAIRVAN** (*Africa*). Probably the *Vico Augusti* of the *Itineraries*. Shaw saw 500 granite columns in a mosque.

**CALABRIA**. The site of all the ancient Greek cities is ascertained, and there are no hopes that any remains of antiquity will ever be discovered.—*Swinb.* ii. 138.

**CALAUREA** (now *Palatia*, in the island *Poro*). Traces of buildings and ancient walls, nearly level with the ground, and some stones, each with a seat and back, forming a little circle, perhaps once a bath. A small heap of the ruins of the temple, which was not large, and of the Doric order. Three pedestals of blue-veined marble, one inscribed, supported a statue of Eumenes, erected by the city as a testimony of



his virtues, and of his services to the God, to the Calauceans, and other Greeks.—*Chandl. Greece*, 212. Sir William Gell says, at a place called Palatio, are ruins of the temple of Neptune, of which many of the blocks, part of the walls of the cella, and the pavement remain.—*Gell's Argolis*, p. 136.

CALDAS DE MONBUY (in *Spain*). The capital of the Aquicaldenes. Remains of a slight antient wall and four gates.

CALLANDRI. The antient Angele.—*Chandl. Greece*, 171.

CALLIRHOC. (Fountain, *Greece*). Niches for votive offerings, in the rock, where there had been a cascade.—*Clarke*, vi. 322.

CALMUCS. In this country, between Siberia and the Caspian sea, in the tombs and caves of the Tartars, are found all sorts of instruments used in their worship, and for domestic purposes. Among these have been found a goose, with a bill moveable by hinges, the tongue of iron wire, capable of giving some sound: another was an owl, an idol of Siberia. See *Montf. Suppl.* (V. b. 7 c. 7.) where he mentions a crupper, as occurring upon one of their lamps.

CALYDON. (*Greece*). The City of Meleager, probably some miles from the Sea, on the left bank of the Evenos, where there are the remains of a City and Acropolis, composed of magnificent walls, constructed entirely in a regular manner.—*Dodwell*, i. 110.

CANNÆ. There only remain fragments of altars, cornices, gates, walls, vaults, and subterranean granaries. The field of battle is called *Pezzo de Sangue*, and weapons and armour, in immense quantity, have been found.—*Swinb.* i. 168. Hughes (*Vignette* of *ch.* xv.) has engraved the *Pezzo de Sangue*. It is a plain surrounded by hills. He says, that at Cannæ, there are a few subterranean reservoirs half filled with water by the road side, after which we soon arrived at the vaulted edifice, represented in the plate (ii. 366). It is built, like all the ancient edifices and city walls which we saw on this coast, with oblong blocks of stone scarcely equalling in size one third of those generally employed on smaller buildings in *Grecia Propria*. At the further end is a marble trough, which receives a copious discharge of transparent water. This building is situated just below the rising ground on which Cannæ was placed. All vestiges of this are obliterated, except part of one solitary entrance into a building.—*Ibid.*

CANOPUS. Denon found a fragment of a Doric entablature, with a large triglyph, at the foot of Aboukir, whence he thinks that the fort of Canopus, or Heraclea, described by Strabo, stood here. The ruins of Heraclea stood, he thinks from some fragments, on adjacent heights, (i. 190, 191. *Engl. Tr.*) Canopus he found at a creek, where are a small pier of colossal fragments, discovered by a huge hand of a statue, 36 feet high, (192) a sphinx, a broken Isis, and columns of the temple, described by Strabo, where the old recovered their youth.—193.

CANUSIUM stood in a plain between the hills of the modern Canosa and the river Ofanto. The remains are brick monuments stripped of their marble casing, the fragments of aqueducts, tombs, an amphitheatre, baths, military columns, and two triumphal arches, which, by their position, seem to have been two city gates.—*Swinb.* i. 402. Mr. Hughes (ii. 367) gives the following account of *Canusium*, now *Cannoça*. There is a great quantity of sepulchral monuments and other fragments of the ancient city worked up and preserved in the walls of the modern habitations. On excavating a wine-vault in the tufa rock, in forming a large chamber, which gave light to some long subterranean galleries, the workmen accidentally burst into a superb Sepulchre, formed like an ancient Dorick temple with a fine angular roof, a semi-

pilaster cut at the sides, and a regular entablature. The entrance, which had been artificially closed, was on the opposite side to that broken up. At one side of this Mausoleum, upon the ground, lay the armour of some ancient hero, in several parts of which the gilding is said to have been plainly discernible: but the corpse was totally decayed. At one end of the tomb stood three of the finest terra cotta vases ever yet brought to light from their funeral receptacles. The largest is between four and five feet in height, upon which the labours of Hercules are beautifully portrayed. The next is three feet, and exhibits the adventurers of the Argonautick expedition. The last is two feet; but all were found filled with vases of small dimensions. At the other end of the two were two pedestals, cut from the rock, on one of which stood a wild boar, executed in a rough, but spirited style; and on the other, a dog, very similar in appearance to the English mastiff. No one had formed a conjecture respecting the occupier of this superb sepulchre, but it may be ascribed even to the Homeric Diomede; for he was a conspicuous character at the famous chase of the Calydonian boar, and in the coins, discovered at Arpi, the ancient Argyripa, founded also by Diomede, the figure of the Boar is represented. We learn moreover, from Julius Pollux, that the people of Calydon themselves gave sepulchral honours to Aura, the bitch of Atalanta, which was killed by the monster. It is worthy also of remark, that the ornamental figures upon the vases relate to actions prior to the age of Diomede. These vases are at Portici, in a room fitted up to represent the Sepulchre.

CAPRI. Obscene sculptures and medals, every where dug up, demonstrate the voluptuousness of Tiberius in this island. There are ruins of villas at Santa Maria; extensive vaults and reservoirs; the remains of a light-house; the entrance of the principal court indicated by the remains of a light-house; and a hill cut into terraces, supported by vaults, called *La Rottegha*, or the shops of the antients.—*Swinb.* ii. 6. Miss Starke (ii. 166.) adds ruins of a theatre and palace.

CAPSE OR CAPSA (*Africa*, now *Gafra*). Altars, granite columns, inscriptions, &c.—*Shaw*, 124.

CAPUA. It is situated two miles and a half from the modern Capua. The remains are a double arcade, supposed to be a gate, lighter than most antient edifices destined to such purposes, and higher; an amphitheatre, the lower order Tuscan, the second Doric, what the upper ones are cannot be ascertained. On the keystone of each arcade was the bust of a deity of colossal size and coarse execution, much too massive for the rest of the work. It had four entrances, and was built of brick faced with stone or marble, and the little value set upon brick has preserved it. Santa Maria di Capua and San Pietro del Corpo, two small villages, now occupy part of the spacious enclosure of the city, which was the centre from whence the *Viæ Appia*, *Latina*, *Domitia*, and others, branched off towards different provinces in Italy. A few mausolea, yet standing, point out the direction of the highways. One of them, called the *Conocchio* consists of a cupola, surrounded with columns, placed upon a square tower. Modern Capua was built by the Lombards, upon the site of the antient *Casilinum*, famous in the second Punic war for the resistance made by its garrison against Hannibal.—*Swinb.* ii. 490. seqq. *Eustace* says, that the cathedral is supported by pillars of granite collected from the neighbouring ruins, and that the church of the *Annonziata* is supposed to be an ancient temple, though much disfigured by modern decoration.—iii. 149.

CARDAMYLA (*Turkey*). Vestiges of the ancient Acropolis; below it several caves and ruins of ancient sepulchres.—*Walpole*, i. 50.



CARDASSY (*on the Nile*). Remains of several very extensive buildings, and of quarries, where a small chapel is cut in the rock, containing Greek inscriptions.—*Belzoni*, 103.

CARDIA. Between Cardia and Pactyas are several barrows, one of which, between these two places, may be appropriated to Lysimachus.—*Walpole*, i. 230.

CARMO (*Spain*). Walls, inscriptions, &c.

CARPENTRAS. Ruins of a triumphal arch and other remains.—*Enc.*

CARPIS (*Africa*). Supposed to be the modern Gurbos.—*Shaw*.

CARPUESELI. A village, twelve hours North of Mylasa. Chandler thinks it the antient Alabanda. Here are antient graves cut on rocks; stone coffins; ruined *stadium*, now the bazaar; the square basement of a large sepulchre, now inhabited, not far from the city walls; which may be traced, except towards the plain, and were of the masonry termed *pseudisodomum*; remains of a terrace-wall, with a square area and vestiges of a colonnade; many pedestals standing; remnants of the front of a theatre; a cistern; a square tower; and the city walls, enclosing a summit, near which is another, with seven deep oval cisterns in a row, lined with plaster; at a distance behind them are four piers of a broken aqueduct.—(*Chandl. As. Min.* 200). Pococke also places *Alabanda* here.

CARTE d'ARGISH (*Wallachia*). Ruins of a Roman temple, constructed with terra cotta tiles.—*Clarke*, viii. 278.

CARTHA or CARTHÆA (*Greece, now Zia*). Ruins may be traced in the valley the whole way from the harbour to the citadel.—*Clarke*, vi. 171.

CARTHAGE. The ruins of antient Carthage are about twelve miles North West of Tunis, in a pleasant situation, and reckoned very healthy, commanding an extensive prospect over the gulph of Tunis, as well as the interior of the country: but there are no fresh running streams of water near them. To remedy this inconvenience, the Carthaginians, at the time of their prosperity, were at immense labour and expense in conducting a considerable stream of fresh water from the mountain Zuan, about 45 miles S. E. from Carthage. This stream is still very remarkable for its good quality in dying scarlet, and the Tunisians are now obliged to carry all their articles, which are to be dyed of that colour, to Zuan. The length of this aqueduct is above seventy miles, and by means of it the Carthaginians conducted the stream through mountains and over vallies. Considerable remains of it are still to be seen. Near Udena there is a range of above one thousand arches, where it had been conveyed across a valley; some of the arches, in the middle of the valley, are above one hundred feet high.

I have every reason, says Mr. Jackson, to believe that this aqueduct, but more particularly this great range of arches near Udena, had been repaired by the Romans, every arch being regularly numbered in Roman characters. In building this aqueduct they have made use of a strong cement, which seems to be as durable as the stones themselves, though they are harder than our lime-stone, of a yellowish colour. In the conduit, where the waters have run, there is a cement of about four inches thick, which, in some places, has fallen down in flakes, one hundred feet in length, yet still adheres together. The conduit is above six feet high within, and four feet broad, yet two people cannot conveniently walk abreast within it, by reason of its being arched to a point at top. At Arianna, a village four miles N. W. from Tunis, many arches of the aqueduct are of a considerable height, but not in so perfect a state as at Udena, the Bey of Tunis having taken away many of the stones to build his palace at Manuba. Where the stream has been conveyed through a mountain, at every fifty yards there is

a round hole, about four feet in diameter and very neatly walled with hewn stone ; and the wall is continued about four feet above the surface of the earth, to prevent any thing falling in : the stones are very neatly rounded at top. There is no difficulty in tracing the remains of this aqueduct all the way from Zuan to Carthage, following the course of it, through mountains and over vallies. In magnitude, it far exceeded any thing Mr. Jackson had seen in either Asia or Europe, of either antient or modern architecture : it has been neatly executed and very highly finished, which has been the cause of its lasting so many ages ; in some places it is so very perfect that it does not appear to have received the least injury.

This country abounds in ruins, many of which are still very considerable : even in Carthage there are some remains of its former greatness. The reservoirs for water are still very perfect, being all arched over ; they are not exposed, the walls being covered with a thick and strong cement. Mr. Jackson frequently visited these ruins, and found, though they were very extensive, the greater part to have been undermined, and supported by very strong arches. Through some of the broken places in the arches, Mr. Jackson descended, and went into some neat square chambers, communicating one with another, being covered with a strong cement, still used in this country : its present name is *gyss*. Some of the rooms were so very perfect, that Mr. J. could not discover the least flaw in the plaster, which was very little discoloured, being still a tolerable good white. Mr. J. was informed that the walls of some of these chambers were covered with handsome paintings, in a tolerably perfect state.

The plough now passes over the greatest part of the ruins of Carthage. Mr. J. saw a very abundant crop of wheat under which were many handsome apartments in a perfect state : the floors of the chambers all laid with *gyss*. There are no very considerable remains of buildings to be seen on the surface ; the principal is what Mr. J. was told were the ruins of the temple of *Æsculapius*, but he was of opinion, that it must be merely conjecture. There are now only some massy walls about twelve feet thick, and no part above thirty feet in height : the whole lying in such confused heaps, that Mr. J. could not trace the form or extent of the building. These ruins lie near the sea, at the lower part of Carthage, towards the Goletta, along the shore facing the Gulph of Tunis, where, for above one mile and a half, the sea has made some encroachments on the land. Here Mr. J. discovered the foundations of houses ; the stones were, in general, very large, some above and some below the surface of the water : the sea being very clear, he could discern the whole very perfectly : the foundations are an oblong square, their greatest length projecting towards the sea. They have been, at least, three times as large as the rooms he saw in the midst of the ruins, which were, in general, about eighteen feet square. There are still a great many antient coins and antiques discovered amongst these ruins.

In a direct line, between the ruins of Carthage, and the city of Tunis, and communicating with the sea, by a navigable canal at the Goletta, near Carthage, is a lake, about ten miles long, and five broad, at the widest part. Here are the remains of houses for about three miles, their breadth at the broadest part not appearing to have been above a mile.

Amongst the ruins of Carthage is found marble of every description, but mostly in small pieces.

Antient Carthage does not appear to have been above nine miles in circumference : the principal part lies on the side of a hill, which narrows, as it rises, almost to an angle on the N. side, towards Porta Farina ; from the top of this hill there is a very



extensive and most beautiful prospect. This promontory, or cape, is still distinguished in the charts by the name of Cape Carthage. On the N. side of the hill, down to the sea, it is very steep, and does not appear ever to have been much inhabited.

Thus the interesting account of John Jackson, Esq. F. A. S. in the *Archæologia*, xv. p. 145, *seq.*

Shaw agrees with this account, in making the remains to consist of the area of a large room, upon one of the hills, overlooking the S. E. shore, with several smaller ones at a little distance from it. But he has either converted the aqueduct into a common sewer, by mentioning its cisterns, or *Castella*, or it has escaped Mr. Jackson's notice. Tessellated pavements are also mentioned by *Shaw*, p. 81.

CARTHAGO NOVA (*Carthagera*). The country around it was formerly called *Campo Spartario*, and the appellation of *Spartaria*, was given to the city, from the quantity of *Spartum*, or *Spanish broom*, found in the plains and mountains. Carthagera was totally destroyed in the wars in Spain, with the Goths. Besides inscriptions, &c. in the middle of the city is a high hill, with a fortress almost in ruins. It was antiently called *Mercurius Theutates*, and undoubtedly erected there in honour of that deity.—*Peyron*, *Bourgoanne*, iii. 156. 157.

CARURA. Ruins of an ancient bridge, half of the central arch, and a smaller arch, entire.—*Chandl.*—*As. Min.* 219.

CASA GRANDE (*New Navarre*). A building of the antient Mexicans. It consists of three floors, with a terrace above them, and without any entrance into the under floor, the door of entrance being in the second. From a ladder being necessary, it was perhaps designed for a fortress.

CASINA. CASINUM. 1. Here is an amphitheatre, the most entire of every monument of the kind: it is situated at the foot of the hill, and seems to have occupied the centre of the town. It is entirely round, 50 ft. high and 30 diam. (*Obs. sur l'Ital.* iii. 8.) Montfaucon (iii. p. 2. b. 2. c. 8.) says, that it is small, and has nothing remarkable. 2. A theatre, of which only the scena remains against the side of the hill, semicircular, 260 feet diam. (*Obs. sur l'Ital.* iii. 11.) 3. An antient temple, in the form of a cross, which might invalidate its antientry, if it was not built without lime or cement. It is now the chapel of a hermitage. 4. A basin, formed by a recess of the hill, was the spot where stood the famous villa and gardens of Varro. (*Id.* iii. 11.) The sight of the famous abbey, now Mont Cassin, is that part of the temple of Apollo, which Benedict destroyed. (*Id.* 14.) Montfaucon (iii. p. i. 3. c. 16.) says that he saw some remains of the noted aviary of Varro, whose description he gives, and the design founded upon it by *Ligorio*.

CASSOPE, CASSIOPÆA, CASSIOPE (near the plain of *Dramiscus*, and the mountain *Olit Zika*, about 4 hours ride). Here is the largest theatre yet discovered in Greece. The forin is a segment of a circle, larger than a circle. The foundations of the proscenium and scena yet remain. It is partly cut out of a rocky eminence, and partly constructed of fine hewn stones, in the style called *Isodomon*, i. e. regular courses, and the joint above resting on the centre of the subjacent stone, like modern work, in brick and stone. The great mass of ruins presented to the eye is very picturesque.

CASTALIAN SPRING. This celebrated stream descends through a cleft of Parnassus, the rock on each side high and steep, ending in two summits, from one of which, called *Hyampeia*, the Delphians threw down the famous *Æsop*. By the stream, within the cleft, are small broken stairs leading to a cavity, in which is water, and once perhaps up to the top. Grooves have been cut, and the marks of tools are visible on

the rock ; but the current, instead of supplying a fountain, now passes over its native bed, and hastens down a course deep worn to join the Pleistus. Close by, at the foot of the eastern precipice, is a basin, with steps on the margin, once probably the bath used by the Pythia. The water is so exceedingly cold, that Chandler thinks the Pythia, after bathing, might have given rise to the supposed impulse of the God.—*Chandl. Gr.* 268.

CASTRI (in the plain of Lelevo, *Epirus*). An ancient city upon the top of a beautiful hill, almost two miles in circuit. The lower part of the walls is built in the pseudo-cyclopean style, with superstructures of more modern date. A marble cornice in the chapel of a deserted monastery may have belonged to an ancient temple.—*Hughes*, ii. 328, 329. The city to which this magnificent appendage was annexed, is divided into two parts, of nearly equal dimensions. The one defended by fortifications of great strength ; the other merely surrounded by a wall of moderate size. The form is a truncated ellipse ; the outline salient, with towers and projecting angles, like a fortification of the sixteenth century, and the gates protected with two square outworks on one side, and a crescent on the other. The walls of the Northern division, which is upon a moderate eminence, remain very perfect, to the height of fifteen, and, in many places, twenty feet. They are built in the fine style of pseudo-cyclopean masonry, and some of the blocks used are of great magnitude. The tower, bastions, and gateway appear to have been constructed with very considerable skill. The space between the two flanking towers of the principal entrance is eleven feet. There were scarcely any traces of edifices in the interior, except a subterranean reservoir, supported by two pillars in the Acropolis, and the base of several columns in the lower city, which, from their situation, appear to have once belonged to a temple. The circuit of the Acropolis was about 770 yards, whilst the lower division did not exceed 650. In every other ancient city whose ruins Mr. Hughes had observed, or seen described, the Acropolis was very small in comparison with the rest.—In a further account he says, the walls of its fortress are from 11 to 12 feet in thickness, whilst those of the lower city appear to have been constructed only of a single stone, and could not have been more than 2 feet broad in the widest part. Some defaced sculpture, of bad execution, lies on the ground. Perhaps this city was not *Cassopea*, but *Passeron*.—*Hughes*, i. 487, (where a plan of the city, print of the walling, &c.) 488, and ii. 302. In the works there is much resemblance to those on the summit of the little Doward, in Monmouthshire. See GASTRIZZA.

CASTULA (*Spain*, now Caslona). Remains of an aqueduct.

CATANIA is supposed to have been the ancient Etna. Of the remains, Denon attributes to the Greeks the Temple of Ceres, and the great and little theatres ; in which opinion he is supported by history ; to the Romans, the amphitheatre, the naumachia, the gymnasium, and the grand aqueduct ; because such buildings were unknown to the Greeks till after the Roman Conquest. Superb columns, taken from the ancient theatre, adorn the front of the principal church, built by Roger, and restored on the same ruins since the earthquake. Before the portal of the church, the baths of the ancient city were discovered. The part excavated in Denon's time, though only a small portion of the old edifice, consists of an external gallery, two entrances, and an interior peristyle, which is composed of porticoes, supported by pillars, with semi-circular arches, lined with stucco, formed of volcanic ashes, on which were modelled various figures reposing on ornaments of fanciful foliage. The mode in which this work was executed is still discoverable. The figures were traced on the plaster before



the relievo was added. Masses were then placed in gross materials, and in another coating the work was finished. [Thus Denon: the figures were probably formed by moulds; while the work was moist.—*F.*] In the thickness of the walls are seen ancient aqueducts, with a discharge from the upper parts, for the waters. The doors were fastened to stone jambs and lintels.

*Amphitheatre.* The singularity here consists of large square pilasters, of which the cornice formed the capitals. The other parts were galleries under arcades, staircases, and passages, as usual. The holes for the timbers, which supported the canvass awnings, are visible; and the edifice is built with a cement as hard as the lava.

*Theatre.* This edifice was magnificent. The stage was decorated with large granite columns, now moved to the front of the great church. Close to this theatre was a smaller one, as at Pompeii, intended either for rehearsals, or performances under cover, or musical celebrations. A chapel, in the form of a rotunda, probably belonged to the Baths. There are also fragments of the Temple of Ceres, a nymphæum, the gymnasium, and a naumachia, of which two arches in the aqueducts are visible in the lava. In the garden of the reformed Franciscans are two tombs, one square, of such thick walls that it probably supported a pyramid. It appears to be Roman from the *mattoni* (reticulated work) and interior niches. The other is circular, coated with stucco, and embellished with pilasters and a small cornice. The inside is square, with niches; above is a rounded platform, on which probably rested a statue, or cinerary urn.—*Denon*, 36—72.

CAUDIUM, or the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, where the Romans were captured by the Samnites, is usually placed at the narrow dell, below *Arpaia*, or that which leads to Durazzano; but Swinburne rejects this idea, and places it at Montesarchio.—c. i. 421.

CAYSTER. On the road from Sardes to Ephesus, Chishull, in 1699, forded the Cayster, after three hours, not far from an ancient bridge of three arches, ranging with the bank, which shows that the stream has changed its channel.

CENCHREÆ (*Greece*). Traces of stone foundations.—*Walpole*, i. 343.

CELENDERIS (now *Gulnar*, in Asia Minor). Remains of an ancient aqueduct, tombs, and subterraneous vaults. In part of the ruins are sepulchres excavated in the rock, older than the early periods of the Roman empire. The best-preserved remains of antiquity are a square tower upon the extremity of the cape, and a monument of white marble among the tombs. The latter is formed of four open arches, supported upon pilasters of the Corinthian order, of not very finished workmanship, and the whole is surmounted with a pyramid, the apex of which has fallen. Tessellated pavements, sarcophagi, fragments of columns and wrought stones, are among the ruins.—*Walpole*, ii. 242.

CELENÆ. On a hill, near *Ishecleh*, Pococke found the remains of an ancient fortress, and in the town pieces of pillars, wrought stones, and imperfect inscriptions. Here Chandler places Celænæ.—*As. Min.* 241.

CEMENELION (now *Cimiez*, in *France*). Remains of an amphitheatre; part of its arches; the arena well preserved; a gallery, supported by three arcades, the residence of the farmer and his family: it is thought to have been the remains of an ancient temple of Apollo; ruined edifices; remains of an aqueduct; altars, inscriptions, &c.—*Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 549.

CENTURIPA (now *Centorbi*), a city mentioned by Cicero. Roman baths of *mattoni*, coated with marble. Five great arches remain, forming niches, which have evidently been ornamented with pedestals and statues. Fragments of other buildings occur.



As the city was built on five points of rocks, almost like a star-fish, Denon supposes some arches to have been foundations of a causeway for passing across the town without returning to the centre. His cellar of well-built mattoni, "with niches in the sides, in the form of a basin, cut out of the stone," was probably a mausoleum, and the niches intended for cinerary urns.—*Denon*, 81 seq.

CEPHISSIÆ (*Greece*). The villa of Herodes Atticus was here situated. A little to the West of the village are several vestiges of antiquity, of which, perhaps, some villa was once composed.—*Dodwell*, i. 528.

CEPHISSUS (*Greece*). Some piers of the bridge remain. The epigram inscribed on it is preserved under the name of Simonides.—*Chandl. Greece*, 184.

CEPUS, of Strabo. CEPÆ MILESIORUM, of Pliny; now probably Sienna. Here are numerous Milesian sepulchres, and no less than three ancient bridges of stone. They consist each of a single arch, formed with great skill, according to that massive solidity which characterizes works of remoter ages.—*Clarke*, ii. 77, 78.

CERYNIA (*Cyprus*). The walls appear to be on the foundations of the ancient. It is now Gerines.

CEYLON. Cavern temples, of uncertain form, the statue of Bouddhou being either erect, setting with crossed legs, or lying down on the side, according to the form of the cave, as presumed.—*Asiat. Researches*, vii. 424.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 508. M. Joinville says, that near the temples of Ceylon is always a monument in the form of a cupola, placed on a moulded pedestal, which monument contains a particle of the bones of Bouddhou.—*Ibid.*

CHÆRONEA. The *Caprena* of Walpole. (i. 337.) *Caprana* of Clarke. (vii. 181.) and *Kapourna* and *Chæroneia* of Dodwell. (i. 211.) The account of the latter is as follows. Square towers, belonging to the walls of the Acropolis, are in some places well preserved, and the nearly regular style of the walls shows that they were raised not long after the Macedonian invasion. Within the Acropolis there is a large projecting wall, which has been built to support a terrace. In all other places of Greece the terrace walls are straight. Upon this bank there is a dilapidated church, which probably occupies the site of a temple. Some Ionic fragments, of small proportions, are scattered among the ruins. The theatre stands at the N. E. foot of the Acropolis, and faces the plain. It is the smallest in Greece, except that near Messalogion, but it is well preserved. Nothing is better calculated to resist the invasions of time than the Grecian theatres, when they are cut in the rock, which is generally the case, at least the *Koilon*, or circular part, occupied by the seats. The *Koilon* of this theatre had two divisions in the seats. Each division was formed by cutting the rock down to a thickness several times higher than the other seats. In the lower range were placed the Magistrates and others, who were entitled to the honour of the *Proedria*. In the middle range were the populace, and in the upper the women. In large theatres, there were sometimes three divisions (the Greek *Kerkydes* and Roman *Præcinctiones*), or only one, or none at all. In others, smaller, only two. The seats are intersected by small steps. Above the theatre is an inscription cut in the rock. Dr. Clarke says, that this theatre is perhaps one of the most ancient in Greece; that the seats, the marble coverings of which are gone, are only 12 inches high, and  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , broad scarcely leaving sufficient room for the feet of the spectators; and that the proscenium is 48 paces in width. (vii. 181.) Chandler, I think, queries whether the Greeks did not sit in these theatres cross-legged, in the modern oriental fashion.



There are also remains of several tombs, of the Hypogæan kind, which have been excavated by the ruins on the Eastern side of the Acropolis. The Church of the Holy Virgin contains an ancient chair, or throne, of white marble, curiously ornamented. Dr. Clarke (*ubi supra*) makes it a *λογειον*, or *Thymele*, brought from the theatre. These were frequent in Greece. The *Thronos*, or *Proedria*, was for great statues, not only of marble, but of ivory, gold, or wood. The same church also has two ancient circular altars, with fluted intervals, in the manner of an Ionic or Corinthian column. The base and head, which are also circular, project from the body of the column, and the former to such a degree, that the sacrifice must have stood at an inconvenient distance, unless it was surmounted by a table. This was evidently the case, as the top of the altar was hollowed out into a square form for receiving the bottom of the table. Altars of this kind were placed on the road sides in the country. There were of the *απυροι* and *αναμαικτοι* kind, unstained with fire and blood, being set apart for exclusive oblations of honey, cakes, and fruit. Harpocration describes this altar as *κιωνες εστοξυ ληγων*, a column diminishing towards the top. Hesychius calls it *Βωμος εν σχηατι κιονος*, an altar in the form of a column. They are common in Greece, and frequently formed of a coarse black stone. Those of Chæroneia are, however, of white marble. They also obtained in Italy, and are at present used as pedestals for large vases. Their height is about three feet. They are never inscribed, sometimes not fluted, and are frequently represented on painted terra cotta vases. Dr. Clarke says, that the altar of the church is an ancient pedestal of blue and white marble. *Ub. supr.*—Near the Church of St. Speridion is a spring. Dr. Clarke mentions a beautiful ancient fountain of five mouths, supplied by means of a small aqueduct, with a scattered variety of ancient blocks, altars, pedestals, and mutilated inscriptions. Near this spot may be descried several fine foundations. The angles of this foundation are formed in the manner of those in which the steps of the great temple at Pæstum are fixed, consisting of one block instead of two. This method so evidently contributes to stability and permanence, that it is surprising it has not been uniformly adopted. A little further in the plain are the remains of two Roman structures, of brick, perhaps those which contained the two trophies erected by Sylla for his victory over Taxiles and Archelaus, generals of Mithridates. Near a stream and a marsh, proceeding from the fountain, is the supposed spot where the battle was fought between the Greeks and Philip of Macedon: thus Mr. Dodwell. Dr. Clarke mentions besides—1. A singular specimen of Greek architecture, in a capital somewhat like the Norman, viz. fluted in the form of half ox-horns, cut longitudinally, the broad end uppermost, and a square abacus. 2. A range of ancient tile-work, perhaps appertaining to remains of a small temple, presumed of Diana. 3. The vaulted roof of an aqueduct, formed of ancient tiles. 4. Four fine granite columns near the altar of the church. 5. A beautiful capital, of the ancient Corinthian order, like that described in the Antiquities of Thebes, but the most valuable specimen which he had any where seen, the workmanship being exquisitely fine, and the marble uninjured. Forty minutes from Chæronea, continues Mr. Dodwell (i. 225), on the banks of the Hæmon, is a large tumulus on the left, with some blocks of stone about it, perhaps the sepulchre of the Theban patriots who fell in the battle. Another tumulus, of still larger dimensions, appears on the right. It probably constituted the *ταφη δημοσια*, the common tomb of the other Greeks, not Thebans, which Pausanias calls the Polyandron. At the junction of the Hæmon or Thermodon, with the Cephissos,

are some imperfect traces, probably of the Temple of Hercules, near which was the principal fury of the battle. Chæronea is engraved by Mr. Dodwell, i. 220, and ii. 243, and there is a further account of it in Mr. *Walpole's Turkey*, i. 337.

CHALCEDON. Wittman (103) says, that the village of Cady Kui now occupies its site. The very splendid "*Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et de Bosphore*," by Treuttel and Wurtz, Paris. imp. fol. 1819, says the same, and gives a view of it.

CHALCIS (*Eubæa*). It is supposed, by Pococke, to have been situate at Old Aleppo, called also *Kanasserin*, where are remains of the foundations of the city walls, with square towers. Mr. Dodwell (*Greece*, ii. 151) gives a view of it, and there says, the only remains at present visible are some unintelligible foundations and scattered blocks; some subterraneous chambers, the fountain Arethousa, and springs of clear and copious water.

CHALIGH-KAVACK. A very high and large tumulus near here.—*Clarke*, viii. 222.

CHANDWAS (*Ceylon*). A cavern temple, with a reclining Buddh.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 508. *note*.

CHAPONNOST (*France*). The aqueduct of this place, which is near Lyons, with its single coat of plaister in the form of Mosaick, is engraved by Millin, in his *Midi de la France*. (pl. ix. f. 4.) The aqueduct above ground, he says, was carried upon a *massif* of masonry when the elevation was not above five or six feet, or by arcades when the height was more considerable. These arcades have a coating of small stones cut in the form of a lozenge, and which form a kind of pavement of Mosaick. The arcades are separated by pillars, which have a base elevation of one foot two inches salient, and are formed of stones not coated. These *piliers* are composed of many *assises*. The largest have about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Upon each of these great *assises* is one smaller, which consists of two rings of brass, between which is a band of cement, of about an inch. There was *a chaque prise une vanne au porte a coulisse*, not to let pass but a determinate quantity of water. The covering of the arch of the aqueduct was a little *tomoie* to favour the running of the rain-water. The entrance, to clean them, was by iron gates, *en forme de trappes*, placed from distance to distance.—i. 488, 9. *Note*. [The original French technical terms are retained to avoid error.]

CHAPPOGA (*Greece*). A village near Megalopolis. Ancient traces.—*Dodwell*, ii. 377.

CHARADRA (*Greece*). Remains of its ancient fortification.—*Archæolog.* xv. 318. Mr. Walpole says (*Turkey*, i. 319), a Palaio Castro, at the entrance of a road across Parnassus to Delphi, seems to point out the position of the fort. Mr. Hughes says, *Charadra*, or *Charadnes*, is now the Castle of Rogons, in Epirus. Some ancient outworks lie before the front of the castle itself. It is entered by a fine ruined gateway, and found to consist of three courts, each diminishing in size. The lower parts of the walls exhibit a very excellent specimen of the ancient pseudo-cyclopean masonry, and support a superstructure of comparative modern date. The style of building indicates three different æras, that of the ancient Grecian, the Roman, and more modern Frank.—*Hughes*, ii. 335.

CHATELET. In the year 1772, excavations were made on a small hill of Champagne, the site of a Roman town, destroyed in the wars of Attila, but partially preserved by being covered with earth. The remains of about ninety houses, eight small crypts, or subterraneous chapels, with a number of cellars, cisterns, and wells, have been discovered. The streets, which were regularly paved, and quite straight, were only from 15 to 20 feet in width. The houses were oblong, and founded on a bed of



stone, bound together with lime. Only the better houses had crypts, which were all nearly of one form, some only 7 ft. by 8, others 9 by 15. The descent to them was by stone stairs, and the light was admitted by two apertures. The cisterns were, in diameter, from 6 to 3 feet, in depth 15 to 18. Semicircular openings, resembling wells, but probably drains (as there are no springs in the hill), were found: in none, except one 55 feet deep, was water discovered. Many fragments of beautiful pottery were found in them. There was also discovered water-pipes made of wood, some of them bound with iron; fragments of statues, goblets; spoons of various shapes, some oval, others circular; lamps, rings, pins, amulets, weighing scales, surgical instruments; locks and keys, some of copper, some of iron, the smaller on rings, and many of them like those now in use; wheels, nails, dishes, knives, scissars; pieces of iron, secured from decay by a coating of hard lime; pieces of bone, and styles, for writing on wax tablets, of from 3 to 4 inches in length. Many fragments of glass were also collected, which showed that the manufacture was not in a state of infancy.—*Gent. Mag. June, 1819, p. 557.*

CHEMALE (supposed the ancient *Colonæ*). Granite columns, inscriptions in the cemetery, &c.—*Clarke, iii. 187.*

CHEMMIS, or PANOPOLIS (now *Achmin*). Here is a building buried up to the very roof; no doubt the temple of Pan, consecrated to prostitution. It is still the residence of *Almehs* (musical girls), and women of the town. (*Denon, iii. 93.*) Savary agrees with Denon, and says, that among the ruins are stones covered with hieroglyphics, one of which contains the signs of the zodiac.

CHENUBIS. Within a quarter of a league are two tombs hewn out of the rock, and a small sanctuary, surrounded by a gallery, and having a portico in front. Of the temple, the most considerable and most elevated parts consist of six columns, the capitals of three of which belly out, while those of the three others, which are parallel to them, are guttered, but unfinished. The bases of a portico are seen also unfinished. There is a block of granite, which seems to have belonged to a colossal statue; likewise a basin of water, the circumference decorated by a gallery, the gate of a sanctuary; groups of figures, the heads broken off; an enclosure, the walls built of unbaked bricks, and of a conical shape, having at their base a thickness of upwards of 27 feet.—*Denon, ii. 271.*

CHERAKE (a village in *Greece*). Perhaps the Demos *Αγίλος*; there are blocks of stone, and traces. Near the sea are two large tumuli.—*Dodwell, i. 510.*

CHERSONESUS. Ancient sepulchres, hewn out of the rock, outside the walls, containing recesses for the bodies; each tomb being closed by a single stone. Remains of the mole, described by Strabo. It has a shell on each side, constructed with immense masses of stone, and the interval filled up with cement, containing fragments of pottery, &c. Two strong towers, one being contiguous to the bay, were entire in 1794. The plain between Chersonesus and Eupatorium is filled with ruined buildings; and upon an eminence a very large tumulus. Remains of earthen vessels are very frequent.—*Clarke, ii. 209—212.*

CHIOS. An isle. Chandler mentions bas-reliefs and marbles in the walls of houses, and over the gateways of houses. An oval temple of Cybele (according to Chandler) is formed on the top of a rock; in the centre the image of the goddess, the head and an arm wanting; she is represented, as usual, sitting. The chair has a lion carved on each side and on the back. The area is bounded by a low rim, or seat, and is about five yards over. The whole is hewn out of the mountain, is rude, indistinct,



and probably of the most remote antiquity. It has been erroneously called the *School of Homer*.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 53. Mons. Chosieul Gouffier (*Voyage pittoresque de la Grece*, Tom. i. pl. 47. p. 92) says, that there are vestiges of the temple of Cybele, vulgarly called the school of Homer. The upper part of the rock has been flattened and excavated to form an oval basin, surrounded with a banquette. In the middle is a kind of seat, upon the base of which it is thought that small heads of lions may be distinguished. Chandler thought that it was a temple of Cybele, of which the seated statue had been broken, and of which the mutilated remains offered no more than the seat upon which it was placed. Pococke's design, he adds, is purely imaginary.

CICHYRUS. See EPHYRE.

CILIA (or *Celeia* in *Stiria*). This place is rich in ancient monuments. Many are engraved by Boissard. It has a temple, &c.

CILMA (or *Oppidum Chilmanense*, now *Gelma*, in *Africa*). The area of a temple still remains.—*Shaw*, 119.

CILTA (*Turkey*). The village Zeileti is built upon its ruins.—*Walpole*, ii. 78.

CIMMERIUM (now *Temrook*). The ruins of the fortress assimilate an ancient Greek castle, upon Macedonian coins. There are also ancient tombs, subterraneous excavations, and tumuli. One of these old barrows included a large arched vault. The stones of the sides are all square, perfect in their form, and put together without cement. The roof exhibits the finest turned arch imaginable, having the whiteness of the purest marble. An interior vaulted chamber is separated from the outer by means of two pilasters, swelling out wide towards their bases, and placed one on each side of the entrance, the inner chamber having the larger of the two.—*Clarke*, ii. 71.

CINGULUM. This is a town between Loretto and Ancona, built by Labienus, one of Cæsar's generals. Ruins.—*Obs. sur l'Ital.* ii. 169.

CIRPHA. The modern city of Galascidi.—*Archæol. Libr.* i. 113. Between Cirssa and Mount Cirphis. Ruins at a place called *Xeropegano*, under M. Cirphis.—*Hughes*, ii. 366—370.

CIRTA. See CONSTANTINA.

CISTENE (now *Castle-Rosso*). In *Plate 58* of the *Ionian Antiq. col.* ii. we have the ruins of the theatre, consisting of very steep seats, cut in the sides of an artificial hill.

CITHÆRON (*Greece*). Remains of an ancient fortress.—*Walpole*, i. 332.

CLAROS (*Ionis*, now *Zille*). Ancient sepulchres in the mountain side, close by the road side; one hewn in the rock had a narrow door-way, and within, a long horizontal niche, or transverse cavity for the body. Farther is a well, with marble steps, which Chandler thinks to be the prophetic fountain of Apollo, mentioned by Pausanias; a small rocky promontory, encompassed with a ruinous wall of rough stone, of the masonry *Pseudisodomum*; a theatre of the same materials; the heap of a large temple; pieces of marble, wells, &c.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 105.

CLAZOMENÆ (*Ionis*, near the modern *Vourla*). Remains of the famous mole, ordered by command of Alexander, which converted the island into a peninsula. It is about 30 feet wide. On the West side it is fronted with a thick strong wall, some pieces appearing above the water. On the opposite, is a mound of loose pebbles, shelving as a buttress against storms. Traces of the walls are found by the sea; and, in a hill, are vestiges of a theatre. By a tree upon it is the cave mentioned by Pausanias (p. 211), described by Randolph (*Archipel.* 1687), as cut out of firm rock,



almost square, supported by four pillars of the same rock. To the eastward is part of an altar, and, in the middle, a well.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 87.

CLEONÆ. Considerable ruins, but not yet sufficiently explored.—*Gell's Argolis*, p. 21.

CLUSIUM. On the North of *Radicofani*.—*Obs. sur l'Ital.* iii. 152.

CNIDUS. The ruins of it are at Cape Crio. On the left hand, as you enter the harbour from Cos, are, upon a platform, the lower parts of eleven fluted columns, standing, and of very small dimensions. Around the platform is a wall. A sort of quay was formed round the port. Beyond the fluted columns are vaults of very modern workmanship, and vestiges of building. They may be ascribed to the times when the Knights of St. John occupied these parts. Passing on Eastward, you come to the theatre facing the S. W. with thirty-six rows of marble seats, part of the proscenium. There are two vaults opposite each other. On the summit of the hill above are large remains of a temple, and the side of the hill is faced with stone. The ground is covered with fragments of white marble columns, with Ionic capitals; supposed the site of one of the temples of Venus. Below the hill is a large area, and under it one larger. There are extensive foundations lying to the East of the theatre and temple, but no inscription or memorial of the ancient city. In the Southern harbour of Cnidus (says Mr. Morrit's MS. journal) are some large stones, which have served for the foundation of a tower. Mounting a rock extending along the shore, we came in view of the broken cliffs of the Acropolis, and its ruined walls. The foundations and lower courses of the city walls are all visible. These extended from those of the Acropolis to the sea, and have been strengthened by towers now also in ruins. Above us was a plain wall of brown stone, with a semicircle in the centre and terrace in front, supported by a breast-work of masonry facing the sea. [The use of this is very obscure. It most resembles a tribunal or hustings for addressing the people.—*F.*] The walls are terraces, faced with stone, and square towers standing upon them, not projecting and dividing them into intervals, like those of Pompeii. Near the remains of the theatre are the foundation and ruins of a magnificent Corinthian temple, of white marble; and several beautiful fragments of the frieze, cornice, and capitals lie scattered about; the few bases of the peristyle remaining in their original situation. On the Eastern shore of the North harbour is a still larger Corinthian temple in ruins, the frieze and cornices of the highest and most beautiful workmanship. Near it can barely be traced a smaller temple of grey veined marble. Eastward towards the Acropolis are several arches of rough masonry, and a breast-work, supporting a large area, probably the ancient *Agora*, in which are the remains of a long colonnade of white marble, and of the Doric order, the ruins of an ancient *Stoa*. Here, also, is the foundation of another small temple. On the North of this area a broad street runs from the port towards the Acropolis, terminating, near the port, in an arched gateway of plain and solid masonry. Above this are the foundations of houses on platforms, rising towards the outward wall. Traces of a cross street occur near the theatre and the Acropolis, of which nothing is left but a few ruined walls, of strong brown stone, the same as is used for the substruction of the platforms into which the hill is cut. A few marbles, grooved, to convey water from the hill of the Acropolis, are scattered on part of this ground, and we could see the covered conduits of marble wherein it had been conveyed. An isthmus, in Strabo's time, an artificial mole, separated the two harbours. An arch still remains on the side of it, probably a part of it. The part on the North, which, Strabo says, was shut in by flood-gates, and

two towers, are still to be traced, at the entrance to which the gates were fixed. It contained, he says, twenty Triremes. The Southern port is much larger, and is protected from the open sea by a mole of large, rough, unhewn stone, which still remains. Beyond the ports, to the West, was the ancient town, rising like a theatre, says Strabo, but only foundations of the houses can be traced; no temples, ornamented buildings, or marbles.—*Clarke*, iii. 260—273.

COLOMBE, ST. (*France*). A Souterrain under a vineyard, communicating with many others. Chorier, in his very scarce work, the *Recherches sur les Antiquités de la ville de Vienne, Lyon*, 1659, 12mo. gives an ample description of it. He thinks that it was an *Ergastulum*, (See *Encycloped. of Antiq.* i. p. 375) i. e. a place in which the ancient Romans imprisoned their slaves, and he is supported by a passage of Columella, where that author recommends to the father of a family, who has a great number of slaves for the cultivation of his lands, &c. that his *Ergastula* should be subterranean, and only be lighted by a narrow window, that the slaves might not escape. Millin saw, at this place, a double sarcophagus and inscriptions.—*Midi de la France*, ii. 5, 6.

COLONIA AUGUSTA (*Africa*). The Zucehabari of Ptolemy. Now El Khadarah. Ruins, about three miles in circumference.—*Shaw*.

COLONÆ (now the Turkish village *Chemali*). The portico of a mosque is supported by broken columns, and in the wall are marble fragments: in the court, a plain chair of marble, almost entire, and, under the post of a shed, a pedestal, with a moulding cut along one side, and an inscription in Latin, which shows it once belonged to a statue of Nero, nephew of the emperor Tiberius. Other marbles and inscriptions.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 34. Dr. Clarke says, that he copied several inscriptions in the cemetery, and saw granite columns lying about.—iii. 187.

COLOSSÆ. According to Picenini, beyond Chonos, where, for a mile after passing a river, are pieces of columns. Pococke does not distinguish between Chonos and Colossæ.

COMBURGUS. Many ruins about it.—*Jackson's Journey from India*, p. 240.

CONSTANTINA (or *Cirta*, or *Cirta Sittianoum in Africa*). Here are broken walls, columns, and other ruins. Besides the general traces of a diversity of ruins, scattered all over the place, we (says Shaw) have still remaining, in the centre of the city, those capacious cisterns which received the water brought thither from Physgeah, formerly a Roman city, by an aqueduct, a great part of which still remains, and is very sumptuous. The cisterns, which are about twenty in number, make an area of fifty yards square. The gate is of a beautiful reddish stone, not inferior to marble, well polished and shining, the side plates or pillars whereof are naturally moulded in pannels; there are also altars. Another smaller gate, leading to a bridge as we account, was a masterpiece of its kind, the gallery and the columns of the arches being adorned with cornices and festoons, ox-heads and garlands. The key-stones, likewise, of the arches are charged with caducei and other figures. There is also the figure of a female above two elephants (engraved p. 61); an inscription; bases and pedestals of a magnificent portico; remains of a triumphal arch, called *Caper Goulah*, consisting of three arches. All the mouldings and friezes are curiously embellished with the figures of flowers between axes and other ornaments. The Corinthian pilasters, erected on each side of the grand arch, are pannelled like the gates of the city, in a style and fashion peculiar to Cirta.—*Shaw*, 61, 62.



CONSTANTINOPLE. I shall give the catalogue of the antiquities here, as noticed by Peter Gyllius, in the sixteenth century.

B. i. c. 10. A *Nymphæum*, adorned with forty-five marble pillars, supporting a brick roof; an old *Basilica*, with buildings like wings, each of which was divided into sixty apartments, all arched. Mr. Dallaway (*Constantinople*, 65) mentions a building said to have been part of the Questor's palace, now a hospital for lunatics.

C. 12. *Arches of an aqueduct*. C. 16. *Another aqueduct*. Mr. Dallaway (*Constantinople*, 110) says, that the aqueduct of Valens is extremely massive, built like the walls, with alternate courses of Roman tiles, and having in parts a double arcade. Of the vast cisterns mentioned by Gyllius, two remain, of the work of Constantine. Dr. Clarke (iii. 4) says that they are supported by granite columns and marble pillars. In the splendid *Voyage Pittoresque of Constantinople*, from Mr. Meling's Drawings, published at Paris, Imp. fol. 1819, is a view (No. 45) of the grand arcade of the aqueduct of Baktche-Kieui, ascribed to the emperor Justinian, four leagues from Constantinople. There are tiers of double arches, and buttresses of a singular form. The pointed Gothic arch appears in two instances. A remarkable singularity in the aqueduct of Justinian, and not known in any other monument of the kind, is, that we may travel the length of the two stories, even on horseback, all the piers being perforated on purpose. The stair-case, which conducts to the upper story, is worked in the thickness of the first piers, and the road, which abuts at the foot of this stair-case, traversed the mass of the neighbouring masonry. The preceding description applies to its situation in the village of Bourgas, of which the inhabitants of the country give it the name. The space which it occupies is 420 feet, and it is 107 feet in its highest elevation. More thick in the base than in the upper part, it has two stories, pierced each with four grand arcades, which correspond. They are supported by piers, against which lean buttresses, (*s'appuient des eperons*;) and which are themselves pierced with unequal arches of three different heights. To the body of the aqueduct is joined, on each side, a mass of masonry, which is raised even to the summit of two hills that it unites. Some openings have also been worked in these masses to diminish the volume, and make them accord as much as possible with the rest of the edifice. (no pages.)

C. 18. *The Pillar of Arcadius* (or, according to some, of Theodosius), only the base remaining. Dr. Clarke (iii. 64) calls it the column of Arcadius [as does Dr. Smith, *Misc. Curios.* iii. 45,] formerly standing in the forum of that emperor, and containing very fine bas-reliefs, engraved by Banduri. [It is also engraved by Du Cange, L. i. 79.]

C. 19. The walls. C. 20. The *gates*. Of both which below.

B. ii. c. 3. The *Church of St. Sophia*, built by Justinian.

C. 11. The *Hippodrome*, now remaining, with its obelisk; engraved by Wheler and Montfaucon. Mr. Dallaway says (*Constantinople*, 66) that the area is 250 paces long, and 150 wide. The Hippodrome, says Dr. Clarke, (iii. 74.) remains in the state in which it was left by the Greeks. It had formerly two obelisks; upon the base of that which remains is a representation of the Hippodrome; and how the obelisk was placed upon the pedestal by the emperor Theodosius, is accurately engraved in Wheler. It was by means of windlasses and pullies worked simultaneously. Mr. Dallaway says, that the obelisk was brought from Thebes, and cost thirty-two days in erecting, at the command of Theodosius. The base is 7 feet high, but sculptured in so poor a

style as to evince the decay of the arts. (p. 67.) A grand view of the Hippodrome, as it now is, is given in the superb "*Voyage Pittoresque*" before quoted, pl. 10, and another of the obelisks in the Almeidas, in *Count Forbin's Levant*, pl. 4.

B. iii. c. 3. *Pillar of Constantine*, now standing, composed of seven large cylinders of porphyry, without the base, the joints covered with wreaths of laurel. This is all which remains of the *Forum* of Constantine, the ground being wholly built upon. Sir G. Wheeler has engraved this column.

L. ii. c. 13. The *Serpentine column*. The three bodies of the serpents only remain. One of the heads was broken off by Mahomet II. with a single stroke of his battle-axe, in proof of his strength, and the other two were taken away in 1700. (*Dallaway*, 69.) The column of the three serpents, which, Eusebius says, represented the Python, once, according to Dr. Clarke, supported the golden tripod at Delphi. (iii. 74, 82.) Others make it only a copy.

L. iv. c. 8. *A Pillar of the Emperor Marcian*, engraved by Sir George Wheeler. The Brazen Column, or *Colossus Structilis*, was renewed by Porphyrogenites, and covered with plates of gilt bronze. (*Dallaway*, 69.) Dr. Clarke says (iii. 49) that the Mosques are full of ancient columns; and that in the Mosque Osmania is the Soros of red porphyry, called the tomb of Constantine. Wittman (p. 75) mentions a ruined palace, ascribed to Belisarius.

Du Cange (L. i. p. 1) gives us a bird's-eye view of the city in 1422, before it fell into the hands of the Turks. The most remarkable features are a double wall on the land side. All the plates of Du Cange and Wheeler are copied in a translation of Gyllius, published by John Ball, of C. C. C. Oxon, 8vo. 1729.

Dr. Clarke (viii. 165—177) gives us the following summary of certain Antiquities of Constantinople. The outer wall of Theodosius remains in its original state; and the aqueduct, built by the Roman emperors, still supplies the inhabitants with water. There are also very magnificent cisterns, with roofs of pillars and arches, constructed for the ancient city. A large structure on the side of the Hippodrome was probably part of the Basilica. The aqueduct, by which the cisterns of the city were supplied, was first erected by Hadrian, and repaired by the later emperors. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, similar to the work seen in the walls of the city. The wall of Theodosius begins at the *Heptapyrgium*, or Castle of Seven Towers. The wall was flanked with a double row of mural towers, and defended by a foss rather more than eight yards wide. The same promiscuous assemblage of the works of ancient art, columns, inscriptions, bas-reliefs, &c. seen in the walls of all the Greek cities, are here remarkably conspicuous. The old walls of Byzantium were of Cyclopean structure. They were made with such immense quadrangular masses of stone, and so skilfully adjusted, that the marvellous masonry, instead of disclosing to view the separate parts of which it consisted, seemed like one entire mass. See *Herod. L. iii.* The walls, says Mr. Dallaway, are, from their number of towers, &c. a very grand scene. What is singular is, there are three distinct walls and ditches between each of the gates. These walls were originally built by Constantine, restored by Theodosius the younger, in 447, and augmented by other emperors. The gates generally consisted of one plain circular arch, and another on the side perforated through a bastion, or tower, of solid masonry, without internal chambers. In the Superb Voyage of M. Meling, before quoted, is a view of the Seven Towers. (pl. 2.)

Two of the towers (of the celebrated Seven Towers) form the sides of the triumphal



arch of Constantine. It is not possible to judge of the ornaments of this arch, as they are placed above ninety feet high, and have been pulverised by artillery ; but, in the interior of the first inclosure, there is still entire a vast escutcheon, surmounted by a crown of laurel. At the sides of the arch are two lateral gates, of a round form, at present blocked up by masonry. The arch is also obstructed by two stories of dungeons, which have been built by the Turks. The small lateral gate to the left, which is walled up, has been converted into a powder-magazine. From this to the second marble tower the rampart has a continuation of the frieze, partly destroyed by a vast breach, repaired with bricks. The first marble tower is 100 feet high, with a platform, built of marble from top to bottom. The frieze is in good preservation : at its N. and S. angles there are two eagles, of Roman sculpture, although badly executed.—*Archæol.* libr. i. 117.

*Pera*, or *Galata*, encloses the antient *Sycæ*, but there are no remains of it : the old pillars, in some mosques, being said to be imported by the Genoese.

**CONTRALATOPOLIS.** Here is a small temple, in a very ruinous state, but, notwithstanding, very picturesque and singular in its plan, as well as in several of its parts. It consists of a portico, with four columns in front, two pilasters and two columns in the depth, with a sanctuary in the middle, and two lateral apartments. Within the portico is a door, cut out of the lateral wall. A singularity in the elevation of this edifice is, that the capitals of the two pillars in the middle of the portico are in relief at their summit, while those of the columns at each extremity are guttered. The circumference of the temple, within which were contained the lodgings of the priests, may be in part distinctly made out, and this inclosure is somewhat elevated above the very small city of Contralatopolis, which was built round the compass of this monument.—*Denon*, ii. 268.

**COPACE LAKE.** See *Bæotia Calabothra*.

**COPHTOS.** Remains of the great basin for the port still subsist among the sands. *Savary's Egypt*, ii. 22.—*Denon* (ii. 201.) says, it is now only distinguished by an extensive heap of ruins.

**CORA (Italy).** Cyclopean walls resembling those of Tyrins and Mycenæ. It has besides two Dorick Temples.—*Eustace* ii. 300.

**CORCYRA (Corfu).** The ancient names are Schœria—Phœacia—Drepaire—Makris—Argos Kerkura or Korkyra, in Latin Corcyra, now κορφοι. The colony from Corinth under Chersicrates no doubt established themselves here. Nothing is seen above ground of the remains of the antient city, except some frusta of large columns, which from their having flutings without intervals, were evidently of the Dorick order. They have a large square base, which forms but one mass with the column, a singularity of which Mr. Dodwell never observed any other example. The place is now called Palaiopoli. Here are also the remains of an ancient building, apparently the cella of a Temple, composed of parallelogram blocks of moderate dimensions, and now converted into a church. Over the entrance of another church built by the Emperor Jovianus is the well-known inscription, in which the enthusiastic Iconoclast (See *Wheler*, vol. i.) boasts of having destroyed the temples and altars of the Greeks. Here are some remains of a fortress on Mount St. Angelo, a pointed hill, seen from the old port, which, according to Andrea Marmora, was built by the Emperor Michael Comnenus. This may be Mount Istorio.—*Dodwell*, i. 33.

**CORDOVA.** An inscription on a pillar of green stone by Augustus, mentioning that he paved the way from Cordova to Astigi, stood here, at least in the 16th century. (*Gen. Hist. of Spain*, 117). The general geographical compendia say, that the cathedral was built by the Moors for a mosque out of the ruins of a Roman temple.

CORINTH. Stuart (iii. 41.) and Le Roy (*Ruines de Grece*, iii. pl. xi.) give us the ruins of a Doric temple. The shafts of the columns are of one block. The diminution of the shafts begins at the bottom. The architraves are of one stone from centre to centre of the columns. A modern traveller (*Archæol. libr.* i. 27.) says, that its antient ruins consist only of eleven Doric columns; that at the foot of Mount Geranien are warm springs, where may formerly have been the baths of Helen; and that under the thickets on the site of the stadium are probably fine remains. From hence towards the mountain and citadel of Acro-Corinth are to be seen, every where in the precipices, whole or dilapidated shafts, and even entire columns, of the finest marble. This citadel, which no Christian is permitted to enter, is said to contain still more precious apartments, particularly the Pyrenean fountain, built entirely of white marble, a quantity of *basso relievos*, and some undescribed inscriptions. Dr. Clarke says, vi. 552—7, 'The temple contains only seven columns upright, five of which support an entablature. Each column consists of one entire piece of stone, but their height, instead of six diameters, the true proportion of the Doric order, does not amount to four. A considerable ruin of brick work may have been part of the Gymnasium. There are also ruins of a building of brick and tiles, uncertain what—upon the isthmus vestiges of very ancient building—distinct traces of the old vallum,—considerable remains of the Temple of Neptune, still a place of worship—Sepulchral caves,—towards the Acro-Corinthus a lofty and very entire Tumulus,—remains of a very ancient paved way near the gate of the citadel.—At the Isthmus the stone work and some benches of the Stadium remain,—ruins of the Theatre also. Not a column of the Temple of Neptune is standing; and the capitals are for the most part destitute of the rich foliage of the acanthus. Mr. Dodwell (ii. 192) thus illustrates and augments the preceding accounts. On the nearest part of the Isthmus, about three miles to the East of Corinth, and probably on the place where the games were celebrated, are seen the remains of a spacious Theatre and a Stadium; and less than a mile from Corinth, in the same direction, the circuit and arena of a Roman Amphitheatre are still visible. The only Grecian ruin which at present remains at Corinth is the Doric Temple, which from being published by Stuart, (iii. c. 6.) requires little or no additional description. At present only seven columns are standing. They rest upon the steps. It is not known to what deity this temple was dedicated. It is probably the most ancient remaining in Greece, if we may judge by its massive and inelegant proportions. The columns are each composed of one block of calcareous stone, which being of a porous quality was anciently covered with stucco of great hardness and durability. A similar experiment has been practised in all the temples of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, where the columns are of common stone. Mr. Dodwell observed no remains of the order of architecture which is said to have been invented at Corinth, nor did he perceive in any part of the Isthmus the acanthus plant, which forms the principal distinctive characters of the Corinthian capital. There are several shapeless and uninteresting masses of Roman remains, composed of bricks, one of which seems to have been a bath, resembling, in some respects, that of Dioclesian at Rome, but little more than the foundations and lower walls are remaining. The *Acro-Corinthus* forms the vignette of chapter viii. in Hughes's *Albania*. On the road to Cenchræ, Mr. Walpole observed two Roman sepulchres of masonry, faced with tessellate brick work, i. 343. At the foot of the Acro-Corinthus are some ancient blocks of stone.—*Gell's Argolis*, 141.

CORNETTO (near *Civita Vecchia* in *Italy*). Here are some tombs, where have been



found some fine paintings engraved in Dempster, (*Etrur.* p. 88) and mentioned by Winckelman, *Art.* ii. 103.

CORONEA (supposed *Granizza*). A tower of about twenty feet square, of ancient and most solid construction.—*Walpole*, i. 337.

CORSEULT. This is a village near Dinant, in Brittany, and was the antient city of the Curiosolites. It contains large remains of walls and buildings of stone and bricks, a church built with the wrecks of other edifices, and more especially the ruins of an octagon temple of the Gauls, half of which is, or was, entire. It seems to have never been covered. It is constructed within and without with little stones of four inches square, skilfully disposed in right lines. The walls are made of lime and sand, and have a great many holes, which were never stopped, says one account; but others add, that they were probably filled with large hewn stones, taken away to be used in other buildings. From fragments, there is supposed to have been a column in every angle. On the sides of the temple there are some *vestigia* of a little hill, or mount, covered with a cement laid upon stones, which are laid together uncemented.—See *Mem. Acad. B. Lettr. &c.* i. 259.—*Montfauc. Suppl.* ii. b. 8. c. 6.

CORTONA (*Italy*). Some remains of its walls.—*Eustace*, iii. 321.

CORYCIAN CAVE. This is still to be seen, and the present appearance exactly corresponds with the description of Pausanias. The natives pretend that it will contain 3000 persons.—*Clarke's Tomb of Alex.* 153. This cave is now called *Sarandauli*, or cave of the *Forty Courts*.—*Clarke, Ess. Alex.* 152. See also *Trav.* vii. 236. Hughes says (ii. 353) that Mr. Raikes's account in Walpole is extremely interesting.

Cos (now *Stancho*). Several fragments of antique statues, ceilings, inscriptions, &c. (*Wittman*, 114. *Clarke's Alexander*, 167.) The latter author, in his *Travels*, mentions remains of marble columns, altars hollowed out for mortars to bruise corn; a supply of water by means of an ancient aqueduct, and the fountain of Hippocrates. It is a cave, formed with great art, partly in the solid rock, and partly with stone and stucco on the side of the mountain. Within this cave is an arched passage at the bottom of which the water flows through a narrow channel, as clear as crystal. It connects it with a lofty vaulted chamber cut in the rock, and shaped like a beehive, with an aperture at the top admitting air and light from the surface of the mountain. It may be as old as the age of Hippocrates, setting aside the notion entertained concerning the supposed epoch of domes and arches. (iii. 251. 257. 262.) In vol. v. p. 442, he says, that Cos contains fragments only. M. Choiseul Gouffier has engraved the famous plane tree, with its branches, supported by columns of marble and granite: in his *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, pl. 59. i. 105, 106.

COSCINIA (probably *Ipsili Hissar*). Inscriptions, and a few other remains.—*Chandler, As. Min.* 219.

COSIMATO, ST. A convent, 10 miles from Tivoli. An arch of the Claudian aqueduct remains perfect under the mountain. The site of Horace's villa is three miles off.—*Starke*, i. 55.

COSSA (*Italy*). Cyclopean walls; at bottom polygons, the upper stones in courses, engraved in *Antichi monumenti per servire all' opera intitolata Avanti il Dominio Dei Roman.* Fèrenze, fol. 1810. pl. T. x. f. 3, 4.

CRETE. Mr. Walpole (i. 405) has engraved the labyrinth. It is a subterraneous excavation, full of irregular passages, terminating in chambers. The entrance is only that of an ordinary cavern. The mouth of the excavation is a steep hill, at the distance of but three miles from Agio Dekas, the ancient Gortys. The labyrinth appears to have been a cemetery in imitation of the Egyptian fashion.

CRIMISSA (*Italy*). Seemingly the modern *Ciro*. No vestiges.—*Swinburne*, i. 310.

CRISSA (*Greece*). Proved to be *Cressu* by marble fragments. (*Clarke*, vii. 222.) Hughes says that it is now called *Crisso*, and that there are foundations of ancient walls and aqueducts.—ii. 370.

CROMYONIA (*Greece*). Only scattered stones, with a carved fragment or two.—*Chandl.* ii. 198.

CROTONA (*Italy*). It is the modern Cotrone. The ruins are all used for the piers and buttresses of the port.—*Swinburne*, i. 315.

CTESIPHON. Many lofty towers and walls remain. Upon the banks of the river in the vicinity foundations of several ancient buildings occur, chiefly of brick, and so strongly cemented together as often to overhang the water. Here were also visible numerous earthen jars; some half exposed, others ready to fall into the river, and some of them were of singular construction.—*Jackson's Journey from India*, p. 86. Sir R. K. Porter says (ii. 215) that Ctesiphon was the original of Al Maidan, built on the East bank of the Tigris, directly opposite the Grecian city of Selucia. It is said that Orosdes, one of the Arsacidean kings, was the first who surrounded it with walls, and made it one of his capitals.

CUMÆ. There are many ruins and fragments. The Sibylline grotto was destroyed by the Goths. A large brick arch, called *L'Arco felice*, is supposed to have been a gate of the city, or passage under a Roman aqueduct, not a monument of the ancient Cumæan republic. (*Swinburne*, ii. 23.) Miss Starke says, (ii. 153.) that there are traces of the aqueduct. The *Arco felice* served also for citadel and aqueduct. In one of the ancient streets of Cumæ are several remains of houses. There is also a fortress, built in the Cyclopean style with large stones. Le Maitre (i. 52) thus describes the cave of the Cumæan Sibyl. "I was carried on the back of a man through deep water into a narrow passage, at the extremity of which I saw a dismal spot, exactly corresponding with the idea which fancy would pourtray of the entrance of hell. And as we descended still deeper into the cavern, I found reason to remember, that even the "descensus Averni" could not be called "*facilis*," since it was a task of some difficulty and labour. I was shown into a square chamber, into which only one person could enter at a time, being the place where the Sibyl is said to have pronounced her oracles. There is another room, styled the bath, the floor of which has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot of water, and on the wall appear some remains of ancient Mosaic." In p. 54 he says, that nothing remains of Cumæ but an old tower. Eustace says, that the *Arco felice* is a sort of lofty wall with a gateway through it, supposed, by some, to be one of the gates of Cumæ, and by others the remains of the temple of Apollo. He was shown a temple dedicated to the giants whom Hercules defeated, in the neighbouring *Campi Phlegræi*; but the size of this temple does not correspond with its title. On a high craggy rock, near the shore, stands the citadel, erected in the middle age, on the ruins of an ancient fortress. On the side of this rock are two great chasms. In one there are several steps leading upwards. The other tends downwards, was formerly lined with brick, and seems to have opened into several galleries. This grotto is now called the "Cavern of the Sibyl," and is probably part of that celebrated souterrain. The grotto existed in all its splendour in the year 105 of the Christian æra, and is described by Justin Martyr, an author of that period, as an immense cavern cut out of the solid rock, as large as a Basilica, highly pillared, and adorned with a recess, or sanctuary, in which the Sibyl was seated on a lofty tribunal, or throne, and uttered her oracles. It was once destroyed. It branched out into various subter-



anean galleries, alluded to by Virgil, under the appellation of approaches and portals, that furnished the Sibyl with the means of forming those tremendous sounds which, in the moment of inspiration, issued from the depths of the cavern. Of these communications, two only are now visible. All the others, with the body and recess, or sanctuary, of the temple are filled with the ruins of the roofs and of the walls. Cumæ is now a solitary wood. The only vestiges are smooth stones of the pavement, and remains of walls.—ii. 421—428.

CUMERINA (on the road to Prevesa, *Greece*). A large plain, across which the aqueduct of Necopolis is seen, with its arched cylinders.—*Hughes*, ii. 341.

CUPRA MONTANA (*Italy*), was famous for an Etruscan temple before the Gauls invaded Italy. Loretto stands upon the site.—*Observ. sur l'Ital.* ii. 170.

CURIATII (*Italy*). There is a sepulchre in the Appian Way, called, erroneously, the tomb of the *Curiatii*. It is remarkable for having the same number of *Termini*, as the barrow of Alyattes, described by Herodotus, still remaining, (See GYGÆA,) the basement, which is square, supporting five round pyramids.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 263.

CURIUM, supposed to be Colosse, in Cyprus. Only the foundation of a thick wall remains.—*Pococke*.

CUROBIS (now *Gurba*, in *Africa*). An aqueduct, columns, and inscriptions.—*Shaw*, 90.

CUSÆ. In the “*Grande Description de l’Egypte*,” (vol. iv. pl 67. f. 1,) is the plan of Cusæ. The ruins consist of heaps and masses. The town was nearly circular, with a road running through the centre.

CUSSY (*France*). Here is a famous column, engraved in *Millin’s Midi de la France*, pl. xvi. f. 1. In vol. i. 292—299, that famous Antiquary gives the following account of it. Montfaucon’s view is, he says, inaccurate. The column is situated in the middle of fields in a bottom, and surrounded with mountains on all sides. It is not seen, but at a very small distance, after leaving the town of Cussy. It had a Corinthian capital. The small elevation which is remarked in the centre of this discus, was probably to support the urn which was to enclose the ashes, if, as is believed, this column was a sepulchral monument. The figures are Hercules; a captive in the Gaulish Sagum; Minerva helmeted; Juno; Jupiter; Ganymede; Bacchus; some think Diana; and the nymph of a river, probably the Saone. The style of the architecture is of the age of Dioclesian, and it was, doubtless, a triumphal monument. “This column,” says Millin, “has certainly been raised to eternize the remembrance of a victory obtained in that place, towards the reign of Dioclesian and Maximian; but I believe also, that it was consecrated to the Roman general who had gained it, and to whom it had cost his life. Prunelle thinks it a victory over the Bagaudæ, Gaulish vagabonds. The captive shews a conquest, and all the protecting divinities of the Roman Emperor, and the river, which waters the country of the Æduans, seem, by their presence, to participate in this memorable victory.”—i. 292—299.

CYANEAN ISLE, remarkable for an altar of white marble, known under the name of Pompey’s Pillar.—*Clarke*, ii. 433.

CYDNA (*Kydna*, or, as afterwards altered, *Pydna*, in *Greece*). It is now *Kytros*. Before coming to it from Catarina, is an immense tumulus, now called Tumbus by the Greek peasants. There are also ruins of a chapel, marking, perhaps, the site of an ancient temple. The tomb indicates the spot where the Macedonians, under Perseus, were defeated by the Romans. It was the custom of the Greeks, derived

from their ancestors, to raise a monument of this kind upon every spot signalized as the theatre of any important contest. Every memorable field of battle throughout Greece has a tumulus, or polyandrium of this kind; but the same custom does not appear to have existed among the Romans in Italy, where there are no other tumuli than the barrows of the Celts, which are common to all Europe and Asia.—*Clarke*, vii. 416—419.

CYNOPOLIS (*Egypt*). Savary thinks that it probably lay at *Minieh*, where are overturned columns and ruins of edifices; but Denon places Ptolemais near Minieh.

CYNOSEMA (*Hellespont*). The barrow of Hecuba is still conspicuous.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 13.—*Morrit's Vindicat. Hom.* 107.

CYPARISSIAI (now *Arkadia, Greece*). Some remains of the Acropolis enclose the modern fortress, which is in ruins. In the plain near the town are a few relicks of a small Doric temple.—*Dodwell*, ii. 350.

CYRUS, TOMB OF. (*Persia*). Sir R. K. Porter has engraved it. (i. pl. 14.) It stands within a square colonnade. The great base has no steps. The upper part consists of a building, barn-formed, like a Grecian temple.—i. 499.

CYZICUM (*Mysia*). Ruins. Remains, also, of two ancient bridges.—*Clarke*, iii. 82.

DADI (a village in the District of *Libadea in Greece*). Ruins of a town on the North foot of Parnassus.—*Dodwell*, ii. 484.

DAKKE (*Nubia*). Here are remains of a temple, which stand about one hundred yards from the river. It has a very elegant appearance. There are no hieroglyphicks on the outside wall, but the interior is adorned with beautiful figures in bas-relief. It has a *pronaos*, an *adytum*, and a *cella*. On the West side of the adytum is a small stair-case, which leads to the top of the temple, and on the East, a small chamber, with figures uncommonly well executed. The walls of the cella are well covered with religious processions. In the lower part are several figures, not unlike Hermaphrodites. From the cella, a door, on a line with the first entrance, leads into an area formed by a wall which surrounds the edifice, except in front. On the East side of the exterior wall is a door, which leads to a passage across the temple that separates the Pronaos from the Adytum. The temple faces the North, and at the distance of forty-eight feet is a Propylæon, with the gateway facing the entrance to the Pronaos. There are inscriptions in Egyptian, Coptick, and Greek.—*Belzoni*, p. 72. The engraving (pl. 21) represents a portico of two truncated towers, with a door-way between. It is an oblong square, with an aperture in front of two heavy columns, capitalled à la Corinthienne, and abacused. An elegant door-way on each side joins the columns to the side walls. The roof is flat. Mr. Walpole's *Memoirs* (i. 409, 410) call it a temple of two pyramidal walls, with a gateway complete, court with chambers, &c. It is added that it was a temple erected to Mercury, and that Roman tiles and bricks are found. It appears to have been a temple subsequent to the reign of Hadrian, in the Greco-Egyptian style. See DUKKEY.

DAPHNE (a Monastery about half-way from *Athens* to *Eleusis*). It probably occupies the site of the temple of Apollo. Some standing columns are imured by a wall in the church, and in the court is a long stone, with a Latin inscription, recording the consecration of something, probably of the temple by Arcadius and Honorius, who, in 399, commanded the temples to be destroyed for the repairs of bridges, highways, aqueducts, and city walls, but spared some for churches. Further on is a heap of ruins, and part of a wall of the masonry, called *Insertum*. There are remnants of a



temple of Venus, and of a wall of rough stones in the front, mentioned by Pausanias as worth seeing. The rock on the right hand is scarped with *grooves*, as for the reception of tablets, and perhaps was that called *Paulon*, or the painted. At the foot lies a marble fragment or two, supposed of an alcove. Thus Chandler (*Greece*, 185). Mr. Dodwell (*Greece*, i. 520) mentions the temple of Venus, and her votive rock. Some columns have been brought from Daphne to England by Lord Elgin.

DAPHNE, BATHS OF (near *Syracuse*, now *Bagnara*). Shafts of columns, and fragments of Mosaic work.—*Hughes*, i. 60.

DARDANELLES. There are shafts of large pillars of granite on the way between the castles.—*Clarke*, iii. 84.

DARDANUS (*Troad*). Ruins; many, also, have been removed.—*Chandl. As. Min.* 13.

DAULIS (*Greece*). One traveller calls it a desolated hamlet in ruins to the East of Mount Parnassus. (*Archæolog. Libr.* i. 113.) Mr. Walpole says (i. 319) that Daulis is now *Thaolia*, and that there is a Palæo-Castro, forming an Acropolis, on an abrupt insulated mountain. Mr. Dodwell says, the modern name is *Daulia*. Two of the churches (he adds) are composed almost entirely of ancient blocks and architectural fragments. The Acropolis is situated upon an oblong rock above the village. Some part of the walls are in the second style, but it seems to have twice been almost entirely demolished and rebuilt, a great part of the walls being in the third and fourth styles. It was burnt by Xerxes, and again destroyed in the third sacred war, but it was evidently in existence in the time of Trajan. It was, perhaps, retained as a strong hold after the ruin of the city. Livy notices its strength in the following passage: "Daulis, quia in tumulo excelso sita est, nec scalis nec operibus capi poterat." The Acropolis is precipitous on all sides, and had but one entrance, which looks towards Parnassus. It was defended by square towers extending round the edge of the rock, and projecting from the walls. Of some of these towers the lower parts remain. They were constructed like those of the other fortified cities in Greece, according to the rule of Vitruvius, who says that they ought to project from the walls on the outside, in order that the assailants might be annoyed in front and on each side. The gate is also built according to his direction, that upon the approach it should expose the right side of the besieger, because it had not the shield, to the besieged, by whom he may be assailed with advantage from the walls. The lintel of the gate is fallen. It stood between two round towers, composed of small stones and mortar, probably of Roman construction.—*Dodwell*, i. 205.

DAVUS, or DAU. A deserted monastery, on the way from Athens to Marathon. Mr. Dodwell mentions a plain sarcophagus of stone, and some blocks of marble on a rising ground in the vicinity.—*Id.* i. 498.

DEBOO (*Egypt*). Remains of a temple, which has a portico and *sekos* leading into the cella. At each side of this last is a small chamber. In the portico are also two others, and a stair-case ascending to the top. There are a few hieroglyphicks, and in the *Sekos* are two Monolithic temples of granite. In the porch of the building are three portals, one before another. The whole building is surrounded by a wall. On the water-side is a quay, with an entrance toward the temple. (*Belzoni*, 218). Mr. Walpole's description shows it to have been a good specimen of Egyptian temples. There are gates in procession with moles between; behind the last a portico of four columns, with cornice and side walls in high preservation. The portico is divided by a wall from several small rooms, which seem to be mere passages to the







Drawn by H. Light

Engraved by C. Heath

EXCAVATION IN ROCK AT DEIR, MAY 25

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sanctuary. On the side walls of the first are hieroglyphicks and figures. Beyond is the second chamber, and last of all the sanctuary, in which are two monolithic temples, of single blocks of granite in high preservation, and much ornamented; the largest about twelve feet long, and three wide.—i. 420.

**DEIR (Egypt).** A small temple at the foot of a sloping and rocky hill. It is in a very ruinous state. Belzoni saw but one or two figures entire. The fragments of the rest indicate that it was dedicated to Osiris. There was a portico with sixteen pillars, of which twelve are fallen. It has a chamber and a sanctuary, with two small rooms on each side. (*Belzoni*, 75, 216.) Col. Light says, that the supposed temple is only a large excavation, evidently a burial-place. The approach to it was through two rows of incomplete square pillars hewn out of the rock. Their height above the ground is but four feet. At the end of this approach is a rough sort of portico, composed of four square pillars, with an entablature. A ceiling, the greatest part of which is fallen down, connected them with the front of the excavation, scarp'd perpendicularly from the rock. On the outside of the front of the pillars of the portico are the lower parts, from the waist, of whole-length statues, in full relief. Their height originally extended to the top of the entablature. They appear to have had the casque, common to Egyptian statues, and stand on square bases. (p. 76.) A view is given in p. 77. It consists of doors with piers, the centre door a large elliptical arch. A narrow court and pedestal for statues appear in the front. The front of the excavation is 7 feet thick. There are two entrances; the largest between the centre pillars is almost blocked up by the stones of the ceiling. On the right is a similar entrance. Both are without architectural ornaments. The interior was divided, by a little wall of rock, into two sets of chambers. The first, which is largest, is but 69 feet in length, by 40 in breadth. Its ceiling, formed by the rock, is supported by two rows of square pillars, three in each, with a coarse entablature; their dimensions 5 ft. by 5, and intercolumniation 6 feet. In the little wall are three doors. The centre one leads to an inner chamber, 21 feet by 15, at the end of which are steps, and a scat intended for the statues; also found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. In the right wall of this chamber are two recesses close together, about two feet square and one deep. On the left is one recess of the same size. On each side of this chamber is a similar one, to which the two other doors in the little wall lead. The breadth of the portico is the same as that of the great chamber. The sides of the rock, cut away to form the approach to the front, are covered with hieroglyphical and symbolic figures. The latter represent the warlike actions of some hero, and are rudely cut. The front of the excavation and the entry have hieroglyphs and symbolic figures, of which there are assimilations in the temple of Cnephath Elephantina. Remains of colouring exist. In the neighbourhood of this excavation are several square holes opening to vaults, the tops of whose arches appear. The rest is choaked up with sand and rubbish. The bands and pieces of cloth, like those seen in the mummy-pits of Egypt, are found lying about them. (78.) Col. Light saw a *cross pattée* annexed to some Greek characters in one of the inscriptions, and observes that it was the first inscription which he had seen connected with christianity. (p. 79.) In Walpole's *Turkey*, i. 414, is an account resembling the above.

**DELION**, perhaps at *Arabiki*, in *Greece*, where are imperfect remains of a small city.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 155.

**DELOS.** M. Choiseul Gouffier (*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, Tom. i. 61—63,) mentions columns, and granite pillars, and ruins of the porticoes, which were built by



Philip of Macedon. The columns which support it are of the Corinthian order, but are fluted only in the upper part. "*Le reste est seulement taillée à pans, de manière que leur coupe horizontale forme un polygone.*" Behind the masses of the temple of Apollo is an oval basin, supposed to have been used for naval sham-fights. This Naumachia was surrounded with columns. There are also remains of a vast edifice, supposed the Gymnasium. Eleven granite columns remain. There are foundations of an immense enclosure, porticoes, or *enceinte* of one of Hadrian's temples. There is a theatre of white marble, 250 feet diameter; and opposite the theatre is a souterrain, divided into nine parts, thought, by Spon, to have been cisterns. On Mount Cynthus is a gate of the Acropolis, and it is full of works of marble and granite. There are traces of Mosaic columns, &c. Stuart says (*Athens*, iii. 58.) that the ruins consist of two examples of the Doric order, both excellent in their kinds, one of which he thinks belonged to the temple of Apollo, the other to the portico of Philip. Le Roy says (*Ruines de Grece*, p. 6.) that the temple of Apollo is nothing but a confused mass of capitals of columns, &c. but that the pedestal of the statue of the God still remains.

DELPHI (now *Kastrioles*, or *Kastri*). About half a mile from Krisso, a vast precipice renders the approach to the far-famed Delphi awfully grand and strikingly picturesque. On the left of the road is a rock which contains several sepulchral chambers, cut in the solid mass. Their entrances are in the form of round arches. Some of them contain three sarcophagi, each under a round niche, all of which have been opened and the covers broken. These sarcophagi form but one mass with the rock. Some large fragments in the vicinity have been thrown down, probably by an earthquake, and the sepulchres which were in them have been rent asunder. One of the tombs is an insulated mass close to the road. This is the kind of sepulchre called by the ancients *Spelaion*, or *Krupton*. They are seen at Athens, Haliartos, Thisbe, Amphissa, Demetrias, and other parts of Greece. The island of Cerigo possesses one with two continuous sarcophagi under the same arch. They are common in Persia, Egypt, and the Grecian colonies of Asia Minor and of Italy. Mr. Dodwell saw them near Rome, Tivoli (*Tibur*), Palestrina (*Præneste*), Valmontoni (*unknown*), Isola, Farnesi (supposed *Veii*), and Cervetri (*Agylla*, or *Caire*). There are some magnificent ones near Corneto (*Tarquiniæ*), about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia, adorned with sculpture and paintings; and others of still larger proportion have lately been discovered on the side of a deserted mountain, about six miles from Viterbo, in the Roman state, with Etruscan inscriptions in large letters above the entrance. They are likewise common in Sicily, particularly at Syracuse, where they compose an entire street. Lanzi and Zoega seem to have mistaken the *Hypogeia* for the *Spelaia*. Some of these sepulchres at Delphi, near the Castalian spring, and the monastery of *Kalogeroi*, still retain unopened *sarcophagi*, which have, no doubt, within them vases of great antiquity and interest. There are also magnificent tombs, like those of Telmessus, with the rock cut in the form of folding-doors, and small square edifices of large blocks and good masonry, once containing sarcophagi.—*Dodwell's Greece*, i. 162—195:

Delphi (says Dr. Clarke, vii. 239—246) was of a theatrical form, consisting of a series of terraces, rising one above the other. To have a faithful conception of what Delphi was, it is only necessary to imagine an ancient theatre, with terraces of stone in the place of seats, rising one above the other, of different width, to admit of temples and other public buildings upon these semi-circular terraces, the Stadium being the

uppermost structure of the whole series, and the Castalian Spring and the Gymnasium at the right extremity of the Koilon. The front-work of these terraces being perfectly even and perpendicular, is every where artificial. It exhibits Cyclopean masonry adapted to the natural acclivity of the rock. This masonry remains, in many places, entire. Mr. Dodwell (i. 187) says that the situation of the streets and houses may be discerned by the alternation of broad and narrow terraces. Some transverse streets seem to have intersected the others nearly at right angles. The theatrical form of the city is noticed by Homer, Pindar, Strabo, and Justin.

To proceed with Mr. Dodwell. (i. 163.) A few yards from the above-mentioned sepulchres are the traces of the walls of Delphi, and of one of the gates, composed of a mass of small stones, closely united by cement, which was probably coated with hewn blocks, for some of these are dispersed in the vicinity. This state of construction is the Emplecton of Vitruvius. The chief remains at Delphi consist of the *Castalian Spring*, the *Corycian Cave*, the *Temple of Apollo*, the *Stadium*, the *Gymnasium*, *Temples*, &c. of which in order.

*The Castalian Spring.* Dr. Clarke says (vii. 230, 231) that it was situated on a side of the village, beneath a precipice 100 feet in height. Mr. Dodwell (i. 171) adds that the two celebrated rocks, the Phædriades, rise almost perpendicularly above the fountain, divided into the two points of Nauplia and Hyampeia, which were sacred to Bacchus and Apollo. The water oozes from the rock, and was, in ancient times, introduced into a hollow square, where it was retained for the use of the Pythia and the Oracular Priestess. Some steps which are cut in this rock formed a descent to the bath. The face and sides of the precipice, which incloses the spring, have been cut and flattened. It was no doubt anciently covered in, for it cannot well be imagined that the Pythoness laved her holy limbs in open day. A circular niche, which was probably designed for a statue, is cut in the face of the rock. A small arch and passage is seen on the Western sides, a little above the usual level of the spring. This was made to let off the superfluous water. At the opposite side is the diminutive Chapel of St. John. The fountain is ornamented with pendent ivy, and overshadowed by a large fig-tree. At the front is a magnificent plane-tree. Chandler (*Greece*, 268.) says that the original course of the fountain is now altered, and that the exceeding coldness of the water probably occasioned that shivering of the Pythia which was ascribed to the impulse of the God.

*Temple of Apollo.* The *Via Sacra* led from the fountain to the temple. Dr. Clarke (vii. 246.) says that the site of the latter was probably a house in the centre of the ancient city, where are several architectural remains. Mr. Dodwell observes (i. 174—177.) that of the famous temple of Apollo, nothing remains but fluted marble frusta of the Doric order, and of large dimensions; inscriptions, and fragments. Even the form of the temple is not known. The Belvidere Apollo is supposed to be a copy from the statue which was at Delphi. Canova thought, because statues of this material have a certain style different from those in marble, that the original was of bronze. There is an excellent description of this temple in *Hughes*, i. 379 seq.

The *Corycian Cave* is now a resort of banditti, and capable of containing three thousand persons.—*Clarke*, vii. 236: The same author (*Tomb of Alexander*, 153) observes, that its present appearance exactly answers to the description of Pausanias, and is called *Sarandauli*, or *Cave of the Forty Courts*. See CORYCIAN CAVE before.

The *Stadium* is situated a little above St. Elias's. It lies under the rocks of Parnassus, and the length and breadth include as much flat space as the nature of the



ground can afford. The two extremities, which are East and West, are terminated by rocks, and the Northern side by the rising of the ground; the Southern by the quick slope. On each side are the ruins of an ancient wall, which separated the Stadium. It is regularly constructed with large blocks, some of which are thirteen feet in length. The ancient and the modern roads pass at the foot of the wall. Pausanias says, that Herodes Atticus ornamented the Stadium with Pentelick marble. The ruins, however, are entirely of stone, without the smallest fragment of marble. The rocks, which are at the two extremities, are cut into seats, which remain very perfect, and which were probably for the Agonothetai, or Presidents of the games. The seats of the populace were on the sides; some of them remain. They are similar to those of a theatre of the sacred forest near Epidauros. (*Dodwell*, i. 181.) Clarke adds, that the Stadium was built above the village, and that there are foundations of an ancient building on the way up. The length is about 200 yards. (vii. 241.) In Hughes (i. 366) it is said, that some traces of the Hippodrome may be seen in a beautiful valley, between Cressa and Mount Cerphis.

*Gymnasium.* Chandler says (*Greece*, 266.) that a Monastery occupies the site.

*Temples.* The Monastery of Elias, says Dr. Clarke (vii. 242) is erected upon the site of one of the principal temples. There are remains of two immense architraves of Parian marble in it, inscriptions, &c. Mr. Dodwell notices ancient foundations on a hill near the Stadium, towards the West end of Kastri, together with the pavements of three roads, which formed a junction at this spot. The small church of St. Elias is composed of ancient fragments, and stands upon a terrace, supported by a fine wall of regular masonry, with projecting buttresses, which formed the peribolos of a temple.

*Prophetic Cavern.* Mr. Dodwell says, that it has *not* been found; but an anonymous traveller (*Archæolog. Libr.* i. 113) affirms that he *did* see the cavern, in which was placed the inspiring tripod, possibly what he was introduced to as such.

*Exedra.* Between the village and the Castalian spring are the remains of a circular edifice, of moderate dimensions. It has probably been a seat, or resting-place, of which there are other examples near Grecian temples, and another at Pompeii.—*Dodwell*.

*Walls, &c.* In addition to the matter before given by Dr. Clarke, Mr. Dodwell mentions two fine masses of wall, built at different periods, as a support to the terraces on which the temple stood. The most ancient of these is in the second style. The Polygons are beautifully united. The other wall is nearly regular. On the Western sides of the Kastalian glen are several very ancient masses of wall, some of which are composed of polygonal blocks.—i. 183—187.

DELPHINOS (*Greece*, in the District of Zetoun). Ruins.—*Dodwell*, ii. 490.

DERBENI (*Greece*). Derbeni, or Stene, an ancient word for a pass, corresponding (according to Livy) with the *fauces* of the Latins, is a place where three hills and three roads meet; the *Schiste* and *Triplai Amaxitai* of Sophocles. Some large blocks of stone indicate, perhaps, the Tomb of Laios, the τρεις κελευθοι of Sophocles. *Œdip. Tyr.* v. 1411. See too Apollodorus, who calls it Στενη ὁδός; and Pausanias ὁδός ἡ σχιστὴ τριῶδός, and says, that the Tomb of Laios was composed of select stones, λιθοὶ λογαδες.—*Dodwell*, i. 197, 198.

DERIAL, CASTLE OF (*Persia*). It stands on the summit of a promontory. The ruins consist of a strong square tower, with thick massive walls surrounding it, and inclosing a space besides sufficient to garrison several hundred soldiers. Subordinate outworks are visible in points where the enemy might obtain a lodgment. The face



of the mountain behind the tower had been hewn with manifest great labour into a kind of aqueduct, to convey water to the garrison. A subterranean passage runs down from the castle to the river, communicating probably with other works which might bar ingress of the valley. This from the earliest times has been one of the main doors of communication with the nations of the North, direct from Iberia.—*Sir R. K. Porter*, i. 71, 72.

DESERBY. See *Megoula*.

DEVA (*Wallachia*). Upon a high rock are remains of a citadel, said to have been constructed by Augustus, probably by Trajan, for Roman coins are found here, both of this emperor and of his successors.—*Clarke*, viii. 300.

DEVELI (*Thrace*). Tumuli, precisely similar to those of Tartary.—*Clarke*, viii. 111.

DEYR (*Egypt*). In the "*Grande Description de l'Egypte*," pl. 67. f. 7 and 10, are engravings of remains of *Deyr*, on the North of Antinoe, viz. a monolythe (like a modern sentry-box), an oblong square inclosure of bricks, and a Roman arcade. Fig. 11, 12, 13, 14—20 refer to *Deyr Abou Faneh*, where is an oblong square, with an interior middle aisle, between columns, and a hemicycle at the end.

DHERM-RAILENA. See NASIK.

DIANA VETERANORUM (now *Zainah* in *Africa*). Remains of a triumphal arch, supported by two large Corinthian columns.—*Shaw*, 54.

DIBRO (now *Dijon*.) Bas-reliefs, inscriptions, fragments of tombs, &c.—*Millin*, *Midi de la France*, i. 244 seq. 251, &c.

DIDYMI (*Argolis*, now *Didymo*). An ancient wall, of a rectangular figure, with flights of steps, by which there was a descent to the water.—*Gell's Argolis*, 133.

DOBIENA (*Greece*, a village near *Helicon*). A monastery, with some ancient fragments, and two short inscriptions.—*Dodwell*, i. 257.

DODONA (*Greece*). Here were the famous prophetic oaks. Trees of this kind still remain, but there are no ruins of the city, which stood somewhere towards the spot now occupied by the village of Protopapas, near Janina. (*Archæolog. Libr.* i. 116.) The site is described by Mr. Hawkins in *Walpole's Turkey*. (i. 473.) Hughes (i. 481) places Dodona on a circular hill near Joannina (a truncated cone in form), the summit of which is entirely surrounded by very fine Pseudo-Cyclopean walls, dilapidated in many places. In their circuit, which appears to be but a few miles, are several towers and gateways, but in the interior there are no vestiges of building, except a few subterranean vaults, or reservoirs. Dodona has been placed by some on the Zagoicol Mountain; by others at Protopapas, near Zitza; by others in Glyki below the Suliot hills; and by Dr. Holland between the Arathus and Achelous, under the lofty mountain called Zumerka.—*Ibid*.

DOMBAI (*Asia Minor*). Ruins of an ancient town, very near which are remains of columns, inscribed stones, and statues.—*Walpole*, ii. 263.

DONDRAHEAD (*Ceylon*). A temple of a circular form, of about 160 feet in circumference, and 12 high, forming a terrace, from the centre of which rises a bell-shaped spire, crowned with a smaller cone, on a square pedestal; the height of the whole supposed to be 30 feet. A parapet ran round this terrace, to which a door and staircase led up. The Cingalese walk round it, bending and inclined towards the spire, apparently praying [as in the Druidical Deasil]. The structure had no doors, windows, or any aperture, and is said to have been solid, and to have contained one of the teeth of the sacred elephant. This structure seems to be the of peculiar shape of a shrine, or appendage of a temple of Apollo.—*Asiat. Research*. vii. 438.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 508.



DORION (*Greece*). Perhaps at *Kleisoura*, where are some imperfect vestiges.—*Dodwell*, ii. 353.

DOWELU (*Greece*). Remains of some ancient buildings, with two tumuli, one on either side of the old military way from *Zeitun*.—*Clarke*, vii. 325.

DRENITZA (on *Mount Oeta*, 4 hours from *Dadi*). Some fine foundations, apparently the ruins of a temple; near it a sarcophagus.—*Dodwell*, ii. 136.

DRENT (in *Overysse*). In this country is a surprising number of stone circles and Druidical fabrics.—*Keyser*, &c.

DRIUN. See *PELLICA*.

DRISLETTA (*Greece*, in the District of *Zetoun*). Ruins.—*Dodwell*, ii. 490.

DRYMAIA (as presumed an hour and 25 minutes from *Dadi*, in *Greece*). Here are ruins seated at the foot of a chain of hills, on an elevated eminence, crowned by the Acropolis. The walls are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and in the third style, which seems most usual in the ruins of this part of Greece. They are well preserved. Some of the square towers are nearly perfect, and are of a more irregular style of masonry than the other part of the walls. The lateral walls lead from the base of the hill to the summit of the Acropolis, where they almost meet in a point, forming nearly an equilateral triangle, which is the plan of most Grecian cities that have an Acropolis.—*Dodwell*, ii. 135. [This fortress is similar to ours of *Trecaeri*, described in the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities."]

DUKKEY (*Nubia*). The *El Guaren* of Norden, and seemingly the same place as *Dakkey*, before described. Colonel Light says, that Roman tiles and bricks are scattered about. There are ruins of a temple. The front faces the North, is close to the river, and consists of two pyramidal walls with gateway complete, and cornice and torus surrounding the whole. The dimensions of this front are but seventy-five feet in length, forty in breadth, and fifteen in depth. The walls are without hieroglyphicks. In the cornice over the gateway is the winged globe. On each of the walls in the only front are small doorways, with cornice and winged globe, leading by a stone stair-case to small chambers and to the top. A court of about forty feet in depth separates the walls from a pyramidal portico, in which are two columns, engaged half their height in a wall, elevated in the centre, forming the entrance. The depth of the portico is about eighteen feet, divided by a little wall from the inner chambers. These consist of a suite of three, to each of which is a doorway, with cornice and winged globe. The ceiling of the portico, composed of single stones, is almost perfect. Between the centre columns are winged Scarabæi. The rest is covered with scriptural paintings. The ceilings of the second and third chambers are imperfect. Of the third very little remains. The walls here are highly finished with the usual hieroglyphicks and symbols. The figures which are in the third chamber are much larger than in the other parts of the building. The upper part of the side walls of the portico have the remains of some hieroglyphical designs, representing men on horseback approaching towards angels whose hand seem lifted up in supplication. The whole was surrounded by a wall, of about four feet high, extending from the two extremities of the moles. The depth of the chambers and porticoes is about ninety feet. The breadth of the innermost chamber, measured outside, was about thirty feet. On the lower stones outside are hieroglyphicks. Over the gateway of the portico are the following Greek characters in the place where the winged globe is generally seen :

ΤΗΕΡΑΣ

ΘΕΟ.







A variety of inscriptions cut about the gateway of the wall proves that this temple was erected to Mercury.—*Light*, 69. 71. with view of the portico. See *Dakkey*.

EBSAMBUL. See *Ybsambul*.

ECBATANA (*Persia*). A broken shaft and base of a column of the same character as those of Persepolis.—Also ruins of walls and a tower of sunburnt bricks. It is now Hamadan.—*Porter*, ii. 101. 115.

ECHINOS (*Greece*). Stood on a village of the same name. There are triple walls, which are in the third style of construction. Opposite the Acropolis is a hill, where there are some ruins and foundations of large blocks, probably of a temple, with a Greek church, composed of ancient fragments. *Dodw.* ii. 80.

EGNATIA (*Italy*, on the Appian Way). The town appears to have been nearly square, and the rock on which it stood to have furnished the materials for its buildings. There are many large quarries, the sides of which have been excavated for sepulchres. Vast masses and foundations cover the whole site. The shell of one edifice, with a vaulted roof, is nearly perfect, and very similar in form to the presumed temple of Minerva Medica at Rome.—*Hughes*, i. 361.

EKVIRA. See KARLI.

ELALIA (*Africa*). The *Acola* or *Acilla* of the ancients, 90 mil. S. S. E. of Tunis. Several cisterns with paved areas for rain water, and other ruins.—*Shaw*, &c.

ELATEIA (*Greece*, now *Eleuta*). A few remains of walls, which appear to have been constructed in the rude Tirynthian style. At about two miles off are ruins of the temple of Minerva Kranaia, situated on a small steep rock. It was surrounded by a *peribolos*. The south side is supported by a strong fence wall of great antiquity, at present composed of eleven layers of stones, constructed with a certain degree of irregularity, nearly approaching the system of polygons. This wall is furnished with several drains, three in a line, one over the other. The Peribolus was closed by a gate, the traces of which are seen at the N. W. angle. Several foundations are discovered round the temple, which probably belonged to the porticoes and buildings for the priests and attendants. The temple itself was of small dimensions, less than the Theseion of Athens, and built upon the same plan. The lower parts of the columns are yet standings in their places. They are of stone, and fluted Doric, 2' 7" diam. and the intercolumniations 4' 6".—On the road to Chæroneia are a tumulus and ancient traces near the junction of two streams; a paved way, composed of small stones, but probably ancient, occurs a little further on.—*Dodw.* ii. 142.

ELBA (*Isle, in Italy*). It was the Greek *Athelia* and the Roman *Ilva*, famous for its iron mines. (See *Virgil*.) The mine of *Rio* is supposed to be the same, as that mentioned by Aristotle.—*Swinburne*, i. 37.

EL-CALLAH. The *Gitlin* or Upfar of Ptolemy. Fragments.—*Shaw's Africa*, 25.

EL-CASSAR (*Egypt*). Not far from Lake Mæris are ruins of an ancient temple, and site of a town. The temple was not very extensive, as may be seen by what is left of the foundation, and two parts of the walls, the only remains of which are composed of large blocks of stone, without hieroglyphicks.—*Belzoni*, 380. See HARON.

EL-DEYR (*Egypt*). In the *Grande Description de l'Egypte* (vol. iv. pl. 63.) is a view, and details of the remains of El Deyr, and plan of a ruined edifice.

ELEIA (*Greece*). Traces of some of the villages are marked by heaps of broken tiles and small stones, which lie scattered about the plain.—*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 318;

ELEPHANTA (*Island, near Bombay*). That interesting traveller, Niebuhr, gives the following account of this cavern temple. It is 120 feet long, and the same in breadth,



without including the measurement of the chapels and adjacent chambers. Its height within is nearly 15 feet. The floor has been greatly raised by the accession of dust and sediment of the water which falls into it in the rainy season. The whole of this vast structure, situate on a hill of considerable height, is cut out of the solid rock. The pillars supporting the roof are also parts of the rock, which have been left standing by the architect. They are of an uncommon order, but of effect sufficiently agreeable. The walls of this temple are ornamented in bas-relief, so prominent that they are joined to the rock only by the back. Many of these figures are of a colossal size, some being ten, some twelve, and others even fourteen feet high. Neither in design or in execution, indeed, can these bas-reliefs be compared with the works of the Grecian sculptors; but they are greatly superior in elegance to the remains of the ancient Egyptians. They are also finer than the Persepolitan bas-reliefs. No doubt, then, but the arts were cultivated by the ancient Indians with better success than is commonly represented. One man, who pretended to explain the character on one of the largest statues, assured me that it was *Kaun*, one of their ancient fabulous princes, infamous for the cruelties committed upon his sister's children. This statue, which is in other respects well formed, has eight arms, an emblem of power which the Indians give to their allegorical figures. None of these figures had a beard, and all of them very scanty whiskers. At present all the young Indians wear whiskers, and such as are advanced in life commonly let the white beard grow. The lips of these figures are always thick, and their ears are lengthened out by large pendants, ornaments which they almost all wear. Several of them wear a small cord in the fashion of a scarf, a mode now prevalent among the Brahmins. One woman had but a single breast, from which it should seem that the story of the Amazons was not unknown to the old Indians. Several figures, as well masculine as feminine, have one arm leaning on the head of a male or female dwarf, from which it seems that those monsters of the human species have always been an object of luxury and magnificence among the tasteless great. Several of these figures have hair on their heads, which seems not to be of its natural growth, but is perfectly like a wig, so that this covering of the head appears to be of very ancient invention. The female bosom is always perfectly round, from which it seems that the Indian fashion of wearing thin wooden cases upon the breasts is also very ancient. One woman, too, appears bearing her child in the same attitude as is still in use among the Indians, and which causes their children to stand firmly upon their feet and legs. The head-dress of these female figures is commonly a high-crowned bonnet. I have, however, also observed a turban. Some are bare-headed, and have the hair at least well combed; if it is not rather a perriwig which they wear. Several are naked. The dress of others is nearly like that of the moderns. Some of the women wear a cap. In many places, the handkerchief still used through India is observable in the hands of the inferior figures. In several parts of these bas-reliefs appears the famous *Cobra-de-Capello*, a sort of serpent which the human figures treat with great familiarity. These serpents are still very common in the isle of Elephanta, the inhabitants of which are not afraid of them, but say they are friendly to men, and do no harm unless intentionally provoked. It is, however, certain, that their bite is mortal.

On each side of this temple is a chapel, nine feet high, consequently lower than the principal building. The walls of these chapels are all covered with bas-relief figures on a smaller scale than those upon the walls of the temple. Behind the chapel are three chambers, the walls of which display no sculpture. The smallest of the chapels



have no sculptured figures; but that of the god Gannis. [Gannis is the god of wisdom, represented in a human form with an elephant's head, as an emblem of sagacity, and attended by a rat, considered by the Hindoos to be an ingenious and provident animal. Gannis was worshipped before any enterprize. (*Sketches of the Religion of the Hindoos*, i. 192.) *F.*] It is still in a state of neat preservation, which must be owing to the care of the present inhabitants, whom I saw repair thither to perform their devotions. Before the entrance into this chapel I found a pair of shapeless stones bedaubed with *red paint*. [Sir William Ouseley (*Trav.* i. 86), conceives red paint in these temples to be the emblem of the blood of the victim in sacrifices.—*F.*] I should suppose that the modern Indians no longer adore their ancient gods, but have adopted new objects of worship, whom they represent by stones *painted red*, for want of more artificial statues. In many places through India, indeed, may be seen several piles of *red stones*, which are held in high veneration among a people, who have now almost entirely lost all knowledge of the fine arts. Besides this is not the only old temple remaining in India. There are others in the island of Salset, three of which stand at Kanari, Poneses, and Monpeser.

Frezer has described the temple of Dunganee, and Thevenot that of Iloura; both hewn out of the solid rock like that of Elephanta. Near Fort Astoria is another very large temple, hewn out also in the solid rock, and divided into twenty five separate chambers. One perfectly like this is to be found in the vicinity of *Feridischam Apalli*. Thus Niebuhr. (*Trav. Engl. Transl.* 392—397.) Sir William Ouseley (pl. v. vol. i. p. 82) has engraved this cavern temple. It has cushion-formed capitals on the columns, and colossal figures. The breadth and length were each one hundred and thirty-five feet. The roof is very low, not coved in, as in the temple of Kenereh, but perfectly flat. The chief entrance and other passages are square. Part of the sculptured elephant had fallen, and the rest was in a tottering state. In Elephanta, Sir William saw all the forms of Egyptian temples, their massive columns, flat roofs, and gigantic idols intruding themselves on his imagination at every step. (i. 89, 92, 93; 454.) It is observed that every figure at Elephanta could be restored from the sculptures at Ellora, and that the grand three-headed figure does not represent the three chief gods of the Hindus, or what has been denominated the Hindu Trinity. In all of these busts, two heads have the third eye: the remaining head seems to be Parvate, who is sculptured in conjunction with her husband; and in most instances she holds up a round hand-mirror, and the antimony-needle for dressing and colouring her eye-lids and eye-brows.—*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 524.

ELEPHANTINA (*Egypt, the Ell-sag of Norden*). Here, says Pococke, was a famous temple of Cneph, and the Nilometer of Strabo, in vain sought by Strabo, and supposed, by Denon, to be a gallery, adorned chamber, and stair-case, yet remaining. Denon (ii. 125, 128, *Engl. edit.*) notes that the temple now remaining is either that of *Cneph*, or *his* is one more to the North, of the same form and size, though more in ruins, all the ornaments of which are accompanied by the Serpent, the emblem of wisdom and eternity, and peculiarly of Cneph. This supposed temple of Cneph is of the kind used in the earliest times, and is absolutely the same kind of temple as that of Kurnu in Thebes, the most ancient of the temples there. There are Roman remains in some of the monuments; and the site occupied by that nation is known by the bricks and tessellated pavements: thus Denon. Belzoni (p. 62) says, that the temple supposed to be dedicated to the serpent *Cnuphis* is the only antiquity worth notice. It consisted of one chamber, with two doors facing each other, and a gallery of square

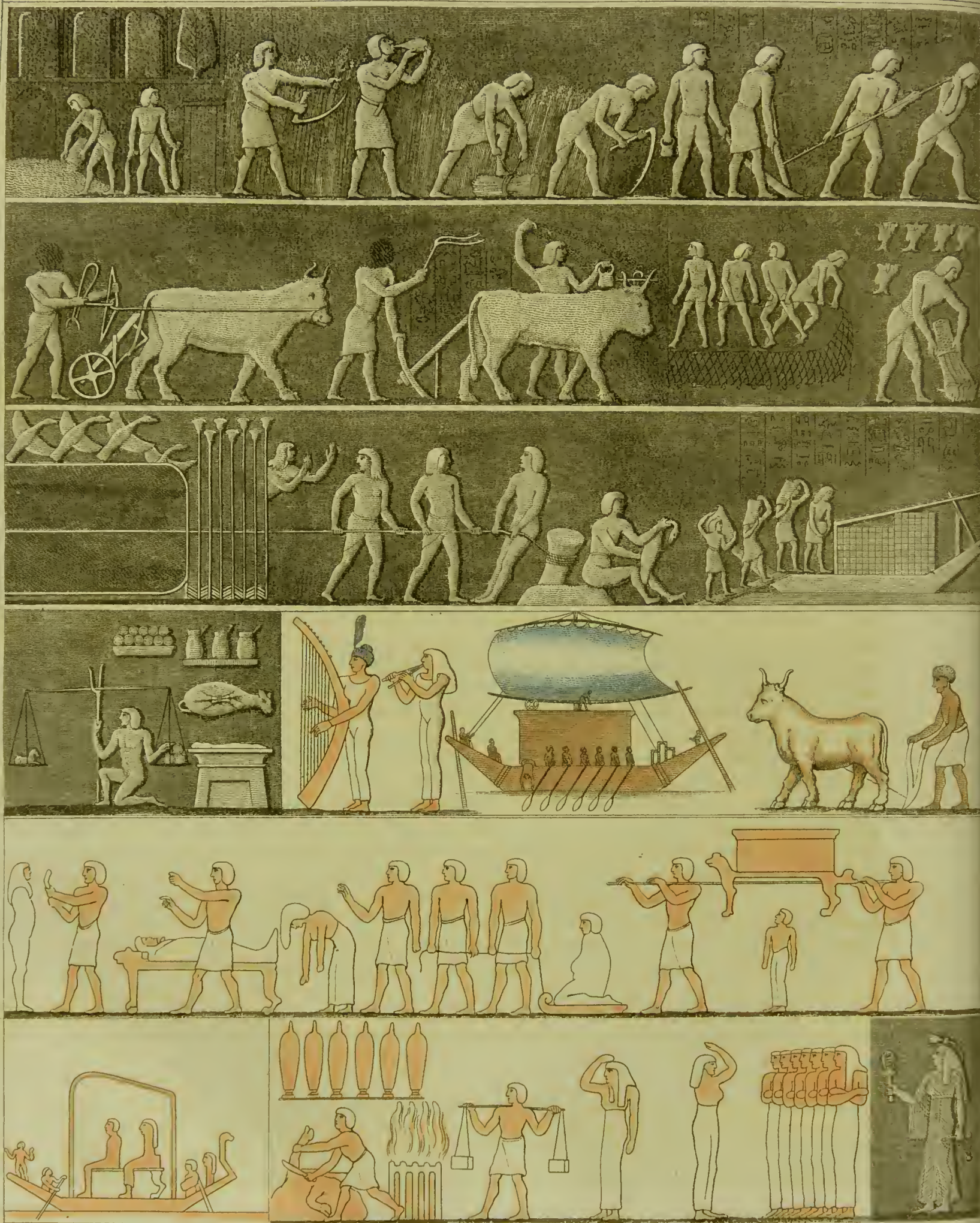


pillars all round. In crossing the river appear granite rocks, and the Nilometer cut in them. Col. Light says (p. 51.) some of the ruins are evidently Roman, and of the Egyptian remains there are parts which seem to have belonged to buildings not dedicated to the deities of the latter country, particularly a strange wall of masonry on the South side, which the Colonel supposes to have been intended for defence. Many of the granite rocks at the South end are covered with hieroglyphicks, and two are cut into rude gigantick figures. In the "*Grande Description de l'Égypte*," A. vol. i. are the following superb plates of Elephantina. 1. *View of the Isle and Environs*. (pl. 30.) For plate 31 see *Syene*. 2. *View of the Isle and Syene*, embracing another view of the Isle and Environs, and of Syene, and a view of a granite rock, bearing the traces *de l'exploitation*. (pl. 32.) 3. *Plan, Elevation, Section, and Details* of a Nilometer. The ascent of the river is marked by stone steps or stairs. (pl. 33.) 4. *View of the Temple of the South*; another temple, with plain piers instead of columns in one front. (pl. 34.) 5. *Plan, Elevation, and Details* of the Temple of the South. (pl. 35.) 6. *Sections* and bas-reliefs of the Temple of the South. (pl. 36.) 7. *Bas-reliefs*. [Mr. Hope wonders, from the lightness of Egyptian garments, how they could be worn without rending. From this and other plates it seems very probable that these clothes were made of an elastic stuff which would contract and dilate with the motions of the limbs. (pl. 37.)] 8. Perspective view of the *Temple of the South at Elephantina*. This temple has a cella within it, and is of Greek and Roman fashion, having a portico all round the cella, and an ascent by stairs between two columns in front. (pl. 38. f. 1.) *Temple of the North*. (f. 2.) *View of the Isle and its Environs*. (f. 5, 6, 7, 8.) *Plan, Elevation, and Capitals* of a Temple at Syene. (f. 9.) *Plan of a ruined edifice at Syene*.

ELETHIAS; ELETHYIA (*Égypt*, now Elkab). Here are ruins and grottoes. There is (says Belzoni, 220.) a high thick wall of brick, which surrounds the whole town. It is a square inclosure of six hundred and seven yards. We saw the ruins of three or four temples. It appears to have been very extensive, but only six columns of the portico remain, (engraved Belzoni, pl. 41.) and part of the sekos of another. This town was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, as appears by its ruins. Part of the walls of ancient buildings may be seen at some distance from the great wall which surrounds the town. Among the ruins of the largest temple is part of a large sphinx of white marble, with the head of a woman and body of a lion. There were also fragments of several statues and other ornaments of the temple, part of which are covered by the ruins. On the east of this temple was a small lake or tank, which perhaps was a public bath, as may likewise be presumed of that near the temple in Carnak, but at present there is no water in it. On the west of this town is another building of a later date, which extends from the great wall to the river. There are many ruins of houses with arches, but the walls are inferior in point of size. The remains of a pier or landing place are visible, when the water is low, and it appeared, that there may have been a causeway from the stairs at the water-side to the temple. Some excellent grapes are produced in this place, and it is to be remarked that from the representations in the grottoes or sepulchres, the dressing of vines appears to have formed one of the chief occupations of the people. It is evident, that the dead deposited in this place must have been husbandmen. A mile to the north is a small peripteral temple. The rock, on which the tombs are cut, forms a solitary hill, that commands the surrounding country. Colonel Light (104) placed Elethias at Hellaal, and mentions numerous tombs at Mokattan included in a space of more than two miles,









part of which is in a large amphitheatre formed by the hills; retiring to the east, a narrow chasm showed the existences of an immense city, of which there are no remains, except a few columns, small buildings, and an entrenchment of unburnt bricks, whose base is forty feet. The tombs contain paintings, supposed to represent the professions of the deceased, and amongst the articles of husbandry in one of them is the *Sickle*, now unknown to the modern inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who pull the corn up by the roots\*.

In the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, A vol. i. pl. 68, is a representation of the paintings in the grottoes. It is perhaps the most curious and instructive thing of the kind in existence. It is a bas-relief sculptured on a face of the principal grotto, and contains the whole arts of Egypt. In one compartment we have the whole model of a farm, including the stud. The sheaves, in the process of reaping, are cylinders. A man holds a bundle of corn upright, and applies to it a forked instrument. With one hand he keeps the bundle held out at length, and with the fork twists it so as to break the straws below the heads. Another is tying the sheaves. In a different compartment the same instrument [of the form of a short scythe] is used in grubbing the ground. The ploughs appear to be of various forms. Some are drawn by men. One in front by two men with a cord over the shoulders; the other by two with the hands in the modern way. A wheel plough with two oxen, guided by reins also appears. The reins are connected with a bow, which the driver holds with one arm at length, and also with a loop, which he pulls in. Thus he did not drive as we do now, by pulling the right or left rein, but by some mode of straining them through the loop and the bow, unless indeed the latter was merely intended to keep the reins asunder. Perhaps however the mode is in reality unintelligible by prints. In another compartment we have the mode of catching, eviscerating, and curing water-fowls, and a fishery with the nets, baskets, opening, salting and hanging the fish to dry,—barks of all kind, with houses on them, a square sail and yard, the form, like a punt or London lighter, but sharper at the bow and stern. The mast is fixed on one end of the roof of the house, in a swivel or block, which lets it fall or rise; when down, the sail is wrapped round it, and at one end is appended a pole, with a bottom like a battledore, resting over the stern, apparently for the use of steering. We have also the package of goods in bales, square, as now. Scales also appear. A man holds upright a pole with a fork at the top. In this fork is placed the beam, which has modern scales and ropes at each extremity; the weights seem to have been of the form of animals. The modern mode of carrying sheep for slaughter by tying their fore and hind legs together, also appears, as well as men drawing a rope and tying it round a post or block to prevent its slipping from them. We meet too with vessels of the precise forms of modern saucepans, and dressers or counters, of the form of table-tombs.—*Plates 70, 71*, of the same work, continue the bas reliefs. In *fig. 2*, we have the *C*, or semicircular harp, the double flute, and house ship, with yard sail, and battledore-shaped oars; in *fig. 4*, oxen and men ploughing; in *fig. 5*, mode of embalming a corpse,—seeming mourners,—a man squat-

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\* Not far from Hellaal Col. Light was surprised by the appearance of a large reptile of the Lizard kind, about eight or nine feet long, of a rich green colour, creeping amongst some *sount* bushes, near the shores of the Nile. It answered the description of the animal which some old traveller mentions as found in the Syrian desert, and seems to be the real dragon whom St. George is said to have found in this country. The boatmen gave a name to it. I neglected to write it down. It appears to be of the Guiana kind.—p. 104.



ted on his hams drawn on a sledge; mode of travelling in boats; figures wholly naked above the hips, perhaps the uniform denotation of slaves—the oriental attitude of hands crossed on the breast, and standing in a row also occurs. There is also a handsome forge or fire place. It is like a low tower, is embattled, and just below the parapet is the grate; underneath the sides below are perforated with apertures, nearly in the form of lancet arches, for the supply of air. *Plate 71*, concludes the bas-reliefs. Here again appear the C harp—a female with a sistrum, attired in a robe of very coarse stuff, like ropes sewed together; the attitude of female slaves behind their masters and mistresses. The master sits foremost, the mistress behind, *i. e.* one behind the other, but on one and the same chair. The slaves squat with one leg undermost, the other pointed upwards; one elbow rests upon the knee, the other arm touches the calf of the leg; the common whip with a long lash appears in a ploughman's hand; a man sowing, by throwing the seed before him, walks by the side of the oxen. In § 11 appears the sickle, but the blade inside is serrated in very large notches. *Plate 66*, number *one*, contains a plan of the ruins of the environs; number *two*, is a view and particular plan of the ruins of the edifice. *Plate 67*, number *one*, is a view of the interior; number *two*, is a view of an ancient quarry. The first suggests an idea that the cromlech was only an imitation on a small scale. In the quarry are figures seated and partly carved. In *Plate 69*, we have men ploughing, &c. with oxen, one guiding the plough, besides further bas-reliefs of the grottos, and fragments of statues, found in the ruins of the town. In Belzoni, (pl. 41.) is a view of Eleithia. We have columns, the shafts full of hieroglyphicks, and the capitals block shaped, or *Indian*.

ELETRIÆ, see RHYNEASSA.

ELEUS (now *Mustasia*, in the Chersonesus of Thrace). Here Chandler (*As. Min.* 15, 16) saw a large Corinthian capital and altar with festoons, made hollow, and used as a mortar for bruising corn; also a barrow, probably for Protesilaus, a leader in the Trojan expedition, afterwards deified, to whose temple the fragment possibly belonged.

ELEUSIS (*Greece*). The remains, according to Chandler (*Greece* 191) are the stones of one pier of the port, traces of a Theatre, masses of walls and rubbish, partly ancient, a broken aqueduct, some marbles, which are uncommonly massive, and some pieces of the columns of a temple. The breadth of the cell is about 150 feet. The length, including the *pronaos* and portico, is 216 feet. The columns were fluted. It was a decastyle, or had ten columns in front. The peribolus measures 387 feet in length from north to south, and 328 in breadth from east to west. On the west side it joined the angles of the west end of the temple in a straight line.—Between the western wall of the inclosure and temple, and the wall of the citadel, was a passage 42 feet 6 inches wide, which led to the summit of a high rock, at the north-west angle of the inclosure, in which are visible the traces of a temple *in antis*, 74 feet 6 inches long from north to south, 54 feet broad from the east to the wall of the citadel, to which it joined on the west. This was perhaps that sacred to Triptolemus. About three-fourths of the cottages are within the precincts of the Mystic Temple, and a square tower stands near the ruins of the inclosure. At a small distance from the north end of the inclosure is a heap of marble fragments of the Dorick and Ionick orders, remains probably of the Temples of *Diana Propylæa*, and of *Neptune*, and of the *Propylæum*, or Gateway. Wheler saw some large stones carved with wheat-ears and bundles of poppy. Near it is the bust of a colossal statue, of excellent workmanship, maimed, and the face disfigured, now, I believe, in the University Library of Cambridge. The breadth of the shoulders, as measured by Pococke, is five and a half feet, and the basket on the

head about two feet deep. In the heap are two or three inscribed pedestals, and on one are two torches crossed; another was fixed in the stone stairs, which lead up to the square tower on the outside. It belonged to the statue of a *hierophant*, or Priestess of Proserpine, who had covered the altar of the goddess with silver. A well in the village was perhaps that called *Callichorus*, where the women of Eleusis used to dance in honour of Ceres. Thus Chandler, *Greece*, 191.

Mr. Dodwell (*Greece*, i. 583) says, Meursius is of opinion that the Temple was destroyed by the elder Theodosius. The church of St. Zacharias, almost entirely composed of ancient fragments, and having two *candelabra* of white marble, is probably the site of a Temple of Diana, and a large ancient well in the vicinity, probably the *Kallichoron*, as in Chandler. There are also traces of a Temple of Neptune, foundations of the ancient wall, traces of a long wall which united the city with the port; and ancient foundations of the Acropolis of a regular style. Eleusis contained Majoula, an ancient hill. There are remains of an aqueduct on the road to it. Vestiges of antiquity, and the foundations of a bridge over the Eleusinai Cephissos, on the banks. Upon the summit of the hill are foundations of an ancient square tower regularly constructed with blocks of Eleusinian marble. *Id.* 585.

Two splendid publications of the Dilettanti Society, contain much matter concerning the remains of Eleusis.

One is the *Ionian Antiquities*. In *Plate 32* is the plan of the Temple of Ceres, with the following observations. The methods observed by the Greeks in making the flutes of their columns may be here noticed. The channels under the capital and at the base only were marked out, as a direction to the workman, in finishing the flutings after the structure was raised; the rest of the shaft being left entire to guard against the injury that part of the column might receive during its erection.

The second work is the "UNEDITED ANTIQUITIES OF ATTICA," comprising the architectural remains of *Eleusis*, *Rhamnus*, *Sunium*, and *Thoricus*. It says, "among the novelties, which the interesting edifices of Eleusis for the first time present to admirers of Grecian Architecture, will be found the method of constructing buildings with marble slabs, worked into the shape of tiles. This ingenious contrivance was so highly approved by the Greeks, that the inventor was honoured with a statue, and the invention recorded by an inscription, which Pausanias has preserved. Byzes of Naxos, who is thus celebrated, was contemporary with Solon, and flourished 580 years before the Christian æra. The meritorious part of the invention consists in the expedients adopted for the purpose of preventing the admission of wet, and especially between the joints of the contiguous tiles. This was effected by the introduction of narrow jointed tiles, extending from the ridge to the eaves, in a continued line over the meeting joints of the flat tiles, these being previously ranged in courses. The construction of the *Harmi*, as these jointing tiles were called, will be explained subsequently, — pp. 10, 11.

*Propylæa*. A circular sinking occurring below each column; use unknown.—p. 11. —*Plate 3*. This plate shews the mode of covering the roof with marble tiles, which were fixed to the timber frame-work. The upright pieces of the eaves of the roof, rounded at the top, terminate the alternate row of the *Harmi*, or joint tiles. The ornament upon them was painted. p. 12.—*Plate 4*. The jointed tiles of the eaves terminated in upright pieces, first rounded at the top, and afterwards indented or scalloped. The lower course of the tiles was formed in blocks, twice the length of the other tiles. The joint takes place over the centre of every triglyph. p. 13.



The tiles of the eaves, to which the joint tiles were attached by plugs, were the raking top bed of the cornice. *Plate 8.—Plate 9.* The beams of the ceiling are supported by the epistylia of the inner ranges of the columns, and by the flank walls of the building. The length of the beams over the side iles was nearly 23 feet; the width three feet; depth two feet and a half, each weighing about 11 tons. The intervening pannels were formed out of slabs four feet long, ten inches wide, and nine deep. Each slab comprised two pannels, except next the door-way, where the pannels were formed in separate pieces. p. 15.—*Plate 11.* The bases of the Ionic columns are formed out of square blocks, which go through the marble pavement, and are bedded upon the foundations of soft stone, constructed over the whole area of the building. p. 15.—*Plate 14.* Gives the Ionic columns with ovals, &c. The capitals are not deep. They are very elegant. See *chap. 3. pl. 3.*

The most singular of all the buildings at Eleusis is the Gate-way, affording access to the entire peribolus of the Great Temple. The pavement of this building remains nearly perfect; a portion of it was an inclined plane, and from grooves having been worked in it was considerably worn by wheels or trucks. It is explained by a moveable floor being used in the Mysteries, which floor worked in these grooves. [See *Athens, § Propylæa.*] pp. 19. 21.

*Plates 5, 6, 7. Chapter 3,* exhibit capitals of the order of the antæ, resembling the Corinthian, uncommonly curious and beautiful.

*Temple of Ceres.*—Twelve columns formerly adorned the front. The foundation is a porous stone, laid in regular courses. The floor of the cella in Grecian Temples is almost invariably above that of the porticoes, never below it. In some instances, as at Pæstum and Agrigentum, the ascent to the cella is considerable. The Parthenon is the only temple known, where the pavement of the cella is level with that of the pro-naos and posticum. P. 31.

A double range of columns, one above another, occurs within the temple, and in conformity with the practice of the Greeks, we may venture to put another and a smaller range on the opposite side of the cella. The mode of placing them is different from that observed in every other temple, where columns are found to have been introduced within the cella. The double row in this instance, ranges across the cella, and not along the side walls. The purpose of their introduction was to support a ceiling, and the roof above it. The span to be covered being by this means reduced to 60 feet, there would be less difficulty in obtaining timbers sufficiently long, and of strength adequate to carry the vast weight of the roof which they upheld. The area between the double range of the columns was probably that called by Plutarch the *Anactoron*. The entire thickness of the walls may have been six feet. This is something less than the width of the *antæ*, which is commonly the case in Grecian temples. A margin, about an inch in width, was left around the edge of the upper and lower beds of the *frusta*, of which the columns consisted. It was a little raised, and well polished. Through this precaution, the joint was so small, as scarcely to be perceptible. The same expedient was adopted in the vertical joints of the cornice.—pp. 32, 34.

*Temple of Diana Propylæa.* This temple is the more interesting, inasmuch as it is the only variety which has yet been described of that species, which the Greeks, according to Vitruvius, denominated *ναος εν παραστασι*, i. e. presenting in its fronts two columns, interposed between the *Antæ*, terminating the flank walls of the *Cella*. This



was the most simple of the forms, which the early temples of Greece were made to assume. In the Doric buildings, with which we have hitherto been made acquainted, the roof terminates in a *Stillicidium* and dripping eaves; but in the present instance, the *Sima*, or upper moulding of the pediment cornice, continued along the flanks, and a channel was hollowed in it, for the purpose of receiving the rain, which fell upon the roof. In this member of the building, Lions' heads are sculptured in bold relief, through the perforations of which the water effected its escape. The shafts of the columns were single blocks. The tiles of the roof were made of baked clay. The alternate joint-tiles terminated at the ridge and eaves, with a flowing ornament.—pp. 37, 39.—*Plate 7*, exhibits a plan of the roof. One half of it shows the marble tiles without the narrow joint tiles. The top bed of the cornice, in blocks twice the length of the tiles, was saddled at the joints, and constituted the lower course. In the centre of the upper surface of this, a check, or stop was formed, to which the joint tiles, ending with a flowered ornament, were cramped. Every block had two perforations, through which the water falling upon the roof escaped. p. 40.

The frontispiece of the Temple was two fine Doric Columns.

*Road to Eleusis from Athens.*—Along the sacred way at the church of Agia Sabas, are blocks of marble. There is a small bridge over the Cephissos, composed of two large blocks of marble, and hence called *δύο μαρμωρα*. This is probably the spot where the Eleusinian procession rested for a short time, and where the Athenian Ladies used to joke with one another from their carriages, which gave rise to the word *γεφυρίζειν*, the joke of the bridge. Near the bridge is a marble lion, less than life. At the church of St. Nicholas are blocks and traces. A short way out of the olive grove, is a tumulus, seen on the right side of the way. It has been opened, and several blocks of stone are lying near it. Not far from this, are other traces, probably remains of sepulchres. The Monastery of Daphne stands on the ruins of a Temple, probably that of Apollo. Some small Ionic columns, with their capitals, have been removed to the British Museum. At 2 h. 10 min. from Athens, is a votive rock, near the entrance of the Thriasian plain, with several niches of various dimensions, once containing votive offerings. There are inscriptions in honour of Pythonicè and Phila, two women of great beauty, to whom the title of Venus was given. Temples were erected to the memory of each. Before the temple of the latter (Phila) was a wall. The lower part of it, which remains for the length of several yards, and which is probably the *Peribolos*, is composed of large stones of the regular polygonal forms, and of the second style of early architecture. The date of this structure appears to be long anterior to the time of Pythonicè or Phila. The same author, Pausanias (ii. 25), also in describing the Cyclopean walls of Tiryns, says, that they were built with rough stones, *αεγών λιθών*. Temples were very rarely composed of irregular stones. The cella of the Temple at Rhamnos is constructed with polygons, well joined, and smoothed. The Temple of Venus, which was *Doric*, seems to have been extremely small, and the *metopæ* were proportionably much wider than those of large temples, in order that the intercolumniations might be sufficiently large to admit people to pass between them. It is at present a mass of ruins. Some marble doves of the natural size have been found at the foot of the votive rock. The paved way is composed of rough stones of moderate dimensions, like the streets of modern cities.—*Dodw. ii.* 172.

ELEUTHERAI, See GYPTO KASTRO.

EL HAMAN. (On Lake Mæris, Egypt.) Site of a town. The remains consist of



only scattered pieces of brick, and part of a Bath. Not far off are several scattered villages, built of sun-burnt bricks. *Belzoni*, 387.

EL HERBA.—(*Africa*.)—Small marble columns.—Corinthian Capitals—and Sarcophagi of a curious form, somewhat like a figure of 8, or double ovals joined.—*Shaw*, 27.

ELIMBOS.—(A village near the Andamesi and Sunium in Greece.) It is supposed by some, to be the ancient *Ermos*. There are foundations indicative of a Demos. Not far from this place are some ancient remains, composed like the pedestal of Agrippa, and the Gymnasium of Ptolemy of Athens, of alternate layers of large and small bricks. Several other relics perhaps indicate the site of Thoreai or Thorai.—*Dodw. i.* 548.

ELIS.—(Now called *Palæopolis*). There are barrows on the road. The river Peneus is a shallow stream, with a wide and deep bed. The ruins of Elis are of brick, and not considerable, consisting of ordinary walls, and an octagon building with niches, which it is supposed was the Temple, with a circular peristyle. These stand detached from each other, ranging in a vale Southward of the wide bed of Peneus, which by the margin has several large stones, perhaps reliques of the Gymnasium. The Citadel was on a hill, which has on the top some remains of wall. (*Chandler, Greece*, 284). Mr. Dodwell, (*ii.* 317.) notes the octagon with niches within, formerly filled with statues, and the brick works, all which are Roman. The only Greek remains are scattered blocks; vestiges of ancient edifices; foundation and the single frustum (3 f. diam.) of a fluted Doric column, perhaps belonging to the Temple of Minerva. *Ibid.*

EL KABADSHE. See TALMIS.

EL KHARAK.—(West of *Raweje Toton*, in the Desert south of the *Faioum*, Egypt). At a few miles distance, *Belzoni* observed the upper part of a very thick wall, once evidently surrounding a very large town, but entirely buried under the sand. In the interior of it are the upper parts of other buildings, and very thick walls of sun-burnt bricks. *Belzoni*, 397.

ELLOAH.—The various places so called in *Egypt*. One is now *Zaboo*. Towards the east are tombs cut out of the rock. They are little chambers, excavated for sepulchres, in the Egyptian manner, but without any hieroglyphicks. In an inner apartment were found several sarcophagi of burnt clay, in the form of a man, and generally of the usual size to contain one. They were two inches thick, and baked very strong. The lids are quite flat, and have a head of a man, woman, or animal, just above that of the mummy. They are most roughly made. Between this place and El Cassar, is a small hill on which are the ruins of a little Temple, built of large *bricks of sand-stone (sic)*, not unlike the Egyptian, but not one single hieroglyphick was to be seen in it. It has several scrawls in Greek letters, but is defaced. Around the Temple there have been houses, built of burnt brick.—*Belzoni*, 411.

2. ELLOAH EL CASSAR, may be the site of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, as well as the Elloah of Siwah. There is a lane, where the houses are built upon the ruins of some great edifice. The blocks of stone project in several parts. On one side of the village is an eminence, formed by the ruins. On the north side of the village are the remains of a Greek Temple, consisting of a high wall with two lateral sides, and an arch in the centre. It is so situated, that it must have been built on the ruins of another of larger dimensions. This is not more than sixty feet in breadth, and of course it must have been long in proportion. There is no inscription, except four letters on the

lateral wall on the east, and above the cornices, which are exactly as follows—  
 E. P. H. S. Belzoni re-ascended the ruins, and entered through a house into the interior of the Temple, but could see nothing, except the inner part of the above wall, which must have been the sanctuary. He returned to the house by the same road, and all he had observed was apparently the vast ruins of a great edifice, covered with the mud cottages which formed the village; that the standing part of the Temple was built by later nations, and that the materials of the former Temple had been employed to erect the latter, though the stones had been diminished in size. Several tombs are cut in the rock, like the others at Zaboo, and much in the same manner as the Egyptian. Belzoni found three or four chambers, in each of which were several sarcophagi of burnt clay, with the mummies, only their folding was not so rich or so fine; the linen of a coarse sort, and the corpses without Asphaltum, consequently not well preserved. They are in great quantity in each tomb. The fountain, which Herodotus says was near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and was cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening, (though this account is not, strictly speaking, correct) occurs here. Belzoni says “that no other places, but the two Elloahs (this and the other at Siwah) are mentioned by the old authors, as the residence of the Ammonii, consequently the site of the Temple can only be within them, or not far off.” *Id.* 419. 425.

(3). ELLOAH (*not particularized*). A high wall, the site of a small ancient town, built of burnt bricks. The baths are the only buildings which remain in good preservation. They are cemented within with the same material which was in use among the Greeks and Romans for this purpose. It is a sort of *reddish* cement\*, made of ground bricks, mixed with lime. The walls of the house are to be seen, and close to the town stands the high wall mentioned. It evidently enclosed an edifice of which a very little portion now remains, the materials having been removed to erect other buildings. *Id.* 427.

*Cherubs of Greek Work.* At El Cassar, in the first Elloah, Belzoni was offered for purchase a broken Grecian Vase, of bronze, about eight inches high, of very curious shape, and a *small cherub of Greek work*, not more than three inches high. *Id.* 429.

EL-MOELE. (*Egypt.*) Ruins of a small ancient village, and the remains of a very large Christian Church and Convent, deserted for want of water. Some of the paintings on the wall are very finely preserved, particularly the figures of the twelve apostles, on the top of a niche, over an altar, *Id.* 433.

ELORA (*the most magnificent Temple in India.*) The following account is taken from Capt. Seeley’s “Wonders of Elora,” 8vo. 1824.

*Temple of Keylas, or Paradise.* This is only one of about a dozen which are hewn out of a mountain. It stands insulated from the latter. It very much resembles in plan the Temples of Egypt, *i. e.* the area is a parallelogram, enclosing apartments, central hall, sanctuary, porticoes, bridges, and entrance part, all abounding with figures and sculpture. You first enter an oblong gateway, with a balcony over it, and small apartments above. Beyond this are apartments, two of which are passed through to a bridge or ledge of rock; on the right and left of which, in the area, stood two elephants.

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\* This cement occurs at the Roman Baths, Witcombe, Gloucestershire.



Beyond this bridge is another large room; on each side of which, in the area, are two obelisks *which have pedestals*. These obelisks are 41 ft. high. Next to this is an oblong portico, on two sides of which are flights of stairs. This portico communicates with a great hall, divided by four ranges of square pillars, leaving aisles or passages between them. Following this an ascent of five steps leads into the sanctuary, which contains the linghams. Around this sanctuary is an open gallery, which communicates with five smaller temples, having pyramidal roofs, standing on a raised floor or platform, and supposed residences of the priests. All these are surrounded by piazzas. Such is the form from the plan of Capt. Seeley, p. 111.

In the compass of this work it is impossible to detail the number of figures which are found in this place\*. It is noticeable that figures of sphinxes are found here, (p. 116 and 137) and that between two of the pillars the roof is arched. (p. 148.)

*Das Avata, or the Ten Incarnations.* This Temple consists of a lower and upper story. There are two recesses at each end, and both stories have an open front of six pillars and two pilasters. Pillars support the ceilings of both floors. The area in front had formerly a square apartment. There is a variety of sculpture.—168, 169.

*Teen Tal.* This is a vast excavation, hollowed out of the bowels of the mountain, having three spacious floors, distinct and standing over each other, ascended by regular flights of steps (170). Here are seen large figures, some gigantick—(171, 2, 3).

*Do Tal,* has only two stories, and but few sculptured figures.—182.

*Arched Temple of Visvacarma.* This is exactly the appearance of a Gothick Church (having an arched roof and octangular columns), with the exception only of a cornice above the pillars. At the bottom of every rib or groin of the roof is a sitting figure, thus shewing the antiquity of figures and heads, as brackets or supporters in our churches. At the upper end, under a Gothick arch, by way of altar piece, is a large idol seated, with two smaller standing on each side. See *plate in p.* 185.

*Wehr-Warra,* the next and endmost excavation of the range. The entrance of the principal excavation possesses some beauty, and contains a figure standing at the end of a passage. 204.

### *Northern Range of Temples.*

*Temple of Juggut-Naut (the Lord of the Creation),* an area and excavation beyond of two stories; the ceilings supported by pillars. Here we meet with beams, whether ornamental or real, resting on capitals: we meet also with chapiters handsomely fluted, and capitals surmounted by lions rampant. (214—216.) We also find painted and plastered ceilings, scrolls of flowers, and very rich sculpture. 220.

*Temple of Adnaut,* connected with the last. It is only 9 ft. 6 in. high; the ceiling is supported by four quadrangular pillars, and on each side of the square, nearly in the centre of the shaft, is tastefully carved in high relief, a tiger's head, with the mouth extended, having a scroll of flowers passing through it, and waving gracefully from the lips of the animal. (227.) Here, then, we have the Heraldick "jessant de lis." It contains a sitting figure of Adnaut, 4 ft. 3 in. high.

*Temple of India.* Two stories or galleries, supported by columns; in front of the lower a gorgeous altar piece with columns and figures. On the face of the

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\* A full explanation of them may be seen the Bombay Transactions, iii. 265—323.

gallery dwarf wall in front, is carved a series of Gothic arches, precisely like some modern facings of dead wall in our own Churches. See *Frontispiece*, and p. 237. seqq.

*Parusu Rama Temple.* Adjoining is a smaller temple, consisting of a single room, the cieling supported by pillars, and a recess containing a seated idol. 250.

*Dhurma Linga*, unlike the other temple, is approached by a narrow excavated avenue. This avenue opens into a court, where stands a temple, composed of a single apartment. Here are immense pillars and gigantic figures; and lions couched (253). Within this room is a smaller one, containing a lingham (255). The ceiling of this room has been painted (257), and in front of a group of figures niches are deeply cut in the floor, to receive offerings and sacrificial oblations on a marriage taking place (257). This inner sanctuary reminds us of Cromlechs within stone circles.

*First Temple of Nuptials*, or *Januwassée*, contains two distinct apartments, one considerably larger than the other, having recesses in each. This room is ascended by four steps; from the Viranda it is the first in rotation. The outer viranda, or gallery, is dissimilar to most of those divisional front apartments in the other temples. Here it is divided from the back apartment by a wall, having regular apertures for doors and windows, for the admission of light. It is different from most of the other virandas, as being nearly as large as the inner room. p. 268.

*Second Temple of Nuptials.* A larger and finer temple than the last. It contains a room placed in a spacious recess. Outside the door, on the front square, are colossal figures, and others smaller grouped with them. Two fine and singularly shaped pillars, and two pilasters, adorn the entrance of the recess, which give a pleasing air to the square temple, standing behind. 270.

*Sri Gunnees* (or Ganesa) *Kumari*, *Waheri*, all several names of an excavation, contiguous to Januwassée. It is in a ruinous state, but the remains of two pillars are indistinctly seen. A nest of small rooms is adjacent. 273.

*Nila-Cantha*, another temple, is a large room, divided by pillars, with a recess at the end for the king. On each side of this temple, as you ascend, by six steps, are two figures of Rishis. 277.

*Rama-Warra*, another temple, is a fine room, having two small recesses, and a large recess holding the square temple. Here are numerous sculptured figures. 279.

This is the last. Very curious and excellent workmanship may be seen every where; but the figures are so perfectly monstrous, and tasteless, that no interest can be taken in them, nor does it appear that the Mythology contains any physical meanings, or deep theological truths. It is most puerile trash, as appears by the copious explanations in the *Bombay Transactions*, ubi supra. [Ellora is both a Boodh and Brahminical Temple, the respective appropriations being thus distinguished. The Ling denotes the Brahminical caves, a colossal figure of Boodh the other. *Bombay Transact.* iii. 306. Even the learned Brahmans and Pundists can make nothing of it (says Capt. Seeley, 277)]. However, we see here the certain origin of the Egyptian Temple, which strongly assimilates the Indian Cavern; and an amalgamation of Indian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman styles appears in the modern Saxon or Gothick. We see the archetype of the Church-yard and Cloisters in the area or peribolus; of naves in the large pillared rooms, divided into iles; of cellæ and choirs in the inner temples, and of Opisthodomies, Adyta, Presbyteries, Side-Chapels, and altars, in the recesses. Various minute parts, as images, &c. all in the first instance, however varied by fashion, are also borrowed from India.



Capt. Sykes's account in the *Bombay Transactions*, *ubi supra* shews the antiquity of tabular projections with astronomical tables, representations of the planets, &c. pp. 267, 269, 299, whence the Egyptian zodiacal circling, skeleton figures (273, &c.), modern chess-board, the dice being four sided prisms (279); the devils full of mischief and activity of the middle age, in the Gana or attendants of Sew (p. 279); the umbrella symbolick of dignity (p. 282), &c. &c. Many contradictions to the explanation of Capt. Sykes are given in Mr. Erskine's paper in the same work, 520 seq. He says that the excavations may be divided into three classes—the Northern *Boudhist*, or, perhaps, *Jain*; the central *Brahminical*; the southern *Bouddhist*.

The respective Temples are thus appropriated in the *Bombay Transactions*, vol. iii. 536.

*Buddhist or Jain.* Adnath Sabha, Jaghanath Sabha, Parish ram Sabha, Indra Sabha. There is a fifth set of Boudhist ones, nearly filled up with earth, south from the Indra Sabha, and, never very extensive, situated some distance from the Indra Sabha.

*Brahminical.* Dumurlena, and above it the Chapel containing the Triads, the Janwasi Caves, the Kumur wara Caves, the Telekegham, or oil-makers Mill, Nelkant, or Shiva's Cave, Rameshwer, Kailas, Dasavatur, Rath Racan.

*Budhist.* Tinlok or Tintala, Dotula, Viswakarma, Derchwara, the Budhist School-room.

Above the Dumarlena are the singular Chapels of the Triads, so well illustrated by Capt. Sykes. They prove beyond all doubt that the grand three-headed figure at Elephanta does not represent the three chief Gods of the Hindus; or what has been denominated the Hindu Trinity. In all these busts, two heads have the third eye. The remaining head seems to be Parvati, who is sculptured in conjunction with her husband, and in most instances she holds up a round hand-mirror, and the antimony needle for dressing and colouring her eyelids and eyebrows. *Id.* 524.

*EMPULUM. (Italy.)* This is the modern Ampiglione, near the road from Tivoli to Siciliano and Subiaco. There are very extensive ruins and considerable vestiges of aqueducts. *Miss Knight's Latium.* 251, 2.

*EPHESIOS (in Cephalenia).* The bare summit of Mount Pyrgi may be the same as Mount Ainos, on which there was a temple of Jupiter. A Cephelenian, who had been on the summit, assured Mr. Dodwell that he discovered the remains of a temple composed of large blocks. *Dodw.* i. 164.

*EPHESUS. (Greece.)* Aiasaluck, a suburb, was built in the 13th century from the ruins. The remains consist of, 1. *Temples.* 2. *Stadium.* 3. *Theatre.* 4. *Gymnasium.* 5. *Town-walls.* 6. *Aqueduct.* 7. *Agora.* 8. *Port*; and, 9, *Sepulchres.*

1. *The Temple of Diana.* Clarke says (v. iii.) that there only remain a few subterranean vaults and passages, and that the church of St. John, built by Justinian, was probably raised from the materials. Spon (i. 333.) agrees with Chandler in placing this famous temple upon the vaulted substruction. It was, according to Pliny and Vitruvius, who are presumed to speak of the first, or most ancient temple, of the dipteral kind, i. e. had a double rank of columns, 425 feet long, not completely twice its breadth, that which gives us fifteen columns on the large side, and, in the whole, including the double rank, seventy-six columns; on the interior range fifty-one, but how placed is not known. There does not exist a temple, of which the Cella was ornamented with pilasters, corresponding to the columns. (*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, i. 195, 196.)

*The Corinthian Temple.* It consists of a prostrate heap. The length was about

130 ft., the breadth about 80. The cella was constructed of large coarse stones: the portico was marble: the temple was *in antis*, or of the *eustyle* species, and had four columns between the *antæ*. Chandler found their capitals, and also one of a pilaster. The diameter of a column was about 4 ft. 6 in.; the length 39 ft. 2 in., but including the base and capital, more than 46 ft. 7 in. The shafts were fluted, and, though their dimensions were so great, each was of one stone. The most entire of them was broken into two pieces. On the frieze was carved a bold foliage with boys. The ornaments in general are extremely rich, but much injured. Here, probably, was the temple erected by permission of Augustus to the God Julius, or that dedicated to Claudius on his apotheosis. Thus Chandler (*Asia Minor*, 115 seq). In *Plate 122* of the *Voyage Pittoresque*, is the entablement of a temple, very rich, and in the next plate the architrave of a Corinthian temple, uncommonly rich also, and of most perfect style and execution. The entablement is a fourth of that of the column, which may be supposed to be of ten diameters, a proportion generally followed in the Corinthian order. “Les particularités (says M. Choiseul Gouffier) que l’on remarque dans cette corniche sont la grandeur de la cymaise de couronnement, relativement au larmier forte saillie de ce même larmier sur les modillions, ce qui est pratique d’une manière encore plus sensible dans le monument, nommé à Rome le Frontispice de Neron.” i. 197, 198.

2. *Stadium*. The city was built by Lysimachus. There was an exterior wall of a Stadium, which fronted the sea on the left hand: it was 687 ft. long. The side next the plain was raised on vaults, and faced with the strong wall before mentioned. The opposite side, which overlooks it, and upper end, both rested on the slope of the hill. The seats, which were ranged in numerous rows, one above another, have all been removed, and, of the front, only a few marbles remain, with an arch, which terminates the left wing, and was one of the avenues, provided for the spectators. Upon the keystone of the back-front is a small mutilated figure. This part of the fabric was restored and repaired when the city had declined in splendour, and was partly ruinous; for it is composed of marbles which have belonged to other buildings. A bas-relief rudely carved is inserted in it, and several inscriptions, effaced, are too high up to be read, besides fragments, some with Roman letters. The Street, at the entrance from the suburb Aiasaluck, was nearly of the length of the Stadium, which ranged along one side. The opposite side was composed of edifices, equally ample and noble. The way was, as presumed from the many pedestals and bases of columns, between a double colonnade. These buildings were also raised high above the level of the plain, and have their vaulted substructions. Thus Chandler.—Dr. Clarke mentions an arch, with a Greek Inscription, near the Stadium, and observes, that the bushes conceal many remains of antiquity.

3. *Theatre*. The vestiges of the Theatre are further on in the same mountain. The seats and the ruins of the front are removed. On both wings are several architectural fragments, and upon the side next to the Stadium, was an inscription over an arch, perhaps one of the avenues, and closed to strengthen the fabric. It bids the reader, who has approached into the festive scene, still to be pleased with the achievements of the architect, who had saved the vast circle of the theatre, all-conquering time having yielded to the succour which he had contrived. That it is of a low age, may be inferred from the form of the characters, and from the ligatures, which render it difficult to be deciphered. The Theatre had a *stoa* or portico annexed to it, as may be collected from the pedestals and bases of columns ranging around on that side, and partly concealed in the ground.



Within the valley are found broken columns, and pieces of marble, with vestiges of an *Odeum*, or Music Theatre, on the Slope of Prion. This, which was not a large structure, is stripped of the seats, and naked. Near it are some pieces with small arches, each of a single stone, almost buried in soil. It is a precept of Vitruvius, that the *Odeum* should be on the left coming from the theatre. *Chandler*.

4. *Gymnasium*. Round the Odeum, the valley opens gradually into the plain of Aiasaluck; keeping round by Prion, you meet with vestiges of building, and come to the remains of a large edifice, resembling that with an arcade at Troas. The top of one of the niches is painted with waves and fishes; and, among the fragments lying in the front, are two trunks of statues of great size without heads, and almost buried. The drapery, which is the same in both, is remarkable. This huge building was the *Gymnasium*. Thus *Chandler*.—[The reader may see a view of it in the *IONIAN ANTIQUITIES*, the superb accompaniment of *Chandler's Work*, pl. 39.]

5. *Town-Walls*. A root of Corissus runs out towards the plain, and ends in an abrupt precipice. Upon this is a square tower, one of many, belonging to the city-wall, and still standing. Near it are remains of some edifice. Among the bushes beneath, *Chandler* found a square altar of white marble, well preserved. On the top is an offering, like a pine-apple, perhaps intended to represent a species of cake. On the face a ram's head is carved, and two horns filled with fruit, the ends turned together. [The fir-cone (called *pine-apple*, which was unknown to the Greeks,) rain, and cornucopia, were all consecrated to Cybele, who represented the fertility of the earth. Hence this altar, doubtless, belonged to her worship, and the ruined edifice was possibly her Temple.—*F.*] The extent of the city, towards the plain, cannot now be ascertained; but the mountainous region has preserved its boundary, the wall erected by Lysimachus, which is of excellent masonry. It may be traced from beneath the Stadium, over Mount Prion, standing often above 20 feet high. It crosses the valley, in which is a thick piece, with the gap of a gateway. From thence it ascends Mount Corissus, and is seen ranging along the left brow, almost entire, except near the precipice, where it ceases. On Mount Prion are likewise remains of an exterior wall. This, from its direction, seems to have descended and enclosed the *Gymnasium*, which was without the city, forming a *pomarium*, by uniting with the wall on Corissus, which begins from a precipice around the valley. Thus *Chandler*.

*Gate of the Persecution, &c.* This is a ruined arch, between two square towers, with inscription, &c. It is of the Roman Imperial æra, and is engraved in Count Forbin's *Voyage dans le Levant*. (Paris, atlas fol. 1819. pl. 6.) The Gates of Ephesus, bas-reliefs, &c. are also engraved by Montfaucon, (*Supplem.* iii. b. 6. c. 3.) In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, (pl. 121.) is another view of a gate of Ephesus, built out of ancient fragments, or a triumphal arch, very rich.

6. *Aqueduct*. In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, (pl. 118.) is a view and plan of an Aqueduct, a Roman work in honour of Augustus, Tiberius, &c. as appears from an inscription. It consists of small arches over larger ones, in the proportion of six upper to three lower. “Le sorte-à-faux des pieds droits de petites arcades est sans doute une defectuosité, mais il ne paroît pas que les anciens ayient cherché à l'éviter puisqu'on la trouve dans le superbe pont du Gard.”—p. 190.

7. *Agora*. Towards the valley before mentioned, the street was crossed by one, leading from the plain, which had, on the left, the front of the Stadium and the Theatre, with the portico adjoining. On the right, are ample substructions, and opposite to the Stadium lies a basin of white marble, streaked with red, about 15 feet diameter once belonging to a fountain, with some shafts of small pillars near it, almost



buried in earth. The ruins on this side are pieces of massive wall, which have been incrustcd, as appears from the holes bored for affixing the marble, and there were arches of brick, among which are fragments of columns of red granite. These remains reach as far as the Portico, and have behind them a morass over the City Port. By the highest of them, is the entrance of a *Souterrain*, which extends underneath this building, having been erected in a low and marshy spot. Opposite to the portico is a vacant quadrangular space, with many bases of columns, and marble fragments, scattered along the edges. Here, probably, was the *Agora*, or market place, which in *maritime* towns was generally near the port; in *inland*, in the centre, and commonly built with colonnades. The other remains are, perhaps, of the arsenals, and of the publick treasury, the prison, and the like buildings, which in the Greek Cities [see Vitruv. i. c. 7.] were usually by the market-place.

8. *Port*. The Port communicates with the Cayster by a narrow mouth, and at the water-edge by the ferry. Here, as well as in other places, may be seen the wall, intended to embank the stream. The masonry is of the kind termed *Insertum*, in which the stones are of different shapes, but nicely joined. *Chandler*.

9. *Sepulchres*. The avenues of ancient cities were commonly lined with sepulchres. The vaults of these edifices, stripped of their marble, occur near the entrance of Ephesus, near *Aiasaluck*, where was once a gate, and again, by the Gymnasium, both in Prion and Corissos, on each side of the approach to the gate, by the valley, and also about the abrupt precipice without the city wall. The vaults along the slope of Corissus, on the way thither, show that the Ephesians buried likewise within the city. On the side of Prion, not far from the Gymnasium, are cavities with mouths, like ovens, [i. e. *catacombs*,] made to admit the bodies, which were thrust in head or feet foremost. One has an inscription on the plane of the rock, beginning as usual, *This is the Monument*, &c. The traces of numerous sepulchres may be likewise seen.—*Chandler*.

EPHYRE, or ACHYRUS. (Among the Thesprotians on the banks of Acheron, near the Monastery of St. John, near *Paramythia* in *Epirus*.) The walls may be distinctly traced in a circular form. Those parts which remain perfect exhibit a specimen of masonry, apparently more rude even than Tyrins itself, though the blocks used in the construction are not of so large dimensions.—*Hughes*, ii. 313.

EPIADA. (*Greece*.) On the road from Epiada to Liguria, near a windmill, in a valley, are remains of an ancient edifice.—*Clarke*, vi. 394.

EPICHUS. See TACAPE.

EPIDAUROS (now *Epidauro* in *Greece*). The town is now the village *Pedavio*. The people cultivate the vines as in the the time of Homer (Il. B. 2. ἀμπιλοειντ' ἐπὶ δαυρον). The city stood on a peninsular hill. The walls are yet in many places visible. Thus, Sir Will. Gell. (*Argolis*, 113.) The walls (says Mr. Dodwell), of which a few remains are preserved, are of the fourth or latest style [of ancient Greek masonry. There are ruins of a Dorick Temple of small proportions, probably that of Juno. At the foot of the promontory, several masses of ruins are covered by the sea, and on that side which is towards the plain there are some other Dorick remains. Some Roman fragments in white marble are also seen, which, from the inelegance of the style, so peculiar to that people, are readily distinguished from the Greek. Here is the draped statue of a female figure in a recumbent posture, forming, apparently, the cover of a sepulchre, ii. 263.

*Iero*, or *Sacred Grove*. Pausanias says, at Lessa, the country of the Argives, joins that of the Epidaurians. Before you arrive at the city (*Epidauros*) is the territory



consecrated to Esculapius. You enter by a pass between little rocky hills, which seem to have been anciently guarded by two towers, of which the indications are visible. You then enter a triangular plain, once the site of the sacred grove, and temple of Esculapius. On the right are two heaps of ruins. Further on are many vestiges and stone foundations. After crossing a bridge are many traces of ancient building, and a temple and portico. Beyond these you enter the sacred precinct, an inclosure once surrounded by a wall, or peribolus, now ruined. The place is at present called, as it appears to have been anciently, IERO. The ruins on the left of the entrance of the peribolus may have been the portico called *Cotyos*, which must have been without the wall. The Roman ruin of brick consisted of a square building. [Dr. Clarke says (vi. 405.) a Roman edifice of brick-work was probably one of the benefactions of Antoninus Pius, who, while he was a Roman Senator, erected here an hospital for the reception of pregnant women and dying persons, who were before always removed out of the Peribolus to be delivered, or to expire in the open air. He also mentions, as belonging to the portico of Cotys, ornaments of a frieze, parts of a cornice, &c. of earthenware; some moulded for relievos, others less perfectly baked, exhibiting a painted surface, the colours being straw-coloured and red. Id. 409.] A semicircular projection on three of its sides, was in all probability a *sudatory*, or warm bath. Near this Roman ruin, and on the same side of the road, is a magnificent bath or cistern, eight paces, or about 40 feet broad, and about 100 feet long. The cement still adheres to the walls. On the right of the road is a similar bath, but of the same species. Both these cisterns have an appearance of Greek workmanship, with Roman additions, or repairs. Hence a path to the right connects the curved extremity of the Stadium, where a double row of upright stones probably points out the site of a portico.

The *Stadium* seems to have been partly natural and partly a raised bank; the Northern side being supported by an arched passage of stones, and was probably repaired by the Romans. There are fifteen rows of seats. The area is about eighteen paces of about five feet each in width. The length cannot now be determined, as the lower extremity has entirely disappeared. Thus Chandler.—Dr. Clarke says (vi. 406. 407) that this Stadium has fifteen rows of seats, but the seats are only at the upper end of the structure; the rest is of earth, heaped so as to form its sides. From the Stadium the wall of the Peribolus runs in a straight line to a round chapel at an angle of the inclosure, passing the foundations of a large edifice.

*Tholos*. Not far from the great bath, pursuing the road, are to be observed on the right, among the bushes, the vestiges of a temple, probably that of Esculapius, as the Tholos was near it. This circular edifice, the ruins of which are yet discernible, was at the distance of a few paces towards the S. W. of the temple. From the fragments which exist, the size of the building may be nearly ascertained. It seems to have been a circle of about 20 feet in diameter. On some of the blocks are inscriptions, which time, and the thick incrustation of lichen, have rendered almost unintelligible; but they relate to the cures effected by Esculapius. Near the Tholos, may be found the remains of some most beautiful sculpture in white marble, which seems to have decorated the cover of a sarcophagus. [It is represented at the top of the title page of Sir W. Gell's work.] On the left of the road is the platform of another temple shaded by a large tree. The pavement is only about 65 feet long, and 30 wide, and consists of eighteen slabs in length, and 8 in breadth, each slab being 3 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 10 in. On the nearest point of the hill to the east, is the foundation of another building. Thus Sir Will. Gell, *Argolis*, 103—107.

Mr. Dodwell says, there are remains of two temples, which are levelled with the

ground. This is strewed with elegant fragments of the Dorick and Ionick orders in marble and stones, but not in large proportions. The pavement of one of the temples is entire, and consists of the slabs [before described] of the marble of the country, which is of a light red, veined with white. This, from its superior size, was probably the Temple of Esculapius. Of the inscriptions belonging to the Tholos, some have been published by Chandler. Pausanias says, that there were at one time a great many columns within the Peribolus, upon which, were inscribed the names of those who had been cured by the god, as well as the nature of their maladies. The inclosure of the consecrated grave was filled with edifices for the convenience of the sick, and the amusement of the convalescent.—*Greece*, ii. 257.

*Theatre.* This is the grandest and best preserved of all the Greek Theatres. Pausanias, who thought it the most beautiful which he had ever seen, says that it was constructed by *Polukleitos*, to whom no other architect could be compared. He mentions it as being within the sacred inclosure, *ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ*. The seats are worked with more care than in the other Grecian theatres, and were evidently constructed with all due attention to the accommodation of a feeble audience of convalescents. The Grecian theatres, according to Pausanias, would not bear a comparison with those of Rome, in the magnificence of their structures, or the simplicity of their embellishments. (*Ibid*, 258—259.)

Sir W. Gell says, “Proceeding again along the road which leads from the great bath towards Damala, on the right observe a kind of track which runs to the theatre. On the way cross the deep bed of a torrent, on the bank of which, opposite the theatre, are the foundations of a large edifice. The theatre is the most perfect in Greece, though the proscenium, which would have been an invaluable relic, has entirely disappeared. The diameter of the orchestra is 89 ft. There are at present fifty-five steps or seats, separated from each other by more than twenty narrow passages, which run in right lines from the highest to the lowest seat. The steps are also divided into two flights, by a narrow platform, about half-way from the top. The whole is placed in a cavity hollowed for the purpose on the side of a hill, as may be seen in the view, given by Sir W. Gell. Each step is a block of stone, 1 ft. 3 in. high. The seat is a flat surface 1 ft. 2 in. wide, behind which is a part of the block 1 ft. 7 in. in breadth, sunk to the depth of about 2 inches, for the reception of the feet of the spectators in the higher tier. It is not improbable, that some of the ornaments of the proscenium might be discovered by excavation at this place, as there is a sufficient quantity of earth to have buried any blocks which might remain. Dr. Clarke (vi. 418.) has given a section of the seats, and a similar account of the theatre. [From the utter want of any such remains elsewhere, it has been presumed, that all the stage part was of wood, and moveable, but see *ELETRIA RHYNIASSA*.]

From the top of the theatre may be observed a species of circular reservoir, bearing nearly west, which has somewhat the appearance of a Naumachia. [It was most probably a *Piscina*, or pond for swimming.]

The sacred inclosure is not large, for it requires only four minutes to walk from the theatre to the northern wall of the peribolus, crossing on the way the road from Lycurio to Damala and Poros, on the side of which the stone channels are visible which conveyed the water from the mountain to the baths.—*Id.* 109.

The temple of the Malean Apollo, on Mount Cynortium, might feebly be discovered, and some French gentlemen of Athens were supposed to have seen it. (*Ibid.*) Chandler mentions other traces on a summit, probably of a temple of Diana; Dr.



Clarke (vi. 409) says the Coryphæan Diana. He adds, that on the side of this temple was a bath or reservoir lined with stucco, 30 ft. by 8, with some lumachella columns of the Dorick order. The foundation and part of the pavement of the temple yet exist, and show that it was not less than 60 feet in extent. Some channels are grooved in the marble for conveying water in all directions. Traces of building may be observed upon all the mountains which surround the sacred grove.—On the road from Iero to Epidaurus, says Chandler, are ruined walls, foundations, and vestiges, but nothing distinct. He adds, ruins of the citadel, now called *Epithairo*. The remains of the Temple of Esculapius are heaps of stones, pieces of brick wall, and scattered fragments, of which a few of marble, exquisitely carved, occur in the heap. There was a vaulted subterraneous way to the stadium, for the admission of the Agonothetæ, &c. Two large reservoirs or cisterns made by Antoninus remain, and there is a dry water-course; Mr. Dodwell, however, says, a spot is seen in the wall, where the water entered from under ground. The cisterns were lined with stucco. Going up the mountains, continues Chandler, we see between them a church, where, besides fragments, was found a short inscription, "*Diogenes the Hierophant to far-darting Apollo, on account of a vision in his sleep.*" The Ligurians remembered the removal of a marble chair from the theatre, and of statues and inscriptions; which, among other materials, were used in repairing the fortifications of Naupliæ, now called Napoli, or in building a new mosque at Argos. *Chandler's Greece*, 226.

Mr. Dodwell says (ii. 261), that among the fragments he found some specimens of a most beautiful green porphyry, which he had never seen before, and which is unknown even in Rome, where all the rich marbles of the world seem to have been collected. Dr. Clarke (vi. 411.) mentions a very picturesque structure, with more of the appearance of a cavern than of a building. It is covered with hanging weeds, bushes, and almost buried in the mountain. The interior of it exhibits a series of circular arches in two rows, supporting a vaulted roof, the buttresses between the arches being propped by short columns. It is presumed to have been a temple of Apollo. [It is engraved, vignette, c. 7.] A circular building, covered by a dome, with arches round the top; resembles the bath, called the Temple of Venus at Baiæ, and is presumed to belong to a fountain. *Id.* 412. An anonymous traveller (*Archæolog. Library*, i. 52.) adds that Napoli is built from the ruins of Epidaurus Leuctra, and that a chapel, dedicated to St. George, has inherited part of the reputation of Esculapius's building. Dr. Clarke (vi. 414.) says, that the yellow and harmless snakes which Pausanias mentions, as peculiar to the Epidaurians, (whence came the snake round the club of Esculapius) are still found here.

ERELUNE (*Greece*). Near this village and Muzi, on the road to Palaiopoli (*Elis*), is an ancient cemetery, covered with broken tiles and pottery. The rain had washed away the earth in one part, and Mr. Dodwell found a coarse cinerary urn of terra cotta, containing ashes and human bones. At Sesti, another village, are imperfect vestiges. *Dodw.* ii. 316.

EREMO CASTRO. (Six hours from *Libadea*, and four from *Thebes, Greece*.) On a hill are three fountains and churches, composed of architectural fragments, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions. *Dodw.* i. 253.

EREMO ECCLESIA. (Near *Cephessia, Greece*.) Marble blocks and traces. *Id.* i. 528.

ERESSOS (*Greece*). Some ruins near a village, called *Ersè*, south of *Cape Sigrium*. *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. ii. 84.

ERESSUS (now *Eresso*, near *Smyrna*). Ruins. *Clarke*, iii. 230.

ERISVANAGA (near *Megalopolis, Greece*). Ancient vestiges. About half a mile further is a small hill, on which are imperfect remains: perhaps the *Δακτύλου μνημα*, where Orestes, in a paroxysm of fury, bit off his finger. *Dodw.* ii. 377.

ERIX (*Sicily*). The famous Mount Erix of the ancients is now the hill *San Giuiano*. The fable says, that Eryx built a temple here, and consecrated it to his mother, Venus. Prodigious foundations, on which the Saracens erected a castle, indubitably denote the site of the temple. Pillars belonging to it lie horizontally in the castle walls. The fountain called the Spring of Venus may not be so ancient. *Stolberg's Travels*, ii. 270.

ERMENTS. See HERMONTHIS.

ERYTHRÆ (near *Smyrna*) Ruins. *Clarke*, iii. 230.

ERYTHRAI (*Greece*). Pyrgo, perhaps, stands on the site. There are some traces and blocks of stone. One of these may be the remains of the monument of Mardonius. *Dodw.* ii. 282.

ESTIERY (*Egypt*). Inscriptions, among other fragments, in honour of Trajan. *Gent. Mag.* 1824, p. 447.

ETNA. See CATANIA.

EVANTHIA (*Greece*, supposed *Galaxidi*). Here are some foundations, and a long wall with three courses of single stones, well preserved, and built in the fourth style, approaching the regular masonry; also large blocks, and rocks, cut and flattened for foundations. *Dodw.* i. 130, 131.

EVORA, or ELVORA (*Portugal*). This is a town said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius. There are ruins of a Temple of Diana, of which seven entire Corinthian columns are now standing, and many other Roman vestiges, inscriptions, &c.

EUPATORIUM (the *Chersonesus*). Ruins and sepulchres; remains of the Mole, described by Strabo. *Clarke*, ii. 210.

EUROMUS (now *Kiselgick*, in *Turkey*). Remains of a theatre, and temple. The latter is oblong-square. The gates of the *Posticum* are much higher than usual. The style is Roman-Corinthian, not of great purity, but the capitals are of the highest richness. *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. I. pl. 105 to 109, pp. 169, 170.

FAISULA (*Italy*). A few remains of the ancient Roman buildings. *Starke*, i. 310.

FAIRY (*Thrace*). Capital of a Dorick column; antient foundations. *Clarke*, viii. 92.

FALERIUM. Cluver thinks it to have been *Civita Castellana*. See FESCENNIUM.

FANUM FORTUNÆ (now *Fano* near *Urbino*, in *Italy*). Here is a fine gate built in or near the time of Augustus, and engraved by Montfaucon (*Suppl.* iii. b. vi. c. 3). Eustace says (i. 286.) a gallery or portico of five arches was built over it at a later period, i. e. under Constantine, all of the Corinthian order. It was considerably defaced, and the upper story destroyed by the artillery, in a contest between the town and Julius II. in 1458. Several pillars still lie, as they seem to have fallen, on the platform, above the arch. On the three different cornices, are three inscriptions. Keysler adds, that the arch had formerly three entrances, one of which was taken down to make room for the church of St. Michael; another has a small house built on its site, so that the middle one only is open, but there does not remain even the ox head over the gate; and some of the inscriptions are covered with weeds, and others effaced by time.

FAUCES ANTIGONE (near *Tepéleni*, *Epirus*). The defile where Philip was attacked by the Consul Flaminius. *Hughes*, ii. 246.

FAYOUM (*Egypt*). In the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, vol. iv. pl. 69. is a view of an Egyptian Temple, situated towards the western extremity of the lake,



called *Birkel el Jeroun*. It is an oblong square pyramid, and has by the sides of the door a circular projecting piece of a column, and another demi-cylindrical on the opposite side attached to the wall. *Plate 70* has thirteen plans, elevations, &c. In one section (No. 7) four apartments appear, with party-walls and architraved door ways. In the upper story windows like the modern are regularly placed over the doors in the rooms below. In *fig. 5* are two rich doors, finished off with a single architrave for both. *Plate 71* gives a view and details of the obelisk of Begyg. This obelisk is thrown down, and is of different construction to most obelisks, having two broad sides only, not an equal square of four sides. It has rows of figures at about a third of the top. The rest consists of plain stripes. The narrow side is merely a long pannel. *Plate 72* is a view of Fayoum and the environs. *Figures 1* and *2* are views of two pyramids of bricks, very flat and lumpish, the angles curved. Belzoni describes these pyramids (p. 378, 379). The first pyramid is composed of sun-burnt bricks, and stands on a high ground at the foot of the hill on the north side of the valley. Its basis is covered with sand and stones, out of which it rises 60 feet; thus its original height must have been 70, as the top has been thrown down. The basis above the sand is 80 feet. Belzoni observed several large blocks of stone intermixed with brick-work, so disposed as to support and strengthen the whole of the mass. The bricks are 12, 14, and 16 inches long, and 5 or 6 inches wide. At the second pyramid is a place 600 feet square, surrounded by high earthen dykes, apparently to protect the above ground from the inundation of the canal. This spot had no doubt been the site of some ancient town, of which nothing remains but a few blocks of stone and the appearance of some brick-work. The pyramid is surrounded by small tombs, and on the south side there are the remains of an Egyptian Temple, which must have been most magnificent. Of this there are only some fragments of the columns of granite, and it is the only column of this stone which Belzoni had seen any where; and of all the Temples known in the valley of the Nile there are none which can boast of such grandeur. There are several tombs quite in the Egyptian style, cut under ground, p. 379.

FESCENNIUM (now *Civita Castellana, Italy*). The walls both of the town and citadel rise on the edge of a precipice, and are formed in general of large blocks of stone, but this place is not *Veii*, as has been supposed. Just out of the gate is an aqueduct, still in good repair. *Eustace*, iii. 303.

FIESOLANE (*Italy*). Here are Cyclopean walls. The *Mura Fiesolane* consist of very large square and regular stones in courses; some very long, fitted up in places, with others very small. *Antichi Monumenti, &c. Fiorenze*, 1810. fol. plate t. xi. where an engraving of them.

FLOWERS, ISLAND OF (*Egypt*). This island is situated on the Nile, between Philæ and Elephantina. Into this sequestered spot no stranger is permitted to enter, except as a pilgrim. Here a number of unburied mummies is to be seen, without coffins, and placed only in their cearments, as if denied the rites of sepulture. It may, therefore, be conceived, that from this custom of burying the good in this island, the story of Charon and the ferrying of the river Styx took its rise\*. *Gent's Mag.* 1819, p. 159.

FONDI (*Italy*). This is an old city of the Osci, which became first a Municipium, and afterwards a Colony. The walls show the Etruscan style of building, [i. e. the

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\* This is quite dubious. The Celts had an ancient superstition that the isles adjacent to Britain were inhabited by the Manes, who were ferried over in boats. *Enc. des Antiquit.* See *Galli*.

*Cyclopean*], which preceded the Roman republick. They are built near the bottom, with large polygonal flags of lava, and form a surface exactly similar to the appearance which the Via Appia would make, were it raised up in a perpendicular position. Above, the wall is constructed of smaller stones, irregularly placed according to their shapes and sizes, after the manner called by Vitruvius *Insertum*. This part belongs to a later period. Above all, the Romans added regular courses of equal stones. The eastern gate is entirely of their workmanship. (*Swinburne*, ii. 508.) Eustace says, that Fondi consists of one street on the Via Appia, which here is composed of large flags, fitted together with wonderful art, although in their natural shape, and without cement, ii. 307, 308.

FORMIÆ FORMIANUM. *Formiæ* is now *Mola*, on the Via Appia. Close to the road, on both sides, are scattered the ruins of the Formian Villa of Cicero, and his Mausoleum (*Eustace*, ii. 310). Here, says Swinburne, (ii. 502.) in a close walk, the orator was murdered, and the remains of the villa are baths, terraces, reservoirs, and rooms, which surround the *Villa Marsana*, at *Castiglione*. An ancient edifice, near the bridge of *Itri*, the first story of which building is square, having upon it a round tower, crowned by a square turret, full of holes, like a dovecote, is presumed to have been erected on the spot of the assassination. Id. 505-6. See *Molo di Gaieta*.

FORUM JULII (*Frejus, in France*). The Church of St. Stephen, on the side of the entrance, is the Baptistery, a small round edifice, standing by eight columns of very hard black granite, with Corinthian capitals of white marble. It is thought to have been a Temple. There are remains of a square tower, deemed to have been a Pharos. An ancient wall belonging to the old Quay is a sort of mole. The Porte Dorée is built of bricks, in the Roman fashion. A reservoir of water is formed of galleries in arcades, three upon the length and four upon the breadth; at the four corners a hole, through which the water entered. The cement with which the walls are covered is of a remarkable composition. *On les a d'abord crepis*, and upon this first bed they have put a second, which contains a great quantity of charcoal reduced to powder. A third bed of mortar covers the whole. M. Millin queries if the ancients knew the antiseptic properties of charcoal. There are ruins of five vaulted magazines and the gate of entry for grain. The remains of an ancient circus, of an elliptick form, though the seats are destroyed, has the enceinte tolerably well preserved. There are some very small remains of a cornice. One of the stones which composed it is pierced with a hole, *qui ne la traverse qu'à la moitié*. Ces pierres trouées served like those of the Theatre of Orange, to support the perches to which they attached the cloths, destined to protect the spectator from the heat of the sun\*. A tower, called Pantheon, is probably a Mausoleum or Columbarium, from the small niches. There are remains of a large aqueduct. Sometimes the water goes under ground. Twelve of the arcades above are 34 feet from the base to the "naissance de la centre;" and another arcade, nine toises high, supports a covered conduit near six feet high. It was that of the canal. In departing from the town to the birth of the aqueduct the arcades sink, and the canal retires under the ground. There are also a Roman Road, Inscriptions, &c. *Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 485—495. In *Montfaucon's Suppl.* v. iii. b. 7. c. 2. are engraved the remains of the Aqueduct, Amphitheatre, Baths, &c. In the *Suppl.* iv. b. vi. c. 2.

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\* An Engraving of one of these cloths may be seen in Gordon's translation of Maffei, on Amphitheatres. pl.



is the plan of the Roman Harbour, with the ruins of a fortress in the centre thereof, *Balistæ* to annoy shipping, the remains of a round tower on the shore, &c. &c.

FORUM POPULI, and *Mons Albanus*, now *Rocca del Papa*. Near the summit of the rock is a road, made in the time of the republick, in a state of perfect preservation.—It is composed of large flat stones, supported on each side by a pavement about a foot higher. It is broad enough for the passage of a modern carriage. In many parts are seen insculped V and N, which antiquaries interpret the *Via Numinis*. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 153.

FOSSA CLUILIA, and plain of the combat between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*.—Between five or six miles from the Porta Capena, several tombs are seen on the side of a hillock, that borders these fields. The tombs of the unhappy combatants are probably among the many mounds which stand in clusters about the very places where they fell. The multiplicity of tombs which line the road is very great. On the side of a hill, on or near the site of the ancient *Baville*, stands a tavern, the very same, if we may credit the account, into which Clodius retired when wounded, and from which he was afterwards dragged by Milo's attendants. Near the gate of Albano, on the side of a red house, is an ancient tomb, the sepulchre, as the people call it, of Ascanius; but in the opinion of antiquaries, that of Clodius himself. It is entirely stripped of its remains and external coating. *Eustace*, ii. 254, 255.

GABIA IN LATIUM. The place where Numitor sent Romulus and Remus to be educated, was probably situate at an inn called *L'Osteria del' Finocchio*, not at *La Colonna*, where numerous vestiges of antiquity have been found. The ruins of Torre Novo, a village of the Pampli family, are supposed to be the remains of the Villa of the Gordians, mentioned by Capitolinus. [*Hist. Aug.* ii. 241. F.] *Miss Knight's Latium*, 203.

GADARA (near the southern coast of the Lake of Tiberias) now *Om-keis*. Remains of the city walls, streets, and theatres are still traceable, but what is remarkable, *inhabited tombs*, as in the time of our Saviour, are still to be seen. Captains Irby and Mangles, who visited this place in March 1818, found no other inhabitants in *Gadara* but those who were so accommodated. The tombs, or rather vaults, were excavated from the live rock, near the top of the mountain; and one of them, in which the travellers were hospitably received, and lodged by the Sheik, was capacious enough to contain his family and cattle, together with his guests. The sepulchres appear to be very numerous. *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.

GAETIO—See GAIETA.

GAFFSA. The ancient *Capsa* of Jugurtha. Altars, granite pillars, &c. &c. are to be seen in walls. *Shaw*, &c.

GAHARA (*Africa*). Ancient ruins. *Shaw*, 41.

GAIETA (*Italy*). Above the city stands the tomb of Munatius Plancus, conspicuous on every side. (*Swinburne*, ii. 499. *Starke*, ii. 66.) It is a broad round tower, ornamented at top with a cornice, &c. and is engraved from Bartoli, by Montfaucon (v. p. i. b. 3. c. 11). He was the founder of Lyons, &c. The marble font in the cathedral, embellished with Pagan bas-reliefs, was brought from the ruins of Formiæ, and is supposed to have belonged to a Temple of Bacchus.—(*Archæolog.* xi. 115.) Above the great portal of the cathedral rises an antique column, marked with the names of the winds in Greek and Latin. The tomb of Munatius is stripped of its marble casing, and turned into an embattled tower, named *Torre d'Orlando*. Tradition calls some







Drawn by H. L. ...

Engraved by C. Heath

PROPYLÆON AT GALABSHEE.

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shapeless heaps, Cicero's Villa Superior, and vaults and galleries the Villa Inferior. A sort of obelisk, in two stories, stripped of its decorations and indeed its very shape, tradition also calls his Mausoleum, but it is very questionable.—*Eustace*, ii. 313. 315.

**GALABSHEE** (*Egypt*). In *Light* (p. 64) is a view of the Propylæon. The remains of the temple are a butment in masonry, which rises above the bank of the river, at about 140 or 180 feet from the front of the temple, to which, from its butment, leads a paved approach. On each side of this pavement there appears to have been a row of Sphinxes, one of which lies headless on the pavement. At the end, there seems to have been steps leading to a terrace, 36 feet in breadth, from which rise two pyramidal moles, with a gateway between them, forming a front of about 110 feet. The upper part of the mole, to within three or four layers of stone, above the gateway, was in ruin. The moles of the gateway are 18 or 20 feet thick, of solid masonry. Inside this is a court of about 40 feet, now filled with broken shafts, capitals, &c. It appears to have had a colonnade to the side walls, joining the moles with the portico; of this, a capital, much disfigured, supports a fragment of ceiling. The portico consists of four columns, engaged half their height in a wall, raised in the centre to form an entrance. A lateral wall divides the portico from a suite of four inner apartments, separated by lateral walls, in each of which are door-ways in the centre, and over them the winged globe in the cornice. Within the first of the inner suite of apartments there appears to have been a colonnade, of which two columns remain on the left hand side, with two or three fragments of an architrave. Their capitals are defaced, and the space within filled with broken shafts, capitals, and blocks of stone of immense size. This and the interior of the portico are ornamented only round the sides of the door-way. The other three apartments are covered with the usual hieroglyphick and symbolick figures. Remains of colouring exist fresh and bright. All the apartments are encumbered with ruins, and have scarcely any ceilings left. The front of the portico is plain, with the exception of a winged globe over the gateway. Inside the portico are scriptural paintings, similar to those in modern Greek churches, and a head with a nimbus appears above the ruins, in the wall of the last apartment. These characters  $\text{K}\text{T}\text{M}\text{H}\text{C}$  are over it. The moles have no hieroglyphick or symbolic figures, except a few round the gateway, which are in the first outside. A wall, now in ruins, beginning from the inner extremity of the moles, surrounds the whole. The shafts of the columns are nearly six feet in diameter, and the height, in Colonel Light's judgment, was nearly five or six diameter, which seem to be the common proportion of Egyptian architecture. The corner capitals of the portico differ from the exterior ones, and all are much defaced. On the north column is a Greek inscription, in red letters. There are two others which Col. Light did not copy, also one in Coptick. The neighbourhood of the Temple is covered with immense blocks of stone, in one of which, that seemed the upper part of a capital, were the following Greek characters—

$\text{ΠΙΛΟΥΑΙΑΝ}$

$\text{ΕΠΙΛΑΡΧΩΝ}$  *Light*, 64—66. *Walpole*, i. 408.

**GALAXIDI**, in the district of *Salona*, (*Greece*.) At one hour from it is an ancient Terrace, and large blocks of stone, probably the Acropolis of a small city in a plain; ancient name unknown.—*Dodw.* i. 144. ii. 487.

**GALLI**. (*Italy*.) These are the Islands supposed to be the *Syrenusæ*, or Islands inhabited by the Sirens. As it is a very ancient tradition, and all the islands at the points of lands, which advance into the seas of Italy, were supposed residences or burial places



of a Siren or Goddess ; Swinburne thinks that some female sovereign once dwelt here in times beyond record. ii. 153.

GAMBY. (*On the Nile, Egypt.*) On the East is a small temple, but almost even with the ground, and a few figures and hieroglyphicks on the stones. *Belzoni*, 103.

GARBA DANDOUR. (*Egypt.*) Ruins of a small Temple, consisting only of a pro-naos, and two chambers in the front. There is a small portal, and a species of platform, which extends from the Propylæon to the river, 100 feet long, and 50 wide. The inner apartments have a few hieroglyphicks and two columns. *Id.* 70.

GARD. (*Near Nismes.*) Here is a most superb Roman Monument: though whether intended for a bridge or an aqueduct, or both, is uncertain. Some think, that the bridge was built upon the first row of arches in latter ages. The first and lowest range of six Arches, serves at once for the bridge and for the foundation of the upper arches, so that the lower piles are continued upwards: the piles therefore of the second range of arches have their foundation in the piles of the first range, yet so as to leave a free passage between. The second row of arches is continued upon the acclivity of the two mountains, between which the river *Gard* passes, and consists of no less than eleven, all higher than the first range. Above this second, there is still a third range of five and thirty arches, but far less than the other two ranges, upon the top of which is a canal of water as high as the tops of the two mountains, so that the water passes from one to the other, and is conveyed to Nismes by an aqueduct, the arches of which remain to this day in certain places. This wonderful bridge was built of stones of prodigious size, some full 20 feet long, not only cemented but cramped with iron. Thus *Montf.* iv. p. ii. b. i. c. 5. where it is engraved. Its appearance is two arcades, pier over pier, and an attic of smaller arches, topped by a parapet.

GARSERY. (*Egypt.*) The *Garbe Dendour* of Norden. The ruins consist of a front of Masonry of three sides, inclosing a portico and gateway. The longest side of this front is about 100 feet, and faces the river: the other two about 60 feet each. Their greatest height above the ground is 10 feet, and they are built of large stones. In the centre of the inclosure stands a gateway, formerly connecting two pyramidal moles, of which scarcely any traces are left. Over the gateway is a cornice, and fillet. Its height, including five feet of the foundation stone, is about 20 feet. There is a winged globe on the cornice. Beyond, is the Portico of a small Temple, consisting of the usual pyramidal front, and has two columns, engaged in a wall half their height. Its front is not more than 22 feet, and the intercolumniations seven and a half feet. The entablature is perfect; part of the centre of the cornice is defaced. The capitals of the columns are alike, presenting the form of the full-blown lotus. The Portico is covered with hieroglyphicks and symbolic figures. It is separated from two inner chambers by a little wall, in which, opposite to the entrance of the portico, is a doorway with a cornice. On the sides of the porticoes are small entrances. The first of the two inner chambers is a mere passage. Its ceiling is perfect without ornament, except over the doorway of the little wall, separating it from the second chamber. The outside of the doorway is traced in the hind wall of the second chamber, over which are three winged globes, one above the other; and two symbolic figures, one on each side. It is without ceiling; behind is an unconnected chamber excavated from the rock, and built up with masonry in the inside, very small and without sculpture.—*Light*, 68, 69.

GARSHEE (or *Guerfeh Hassan, Egypt*). West between Garsery and Dukkey. Ruins of a portico, according to Mr. Light's account highly interesting.—*Id.* 69.



Designed by H. Knight

Engraved by C. Heath.

# PORTICO AT GARSERY

*Designed June 1 1783 by Richard & Martin New Bond Street*











Drawn by H. Light.

NORTH FRONT OF RUINS AT GARTAAS.

Engraved by C. Heath.

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GARTÆA. (The *Hindau* of Norden, *Egypt*.) Ruins, of which there are many at intervals for the space of nearly two miles. The first, and most southern, is a square inclosure of masonry, of 103 paces each side. Its greatest height is 16 feet, though in many places much less. Its thickness is about 10 feet. The East side is almost destroyed. In the interior are smaller inclosures of stone, and foundations for others. On the S. and N. sides there are Gateways. That on the N. is nearly in the centre, higher than the wall, and has a cornice, on which is a winged globe, and the outline of a symbolic figure cut on one of the stones. Outside this Gateway, attached to it on the right hand side, is a small square building, which in modern days would be taken for a guard-room. The exterior base of the gate does not touch the ground. Going northward among some quarries [a sketch in them is given pl. p. 58] of sandy free stone, is a narrow passage, open at the top, cut by art, on each side of which at intervals are hieroglyphicks coarsely sculptured, and the outline of a monolithic temple. This passage leads to a part of the rock, scarped perpendicularly. There are some rocks shaped like a monolithic temple, of about 10 feet high, with cornice and winged globe. In the upper part of each side of these, are half-length figures of men in full relief, under rudely arched recesses. The heads are defaced. They have drapery about the shoulders and arms, and appear to have the wand and whip of the Egyptians in their hands, the former being the symbol of power, the latter the flagellum given to Osiris, and sometimes to the genii Avernunci. Above and below these figures are numerous Greek inscriptions, cut in tablets, and at the bottom of the whole are rudely sculptured hieroglyphs. Of the inscriptions, of which there could not be less than a hundred, Col. Light copied five. Two were immediately under the figures, the other three are amongst the easiest to be made out. At a short distance North are the remains of a small temple, (*engraved* p. 59,) consisting of six beautifully finished columns with capitals. Two of them facing the North, are engaged in the wall two thirds of their height, forming a Gateway. Their capitals are heads of Isis, supporting a plinth, on which monolithic temples are sculptured. The other four, two on the West and two on the East, are also engaged in a wall half their height. The capitals vary, but are of the lotus form. The opposites at each end are like. More to the south angles of the East and West sides have the grape and wheat-ear in relief under their volutes. On the west side there is a small door-way. The walls, in which the columns are engraved, have a cornice. The columns stand on circular bases, and the foundation of the whole is partly seen. The architrave, entablature, die, and part of the cornice remain. The shafts are but three feet in diameter, and the distance between them about 10 feet. The N. front is 30 feet, and the E. and W. 36. At the base two or three symbolic figures have been rudely cut in the W. face, and in a column of the N. front are letters of a Greek inscription much defaced. On the other columns are characters, none of which Col. Light could reach. About three quarters of a mile further to the N. stands a single column without capital, of small dimensions, fluted about one third below the die that surmounts it. It has the appearance of having been engaged in a wall, and is surrounded by fragments of shafts and other parts of a building, whose forms Col. Light could not make out. *Light*, pp. 57, 60. *Walpole*, 405. Belzoni thinks (218) that the Greeks procured stones from this place.

GASTRIZZA (near *Jannie*, *Greece*). Upon the summit of a rocky mountain are extensive ruins of an ancient Epirotick City, of extremely fine masonry in the antique



Pseudo-Cyclopean style. It is called Gastrizza, presumed *Cassopea*. The walls of this City are in several places surprisingly perfect, and remain with many of their towers to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. The gate is entered between ancient fortifications on each side. The city was much longer than broad; and the different styles of building with small stones and cement, which surmount every part of the ancient walls, shew that the city was occupied in times far posterior to the Roman Conquest. *Hughes*, i. 477.

GEBEL ABON FEDAH. (*Heptanomide, Egypt*). In *pl. 62, vol. iv.* of the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, is a view of this place and environs. Here are Hypogæa.

GEBEL DOKHAM (a mountain in the Eastern Desert, under the parallel of *Syout*. Here are large quarries of antique red porphyry. Immense blocks lie about coarsely chisselèd, others are already squared, or upon props marked and numbered. There are also an infinite number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of a large size. At the side are some ruins of huts, and the remains of forges. *Gent's Mag. May 1824*, p. 447.

GEPHYRA (*Greece*). On a chain of hills near here, perhaps Thurion, are tumuli. *Dodw.* i. 244.

GERÆ. The port of Teos. Now Segigeck. Some inscriptions have been found. *Chandl. As. Min.* 94.

GERASA, (now *Jerash*, to the eastward of the river Jordan. Magnificent Grecian ruins, discovered by Dr. Sectzan in 1806. *Archæologia*, v. 21, p.

GHSNE COSSEIRE. (*Egypt*). Inscriptions in the quarries of Verde Antique; some with a mixture of Greek and hieroglyphicks. *Gent's Mag.* 1824, p. 447.

GIBEL SILSILIS (*Egypt*). Here are porticos, &c., all cut out of the solid rock. In several of the tombs small private chambers are found, many of which contain large seated figures. These chambers are adorned with hieroglyphicks traced in the rock, and terminated with coloured stucco, constantly representing offerings of bread, fruits, liquors, fowls, &c.; the ceilings, also of stucco, are ornamented with painted scrolls in an exquisite taste. The floor is inlaid with a number of tombs of the same dimension and form, as given to the cases of mummies, and equal in number to the sculptured figures. Those that represented men have small square beards, with a head-dress ranging behind over the shoulders; the women have the same dress, but flowing down in front over their naked necks. The latter are commonly represented with one arm placed within the arm of the figure beside them, and the other holding a lotus flower, a plant of Acheron, the symbol of death. *Denon*, ii. 183, seq.

GIRGENTI (*Sicily*). Some remains of the Temple of Jupiter Polyænus, in the church of S. Maria dei Greci. A cemetery of vast extent below M. Camecùs, where are ancient sepulchres, &c. *Hughes*, i. 27—30.

GIRGI. Formerly the capital of Upper Egypt. Here Browne saw several large pieces of granite, seemingly antique mill-stones. They are about six feet diameter, and nearly three feet thick, with a perforation of one foot square in the centre, from which, waving radii, about an inch deep, pass to the circumference. *Browne's Travels*, 129.

GNATIA (*Italy*). A town ruined for want of water, whence Horace "*Gnatia Lymphis Iratis extracta*." It is now called Torre d' Agnazzo. Little remains, except part of the ramparts, which, near the sea, are entire as high up as the bottom of the battlements. The thickness of this bulwark is exactly eight yards. The town

seems to have been square, and its principal streets drawn in straight lines. On the most elevated part is a Watch-tower, and probably this was the site of the ancient citadel. Near it are some arches and vaults. *Swinb.* i. 206.

GORTYS (*Greece*). Now *Marmora*, or *Kachick*, old *Kastro*. There are foundations of a Temple, with fragments of white marble, probably the Temple of Esculapius. It appears to have been about the size of the *Theseion*, and was probably of the Dorick order. There is no fragment of a column, or any architectural ornament. Traces of another building, also a Temple, are still seen. Several masses of the walls which surrounded the town yet remain. They are of the second and third styles, and composed of very large blocks. There are ruins of two small gates near each other, and also another of a larger size, facing Kasiteria. The lintels have all fallen. *Dodw.* ii. 382.

GOUR (*India*). An ancient and ruined City. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 314.

GOURNOU, a circuit of rocks, about two miles in length, at the foot of the Libyan mountains on the West of Thebes, which circuit was the burial place of the great city of a Hundred Gates. Every part of this rock was cut out by art, in the form of large and small chambers, each of which has its separate entrance, and though they are very close to each other, it is seldom that there is any interior communication from one to another. It is impossible to give any description sufficient to convey the smallest idea of these subterranean abodes, and their inhabitants. There are no sepulchres in any part of the world like them. There are no excavations or mines which can be compared to those truly astonishing places, and owing to the difficulty of visiting these rocks, no exact description can be given of their interior. The inconvenience on entering them is such, that not every one can support the exertion. *Belzoni*, 155, 156. Elsewhere, the same author says, there are brick walls and arches; various and extensive tombs excavated not in the rocks themselves, but in the plains at their feet, 12 or 14 feet below the surface, and extending a considerable length under the ground. The way to these tombs is generally by a stair-case, which led into a large square hall, cut in the rock, in some instances 90 or 100 feet long: and opposite the stairs is generally the entrance into the tombs. It is to be observed, that there was nothing to protect or to inclose them on any side but by a wall, by which they were completely covered. Without this they would have been exposed to all the rubbish of other tombs, which might have fallen in. Over the stairs, which led into the hall, there are some very high and majestic arches, not only made of the same bricks, but connected with the walls themselves, consequently made by the Egyptians, and constructed with the same key-stones as our own in the present day. There is also at Gournou an infinite number of other buildings in sun-burnt bricks of a later date. Some of these are built with a smaller sort of bricks; others with bricks taken from the Egyptian walls, but their construction plainly shows the difference of the people, who erected them. (*Id.* 177, 178.) At the feet of the rocks which divide this valley from *Biban-el-Malook*, the excavation was going on at the end of an avenue, where must have been Sphinxes: here was found a causeway gradually rising to some ruins, which being uncovered proved to be a Temple with columns doubly octangular, the only one of such a form *Belzoni* saw in Egypt. The temple is evidently ancient, but he could not affirm it to be Egyptian, though it has hieroglyphicks, &c. on the walls; for the proportion of the plan, as far as he could see, and the order of the columns, totally different from any others of the Egyptians, led him to suppose this temple to be of later date. Further on, just under the rocks, was discovered a granite door nine feet high, five wide, and one and a half thick. It is covered with hieroglyphicks and figures neatly cut, and on the top it has the



winged globe and cornice. It has been painted, and was buried entirely under ground. Over the inner door-way of the tombs there are also some half broken Egyptian figures and the foxes, the usual guardians of burial places. *Id.* 177—181.

Denon calls Gournou *Necropolis*, the modern *Kurnu*. The view is given in pl. xxi. Plate xxii. contains a temple of six immense columns, and a cornice of huge stones. The position of the tombs is shewn by apertures parallel to the ground, consisting of a door in a simple square form, with a flattened oval in the centre of the upper part, in which are inscribed in hieroglyphicks a beetle, the figure of a man with a hawk's head, and beyond the circle two figures kneeling, in the act of adoration. As soon as the threshold (33) of the first gate is passed, we discover long galleries 13 feet wide and 20 feet in height, cased with stucco, sculptured and painted. The arches of an elegant elliptical figure, are covered with innumerable hieroglyphicks (34). At the end of the galleries, were the sarcophagi, unconnected with each other, composed of a single block of granite, 12 feet long by 8 in breadth, ornamented with hieroglyphicks both within and without. At one end they were round, at the other squared. The tombs were covered with a lid of the same material, and of an immense mass, shutting with a groove. On the lid of the first sarcophagus which we met with, the figure of a king or of some protecting divinity was sculptured. In other tombs, the sepulchral chamber is surrounded by a pilastered portico, whose galleries, bordered with recesses, supported in the same manner, a lateral chamber hollowed in the rock, or covered with a white and fine stucco, in which are coloured hieroglyphicks in a most wonderful state of preservation. The colours of the ceilings, exhibiting yellow figures on a blue ground, are executed with a taste that might decorate the most splendid saloons. The trumpet had already sounded the hours, says Denon, when I discovered some little chambers, on the walls of which were represented all kinds of arms, such as panoplies, coats of mail, tigers' skins (36), bows, arrows, pikes, javelins, sabres, casques, and whips. In another, was a collection of household utensils, such as caskets, chests of drawers, chairs, sofas, and beds, all of exquisite forms; and such as well might grace the apartments of modern luxury; for they were probably accurate representations of the objects themselves. It is almost a proof that the ancient Egyptians employed for their furniture Indian goods, carved and flat, which they covered with embroidery. Besides these, were represented different smaller articles, as vases, *coffee-pots*, ewers with their basins, a *tea-pot*, and basket. Another chamber was consecrated to agriculture, in which were represented all its different instruments; a sledge, smaller than those now in use, a man sowing grain by the side of a canal, from the bridge of which the inundation is beginning to retire; a field of corn, reaped with a sickle; fields of rice, and men watching. In the fourth chamber was a figure clothed in white, playing upon a harp with eleven cords. [It is of very elegant structure, if Bruce's drawing in *Burney's Musick*, v. i. pl. 8. is correct, but it differs much from Denon's plate.] There were many figures without heads. Some even had the head cut off. They are all represented as black men. Some were still bleeding. The sword, the instrument of punishment, was coloured. In *pl. iv. fig. 5*, is a beautiful little patera of baked earth. Some figures of divinities are cut in sycamore wood, with uncommon elegance, and there is a small foot of a mummy, p. 89. The grottos near Kurnu are constructed with magnificence, consisting of a regular double gallery, supported by pillars, behind which was a row of chambers, often double, and tolerably regular (52). Those belonging to the ancient kings, are only distinguished from the others by the magnificence of the sarcophagi, and the mysterious solitude of their situation. The others immediately overlook the great

buildings in the town. The sculpture is more highly finished than in the temples (53). The figures are cut in stiff profile outline, but supple and natural attitudes, with groups in perspective (54). Some represented games, such as rope-dancing, and asses taught to play tricks, and rear on their hind legs (55). After passing the apartments, adorned in the above elegant style, Denon entered long and gloomy galleries, which wound backwards and forwards in numerous angles, and seemed to occupy a wide extent of ground. They are melancholy, repulsive, and without any decoration, but from time to time open into other chambers, covered with hieroglyphicks, and branch out into narrow passages, which lead to deep perpendicular pits. (56.) At the bottom of these pits they found other adorned chambers, and lower still, a new series of perpendicular pits (56); and at last ascended a long flight of steps, which they found to be on a level with the first chambers which they entered, p. 57.

On some tombs and galleries also winding, is very clearly painted a funeral procession. The figures of the gods are carried by priests upon litters, with banners waving over their heads, and followed by personages bringing golden vases of several forms, calumets, arms, loaves of bread, viands of different kinds, and coffers of various construction. (See *plate liv.*) There are corpses not to be distinguished; the women marching in order, playing upon musical instruments; one group formed of three singers, accompanying each other, one with a harp, another with a kind of guitar, and a third, probably with some wind-instrument, p. 62.

Gow (*Egypt*). The columns, one excepted, have all fallen into the river. Belzoni observed here the largest monolith he had any where seen. It was nearly 12 feet high, but of very rough workmanship. The temple had been very extensive, but the work not of the best sort. *Id.* 32.

GRADISTA (on the river *Voiussa* in the village of *Romous*). This ancient city surmounted the summit of a lofty hill, round which the outer wall may still be easily traced. A triangular one of later date, formed of small stones and mortar, runs across the site. In a westerly direction from this triangular wall are the remains of a temple, and southward, a long subterranean chamber, of an oblong shape, but narrow in proportion to its height. There is part of the proscenium of a Theatre, &c. *Hughes*, ii. 263.

GROTTO FERRATA (Cicero's *Villa* at). Not even a trace of ruins is now discernible. It was probably destroyed for the monastery of St. Nilus. At each end of the portico are fixed in the wall fragments of bas-relief; one represents a philosopher, sitting with a scroll in his hand in a thinking posture; in the other are four figures supporting the foot of a fifth of a colossal size, supposed to represent Ajax. These, with the beautiful pillars which support the church, are the only remains of the decorations and furniture of the ancient Villa. *Eustace*, ii. 261, 262.

GUADAGNOLO. On a hill called *Voltorello*, is a church, built by Constantine, in honour of Placidus, who assumed the name of Eustatius. *Knight's Latium*, 258.

GUADALCANAR (*Spain*). The famous silver mines, worked by the Carthaginians, &c. still exist, but are inundated. *Enc. des Antiq.*

GUALIOR (fortress in *India*). Two colossal statues, with curled hair, sculptured from the rock, probably Boudhist or Jain. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 536.

GULGE (an island in the *Nile*). Remains of an ancient wall, in the form of a church, and built of sun-baked bricks. It was in the centre of the island, and consisted of three divisions. *Belzoni*, 91.

GUNTOOR (*India*). Ruins of Buddh temples. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 528.



GURBOS (*creek of, in Africa*). Some ruins of the hot baths, the *Aquæ Calidæ* of Livy. *Shaw*, 157.

GUZERAT (*India*). In the north of this province are many Jain remains and excavations. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 534.

GYPPTOKASTRO—GIPHTOKASTRO (*near Cithæron, Greece*). It is more properly *Aigiptokastro*, probably the ancient *Eleutherai*. A rocky hill is crowned with an Acropolis. It is seated upon an insulated rock, steep on all sides, and in some places precipitous, seemingly designed for the protection of the pass between Bœotia and Attica. The form of the inclosure is oblong. Its entire length is about 360 yards, and its greatest breadth is about 110. The walls, which are very perfect, are in the stile of those of Mantinea and Messene. They are fortified with square towers, at unequal distances, projecting from the walls. Many of these towers are nearly entire. They were divided into two stories, each of which had two rooms, at least the upper story, which has two entrances from without, and three small windows. The lower story has only the door, which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide at the base, diminishing upwards. The walls are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and the only space of the tower is 15 feet square. The walls of the Acropolis are 8 feet in thickness, and are preceded by large doorways, of one of which Mr. Dodwell measured the *προστομία*, or opening, and found it 4 feet 2 inches at the base, and 3 feet 8 inches at top. The *ζυγον*, or lintel, is a flat stone, 7 feet long. There seem to have been four entrances to the Acropolis, two of which are on the north and south sides, and the others on the east and west extremities. Within the peribolus of the walls are the remains of a large oblong rectangular building, composed of a few layers of blocks of a polygonal form, which probably constituted the cella of a temple. Remains of a small ancient fort, supposed to be *Oinoe* occur. At the east foot of Cithæron are heaps of blocks and stones, the remains of the lower town. In the way to Kondoura is a ruined tower, and a considerable quantity of large blocks, perhaps the temple of Bacchus, mentioned by Pausanias. *Dodw.* i. 282—5.

GYA (*India*). A singular cave, oval, with a vaulted roof, supposed to be connected with the religion of Buddh. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 536.

GYRSHE (*Egypt*). The temple is partly hewn out of the rock, which rises perpendicularly, facing the East, a quarter of a mile from the river. Belzoni, in his way to it, crossed the ruins of a small ancient town. There are fragments of Lions, probably of Sphinxes, and a mutilated statue of a woman. The portico consists of five pilasters on each side of the door, cut out of the rock, each of which has a striking figure before it, representing, in Belzoni's opinion, Hermes. In the front of the portico are four columns, formed of several blocks of stone. The pronaos is hewn out of the rock, and has three square pillars on each side, in a line from the door to the entrance into the cella. In front of each of these pillars stands a colossal figure, about 18 feet high, and elevated four feet above the ground. We may see here (says Belzoni) how the sculpture of primitive ages differs from that of the more modern school. The figure of these colossi indicates that the artist intended to represent men, but that is all. Their legs are mere shapeless columns, and their bodies are out of all proportion. Their faces are as bad as the artist could make them from the model of an Ethiopian. They have the usual mitres on their heads, and are adorned in the lower parts of their bodies with curious appendages, not unlike the tobacco pouches used among the Highlanders. Behind the pillars are several niches cut in the rock, but all mutilated. In the cella are two small chambers, one on each side, cut also in the rock, and at the end, two lateral doors, leading into smaller apartments, independent of the adytum. In the wall,

at the end of this, are four figures seated, as large as life, and an altar before them, as Belzoni had seen in other places, without hieroglyphs or any inscriptions. *Belzoni*, 71.

GYTHIUM (*Palæopolis, Turkey*). Here are tanks lined with stuccoed brick-work, once vaulted over; sepulchral buildings of brick; ruins of baths, a floor of Mosaick work, rubbish and old walls. *Walpole*, i. 58.

HADRUMETUM (*Africa*). Shaw mentions ruins which shôw it to have been rather a place of importance than extent.

HALAI AIXONIDES (about an hour and ten minutes from *Bari, Greece*). Perhaps these are remains of an extensive city. Not far off is an ancient wall, regularly constructed with large stones. *Dodw.* i. 556.

HALIARTOS (about 15 m. from *Libadea*, and nearly the same distance from *Thebes*). The Acropolis tops a low and oblong hill. Most of the walls which remain are probably posterior to the time of Homer, but prior to its capture by the Romans, in the war against Perseus of Macedon. It was destroyed by the troops of Xerxes, and was probably re-built by Alexander, or about that period; the greater part of the walls being in the style of that part of Plataea which was restored by the Macedonian conqueror. There are also a few remains of the second and third style of masonry. At the foot of the Acropolis are some sepulchral *κρυπται* cut in a rock, similar to those at Delphi; ruined churches, composed of the materials, an ancient building, and some fragmented inscriptions. Amongst the ruins are several four-sided altars of stone, with but little ornament, and without any inscription; they are common in Greece, and have nothing which denotes the name of the Deity to whom they were dedicated. They are the *βαρτοι αναμυνοι*, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius (*B. i. segm. 110. Epimen*). Of the ruins of the city, there are several fine foundations and large blocks. A single column is standing, apparently a work of the lower ages, as it is composed of small stones and mortar. Near it is the marble cover of a sarcophagus, and several fine blocks of stone and architectural fragments appear to have constituted at first a temple, afterwards a church. *Dodw.* i. 250.

HALICARNASSUS (*Caria*). It is now *Badrin* or *Doudrin*. On the route from Hassum to this place Mr. Walpole saw some fluted columns. In the castle are some inscriptions and bas-reliefs. About 400 yards from the castle to the east are Dorick columns fluted, supporting an architrave. In the yard of a Turk's house close by, are some fragments of pillars fluted, and what was very singular, in the fluted parts are large Greek letters, beautifully cut. On one were the words *Χαγιδημου Αθηννοδωρου* and . . . *μαρατου*, part probably of the name *Demaratus*, who were doubtless persons commemorated in this manner. In this instance the pillar bearing the names is circular, but the Athenians were accustomed to inscribe square pillars to the memory of wise and virtuous men in large letters. Hence a man of probity among them was termed *τετραγωνος ανης*. The ancient walls of the city have been traced for some distance, beginning with what might have been an Acropolis, for the city had more than one Acropolis, as we learn from Strabo and Diodorus (*L. xvii.*) The wall went in a western direction, between a small and a large mound, for about 130 feet. It then turned in a north-east direction, and afterwards north. One of the ruined square towers, built of stone, without cement on the outside, and filled within with earth, is thirty feet high. There are four more communicating with each other, by an interval of wall. They are what Diodorus writing of Hallicarnassus, calls *πυργοι μεσοπυργοι*. Near the ruined square tower, Mr. Walpole saw some of the vaults of the old city, and copied some inscriptions relating to them. In the town are to be seen altars of marble, with the usual ornament of the festoon



with rams heads. Thus Mr. Walpole.—Mr. Morrit mentions remains of an ancient edifice on the North-east side of the town; six columns of the fluted Dorick supporting their architrave, mutilated frieze, and cornice. The masonry is not of the same workmanship with the remains found of finer ages of Greece. The form of the stones and junctures of the building are more slovenly and inaccurate. The architecture is not of the same elegant proportion as the early Dorick buildings at Athens and in Magna Græcia. The intercolumniations are much greater, and the entablature heavier, and with less relief and projection. The lower parts of the columns are buried in earth, and near them are two or three plain sarcophagi of ordinary work, and without inscriptions. If broken stumps of columns, and the disappearance of all the corresponding columns of the Peristyle be supposed to have been a temple, I should (said Dr. Clarke) hesitate to adopt the conjecture. The remains appeared to me of a stoa or portico, and probably ranged along one side of the ancient agora of the town. The walls are visible. There are indistinct relics of the *Arx Media*, mentioned by Vitruvius. At the foot of the hill remains the ancient theatre, fronting the south. It is scooped in the hill, and many rows of marble seats are left in their places. The arcades of communication and the Proscenium are in ruins. Many large caverns are cut in the hill behind the theatre, probably places of sepulture. It is composed of ancient materials. In the walls are several pieces of an ancient frieze representing the combats of Theseus and the Amazons, equal to the Elgin marbles, and probably taken from a celebrated mausoleum. *Clarke*, iii. 248. 258, &c.

The *Voyage Pittoresque* (*Tom. i. plate 98.*) contains a conjectural form of the tomb of Mausolus, of which there are no vestiges. Many statues are worked into the walls of the citadel. *Plate 99*, gives the ruins of the Temple of Mars, six Dorick columns. *Plate 100*, the frieze, triglyphs, details, &c. It is like the portico of Augustus at Athens. The columns are too meagre for the intercolumniation, and the entablement too heavy, has in height near half that of the columns. The cornice is also heavy, and not salient enough, i. p. 162.

HAMAM (*Africa*) famous for its baths, the ancient *Aquæ Tibilitanæ*. *Shaw*, &c.

HARMA (as presumed, *Greece*). Ruins on a hill, on the left of the road, 33 minutes from the remains of Teumessos. The walls are composed of small stones, which were probably once coated with large masses. *Dodw.* ii. 149.

HARON (*Egypt*). The Temple, called *Cassar el Haron*, about three miles from the lake, standing in the midst of the ruins of a town, of which there lately was a track of the wall to be seen, and the foundation of several houses and other small temples. There are fragments of columns and blocks of stone, of a middling size. The temple is in pretty good preservation, except in the upper part. It is of a singular construction, and differs somewhat from the Egyptian, but it has been, in Belzoni's opinion, altered or rather re-built, and divided into various small apartments (as may be seen in *Belzoni*, pl. 32). There are no hieroglyphicks, either inside or out, and only two figures in the wall of the West side of the upper apartments, one of which Belzoni took for *vases*, and the other for Jupiter Ammon. In the front of this temple there is a circular pilaster at each side of the door, and two pilasters attached to the wall, but the exterior workmanship is evidently of later date than the temple. Part of the town is covered with the sand. On the East side of it there is something like a gateway in an octangular form, and at a little distance there is a Greek chapel, elevated on a platform, with cellars under it. This little chapel was evidently built in a later age than the rest of these works, of which last very little now remains. In the west of the temple there are parts of other gates, connected with the wall. Belzoni observed several pieces of marble and

white granite. From the latter, he thinks that there must have been some building of considerable importance in the town, but the labyrinth was certainly not placed here. The labyrinth was a building of three thousand chambers, one half above and the other below. The construction of such an edifice, and the enormous quantity of materials which must have been accumulated, will have yet left specimens enough to have shewn where it had been erected, but not the smallest trace of such a thing is any where to be seen. The town was about a mile in circumference, with the temple in its centre, so that Belzoni could not see how the labyrinth could be placed in this situation. *Belzoni*, 384.

**HELICON.** The fountains Aganippe and Hippocrène, and the Sacred Grove, are near the monastery of St. George. The scenery of Helicon is very fine. The pipes of the shepherds are still heard. Down the mountain from Kotumala are remains of an aqueduct, an ancient city upon a hill, and a paved causeway also ancient. *Clarke*, vii. 131. 145. The Grove of the Muses was plundered under the auspices of Constantine the Great, and the Heliconian Goddesses removed to Constantinople, where they were afterwards consumed in a fire. *Chandler, Greece*, 258, 259.

**HELIOPOLIS (in Egypt).** Niebuhr (*Arabia*, i. 65.) says, that a village, called *Matare*, about two leagues from Cairo, is seated nearly on the ruins of the ancient *Heliopolis*, with whom Savary (i. 140). Strabo says, that it was built on a causeway, and describes the Temple of the Sun, with avenues of Sphinxes, Colossuses, and obelisks. According to Savary one of these obelisks, 68 ft. high from the base, and a sphinx of yellowish marble, overset in the mud, are the only remains. Dr. Clarke says (v. 143; 144.) that the citadel of Cairo corresponds with the locality of a city, almost as old as Memphis. The district in which it stands was the land of Goshen, or Rameses of Scripture, assigned by Joseph to his father and brethren, that they might be near to the seat of the Egyptian kings. Their first settlement was in the same territory at On, the Bethshemesh of the prophet Jeremiah, both of whose names are rendered in the Septuagint Heliopolis; but on their departure, according to Josephus, they passed by the ruins of a city called Letopolis (not to be confounded with Latopolis), upon the site of which Cambyzes afterwards erected the Egyptian Babylon. Heliopolis was deserted in the time of Strabo. The area and fragments of the Temple of the Sun still exist. The obelisk now remaining, and engraved by Clarke, [p. 143.] stands upon the spot where, as before said, the Hebrews had their first settlement, and is presumed to be the oldest monument of the kind in Egypt.

**HELIOPOLIS (in Cælo-Syria).** See **BALBEC**.

**HERACLEA (near Bafi).** Chandler, according to M. Choiseul Gouffier, has confounded the ruins with those of *Myus*. There are vestiges of a temple and theatre hollowed out of the mountain. The isle of Latmos is covered with ruins. Plates 112 and 114 of the *Voyage Pittoresque* contain plans, elevations, and details of the temple of Apollo Didymæus. It has a pediment, cella within, and ten Ionic columns in front. It was decastyle dipteral, *i. e.* had two ranks of columns, and the author thinks that it was uncovered, and that in its interior there was a peristyle, formed by two orders elevated one over the other, which is called the most rich of all. Our English authors have here fallen into the mistakes noticed below\*.

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\* Dans tous ces monuments, la face laterale du chapiteau des antes est beaucoup plus étroite que l'autre; il étoit donc inutile pour employer celui-ci de supposer, comme ont fait les auteurs Anglois, une suite de pilastres regnants, sur les murs du temple, ce qui n'est autorisé par aucun exemple des beaux tems de la Grece, et ce qui dans un temple diptère auroit encore embarrassé la galerie déjà trop étroite, qui environne la *cella*. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, i. 180.



Another view of the Temple of Apollo Didymæus is engraved in *Mr. Dallaway's Constantinople*, p. 227.

HERACLEA (now *Buyick Eregli*). Columns, inscribed marbles, and other ruins. *Clarke*, viii. 123.

HERACLEA MINOR (probably *Etri Eragli*). Fragments of small pillars and an inscription. (*Id.* 123, 124.)

HERACLEA (now *Platamonos*). Several ancient pillars in a Khan; an ancient aqueduct supplying a fountain. (*Id.* viii. 386, 387.)

HERACLEA (*Africa*). Ruins of the wall, &c. *Shaw*.

HERACLEIA (*Greece*). Upon a pointed hill, forming part of the great Trachinian Recess, are the ruins of an Acropolis, and lower down the traces of the city. *Dodw.* ii. 73.

HERACLEA (*Italy*). Ruins, but mere heaps of rubbish. *Swinburne*, i. 279.

HERBA (*Africa*). A heap of ruins. *Shaw*, 41.

HERCULANUM. On the bridge of *La Maddelina*, at the extremity of the suburbs of Naples, a statue of S. Januarius reminds travellers of the dreadful eruptions of Vesuvius, to which he is supposed so often to have prescribed bounds. A broad level road, by the sea-side, through a village, where many of the nobility have villas, leads to the palace of *Portici*. At a small distance from it is the entrance into *Herculanum*, a city buried by a torrent of lava, which issued from the mountain in the first year of the reign of Titus Vespasian. The thickness of the heap that covers it has been much increased by fiery streams, vomited since that catastrophe, and now forms a mass 24 ft. deep of dark gray stone, which is easily broken into pieces. By its non-adhesion to foreign bodies, marbles and bronzes are preserved in it, as in a case made to fit them, and exact moulds of the faces and limbs of statues are frequently found in this substance. Thus *Swinburne* (ii. 94); but the *Encyclopædists* note, that it was not lava, which immediately inundated *Herculanum*. The town began to be covered by the burning ashes of the mountain, and afterwards by torrents of water, which in addition to the ashes, drew with them in their course, and here deposited, all those already fallen from the mountain. The first ashes were so hot, that they converted into charcoal the beams of the houses, and blackened the corn and fruit, i. e. reduced them to cinders.

The precise situation of this subterranean city was not known till 1713, when it was accidentally discovered by some labourers, who, in digging a well, struck on a statue on the benches of the theatre. Many others were afterwards dug out, and sent to France by the Prince of Elbœuf, but little progress was made in the excavation, till Charles, Infant of Spain, ascended the Neapolitan throne. By his unwearied efforts and liberality a very considerable part of *Herculanum* has been explored, and such treasures of antiquity drawn out as form the most curious museum in the world. It being too arduous a task to attempt removing the covering, the king contented himself with cutting galleries to the principal buildings, and causing the extent of one or two of them to be cleared. Of these the theatre is the most considerable (*Swinb.* ii. 24.). This theatre, says *Fordyce* (*Mem. of Herculan.* 16), is of Grecian architecture, the 21 steps of seats not being separated by sevens as among the Romans; they likewise touch and follow each other, and probably, if they would dig among the seven little stairs, which equally divide the rows of seats, they would find earthen or brass vessels, which the Greeks made use of to increase their actors' voices. Thus he. *Winckelman*, 33, says, that this is the first and principal of those monuments, which remain. There are 18 rows of seats, 4 Roman palms broad, one high; which seats are

cut in the stone. Above these is a portico, under which there are three other rows of seats. Between the lower seats are seven particular steps for passage, i. e. *vomitória*. The seat nearest the ground describes a semi-circle, 62 palms of Naples diam.; from which, granting a palm and a half to each person, it has been computed that the theatre would contain 30,500 people, exclusive of those who had their places in the *arena*. This is the part which Vitruvius calls the *orchestra*, and answers to our *pit*. This place was paved with squares, very thick, of ancient yellow marble, of which there are several remains. The porticoes below the seats were paved with white marble, and the cornice, around the upper portico, still existing, is of the same material. Above the theatre was a quadriga, or chariot, drawn by four horses; the figure placed in the car was of the natural size; this monument was of bronze gilt, and the base of white marble still remains. The machines for changing the scenes were of a triangular form, and turned upon a cylindrical pivot of bronze, which played in a plate of the same metal, fixed in lead, in the same manner as in the doors of the ancients. Between the machines and the *scena*, there was, on each side of the *proscenium*, a long gallery about ten palms broad. Vitruvius calls this *in versuris*, and here were placed the triangular machines. (Winckelman, *Lettres Paris*, ed. 8vo. 1784, pp. 34, 37, 171, &c.) Near the theatre, he adds (p. 37), was a round temple, thought to have been consecrated to Hercules. Fordyce (18) says, the theatre is 290 feet in circumference on the outside, 230 inward. The place of the scene or *pulpitum* is about 72 feet long, and only about 30 feet high. All the upper part of the stage was likewise adorned with a great many works of wood, which, although much burnt, still preserved their shape, insomuch that if one may conjecture, the theatre had machines common both to Greeks and Romans. On a balustrade, says Swinburne (ii. 94), which divided the *orchestra* from the stage, was found a row of statues, and on each side of the *pulpitum*, the equestrian figure of a person of the *Nonia* family, now placed under the porticoes of the palace; of good workmanship, one particularly so. Stolberg (*Trav.* ii. 67) mentions an excellent model of this theatre at Portici. There is another in the Picture gallery at Oxford.

In carrying on their work, says Fordyce (20), towards the Portici side, they found a large street flanked on the right and left by two risings of the ground, adorned with porticoes under which people might walk afoot. This street conducted the workmen to three public buildings, two of which were contiguous, and they found by the front of the greatest, that it was only separated by a passage which formed betwixt them a portico or vestibule, which was common to them, and was divided by a roof, which equally extended over the three buildings (21). This is a *forum*, or *chalcidicum*; the plane, says Fordyce, forming a parallelogram 178 feet long and 132 broad. Miss Starke says (*Trav.* ii. 115), it seems to have been a rectangular court 228 ft. long. It was encompassed with a portico supported by 42 columns. The middle of this fabric is open, and its level is about two feet lower than the portico, to which you ascend by three steps (Fordyce). At about 40 ft. distance from this they found two other squares each 18 ft. in front, with the sides supported on the porticoes, and about 4 ft. high. The outside part of this building resembles the sanctuary in temples. Three steps lead into this square, on the bottom of which is a long base, like our altars, above which there were three statues of marble; that in the middle was a pedestrian one of Vespasian, and the others were seated in curule chairs, but without heads, which have not yet been found. Under the portico at the end, and in the angles, which make the junction with the porticoes at the sides, there



were two semi-circular cavities, in each of which there was a statue of bronze about 9 ft. high, one of Nero, the other of Germanicus. The columns which form the inward porticoes were 42 in number, counting those of the angles, viz. 17 on each side, and 8 in the bottom. To each of these columns a half-column corresponds, set up on the base of a pilaster. There were placed alternately among the pilasters statues of marble and bronze; the façade of this building presents you with five entries, some of which lead to the lateral porticoes, and others into the middle; these were formed of 4 great pilasters, which divide the façade into five equal parts. Opposite to each of these pilasters there was an equestrian statue, two of them of bronze, and entirely destroyed, and two of marble, one of which is perfectly restored (p. 26). They have not discovered what kind of *façade* there is on the other side of the roof, which covers the great portico, common to the two small temples in front. This portico was paved with marble, and the walls painted in fresco. Thus Fordyce. Miss Starke (114.) says, the portico of entrance was composed of five arcades, ornamented with equestrian statues of marble, two of which, viz. the famous *Balbi*, are preserved. Opposite to the entrance is an elevation of three steps, with the statue of the emperor Vespasian, and on either side a figure in a curule chair. On the wall were niches, adorned with paintings, and bronze statues of Nero and Germanicus. There likewise were other bronze and marble statues in this portico.

Fordyce observes, that the forums of Cæsar, Augustus, and Nerva, had different temples, and there are two in the façade of this fabric. This forum, says Miss Starke, joins by means of a colonnade two temples, in form rectangular, one of them 150 ft. long. The interior part of these was ornamented with columns, frescoes, and inscriptions in bronze (115). Fordyce (27.) says, their plane is a parallelogram, but their size is very unequal; the one is 150 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad; the other only 60 ft. in length, and 42 ft. in breadth. The sanctuary is in their extremities. In the greatest it goes out of the square, and the altar is in the middle. In the last the sanctuary stands in the square itself, in the inner part (27.) of the temple, and is shut up by a wall, which has only one door. In the façade of it was placed the statue of the divinity, with the altar. One, I think (says Fordyce), may presume, that this second temple was that kind of chapel which the Romans called *Ædícula*. Entering into this little temple, by the only gate which it has, in the middle of the façade, they found two other altars, on which they probably sacrificed; and in the space which is between the pilasters of the gate and the side walls of the temple, there were two kinds of small halls, where they disposed of the offerings, and where they kept the sacred utensils for the sacrifices.

In the façade of the other temple there were two entries, and against the outside wall which separated them, there leans a great pedestal of 12 feet in front, above which were found some pieces of a chariot, of bronze, whence one may infer that this pedestal served for a base to some curule statue.

The two temples were covered with a roof. Their inward walls were adorned with columns, betwixt which there were alternately pictures in fresco, and great tables of marble encrusted upon the wall. In these are engraved the names of the magistrates, who (28.) had presided at the dedication of these temples, and those of the colleges, companies, and corporate bodies, who had been at the expence of building or repairing them. Hence it deserves to be remarked, that inscriptions of this kind are found on the sides, which is a proof that they were not placed, as was the common opinion, always in the front (29).

The plans of this celebrated place, says Miss Starke (ii. 114), are not accurate. It is,

however, known, that the streets are straight, having on either side raised footways, like those of London, and are paved with the same kind of lava as that which is now thrown up by Vesuvius. With this account agrees *Winckelman*.

The houses, says Miss Starke, hitherto excavated, are found to have been usually paved with bricks, 3 feet long, and 6 inches thick. The generality of the people do not seem to have had glazed windows, though some excellent plate glass has been found. Fordyce (31) says, all the houses which have been discovered, in about 300 perches in length, and 150 in breadth, appear to have been of uniform architecture. The inside of most of them was painted in fresco. In some of these pictures are represented fables and historical pieces. They are commonly of a red colour, with light ornaments, as birds resting on ropes, or hung thereto by the beaks or their feet. You also see other animals, and sometimes flowers. No house, however (says *Winckelman*), remains entire. Most of the chambers were mere closets, in some of which the beds were found placed in a low niche. The construction is the same as those described at *Pompeii*. That room of the *villa* in which the library was found, of more than a thousand rolls, was so small, that by extending the arms, you could touch the walls on both sides. A country house discovered near here, was upon the edge of the sea, and a long alley led from the garden to a summer-house of circular form, pierced on all sides. It was much above the level of the sea, and four steps higher than the alley which led to it. The pavement of this circular cabinet formed a large geometrical rose, in six equal angles, composed of squares of African marble, and the antique yellow, uniform, and alternately placed in twenty-two bands, forming as many circles; so that the exterior circle consisted of eighty-six rectangled triangles, all the other stones being of the same form. As the stones in converging towards the central point of this large rose, became infinitely small, another kind of rose was placed in centre, in the contour of which all the stones of the larger rose terminated. The pavement was surrounded with a border of white marble, a Neapolitan palm and a half broad. It rose nearly half a palm above the level. Dependant upon the house was a small room entirely dark, of about five palms extent every way, and twelve high. The painting taken from it, where serpents were represented, might induce one to think that it was a place destined to the Eleusinian Mysteries; and what renders this conjecture more probable is a very fine bronze tripod found there. The architecture of these villas is the same as that of the large houses of towns; so that the plan and elevation of the one is the same as that of the others. I shall speak only (continues *Winckelman*) of the ponds and canals of this villa. A canal of moderate breadth surrounded the garden wall, in the same manner as that, which, according to Homer, washed the walls of the garden of Alcinous (*Odyss. N. v. 129*). The water of the villas of the towns buried by Vesuvius was doubtless rain-water, collected in cisterns, since there was not, nor now is, spring or river on the spot, except the Sarno near *Pompeii*, and that is not sufficient to supply these villas, which are, besides, situated upon an elevation. They might have brought the sea-water into their canals; and Columella (*re rust. viii. 17.*) tells us, what depth is necessary in such canals to bring the water. For this reason, no doubt, these ponds were entirely constructed of masonry (*Pallad. re rust. i. 17.*).

In this *villa*, besides the manuscripts, were found the busts of marble, placed in the anti-chambers of the late Queen of Naples, and some fine statues of females in bronze. The buildings, as well as those of many habitations of this country and the environs, never had but one story. The *villa* enclosed a large piece of water, 252 Neapolitan palms long, and 27 broad, whose two extremities ended in the section of a circle.



Around this pond were the knots of the garden (*compartimens de jardin*), and there ran for the whole length of the inclosure, a range of brick columns, clothed in a layer of stucco, to the number of twenty-two on the long side, and ten on the broad. These columns carried joists, supported by one end upon the enclosing wall of the garden, which formed thus a harbour round the pond. Under this roof were *boxes* (as we call them) of different forms, for conversation or bathing, some semi-circular, others square in the plan; and the busts as well as the female bronze figures before-mentioned were placed alternately between the columns (*Winckelman*, pp. 33, 41, &c.) At present, the theatre, says Eustace (iii. 34, 35), is the only object open to inspection. Mr. Hayter thought that the name of the city was derived from *Her* and *Koli*, but Sir W. Drummond (*Herculanensia*, p. 31.) proves that it was derived from *Hercules*; that the city was probably built by the Osci; and that Etruscan coins have not only the head and attributes of *Hercules*, but the name of *Herchul* stamped upon them. The continental antiquaries do not admit the antiquity of any articles of furniture or trinkets, which have not been found at *Herculanum* or *Pompeii*. A general compendium is therefore next given. I shall not mention altars and matters familiar.—1. A *Lectionary* or couch for the Gods, composed of bronze, inlaid with silver.—2. A curule chair of bronze.—3. Vases of *terra cotta*, some of them as thin as the slightest glass; glass vases, &c., the glass so hard as to cut like a diamond; a glass urn for preserving the ashes of the dead, included in another of *terra cotta*, cased in a third of lead; painted glass, the colours transparent; panes of glass for windows, very thick.—4. Instruments of husbandry like those now used in Italy; bells for cattle.—5. Chirurgical instruments, *but no lancet*. *Stolberg* (ii. 62.) says, that they resembled some found in a camp in the north.—6. *Sundries*.—A lantern; a bronze mirror; pins of cedar; a style, with a case; inkstands, with ink in them; tablets; letters for stamping; *writing* desks, resembling ours, says *Stolberg*, but the ancients generally wrote upon the knee.—7. Nails, screws, locks, keys, latches, bolts, hinges, &c. These are awkward, and the keys clumsy, the Italian locksmiths to this day being unskilful.—8. Dice, some of them loaded, but marked with points like the modern.—9. Instruments of music.—10. Children's toys; one toy of bronze represents a one-horse chaise, the form similar to a warrior's car.—11. Tickets for the theatre, of ivory, and of various forms.—12. Weights and measures, many of the weights beautifully ornamented with heads, &c., steelyards and scales, as now.—13. Bronze culinary utensils, chiefly lined with silver; marble mortars; an iron gridiron, and various elegant bronze moulds for pastry; portable bronze *forneaux*, remarkably convenient, under them are small arches to contain the coals, which take but little room, and can heat many vessels at once; bronze boilers.—14. Candelabra, near 5 feet high, and especially elegant.—15. Combs, a thimble, rings, necklaces, ear-rings, bracelets, pins for the hair; paint for the face, in pots of rock crystal, similar to those of the French toilet.—16. Silver cups and stands or saucers; knives of good steel; gold plate; silver spoons, *but no forks*.—17. Various eatables, retaining their form, though scorched to a cinder, namely, corn, flour, wheat, bread, a pie in its baking-pan, wheat, peas, almonds, dates, beans, nuts, figs, grapes, eggs, fish, oil, and wine.—18. Lace made entirely of gold.—19. Vases, which we have imitated in our teapots: there is another vase of bronze, which cannot easily be thrown down. Round a small square hearth for coals, runs a wall, which has four small corner towers, that may be opened to admit water; below, on the foremost wall, is a tube with a spout. (*It is engraved in the Enc. of Antiquities*).

20. A marble buffet.—21. Sun-dials, exceedingly rude, a single crooked hook, casting the shade, the time of day not being denoted by numbers; one small dial is in the form of a ham, the tail of which served for the needle. At the bottom of the divisions the names of the months were marked in this order:—

iv. MA. AP. MA. FE. IAN.

iv. AU. SE. OC. NO. DEC.

There is also a glass orrery.—22. A square ivory stick, with the four sides smooth; it may be called a half-foot rule, and contains five inches, five and a half lines by the French measure. A foot in brass, folding together by means of a spring, a little bent, of the same measurement as the last, and another foot; also soldering instruments, axes, hammers, &c.—23. Armour, excessively heavy.—24. A horrid kind of iron fetter or stocks, probably about four ells long, and so contrived that ten prisoners might be chained by the leg, each leg separately, by the sliding of a bar.—25. A hand-mill (found at Stabia) which the Pope has ordered to serve for a model for some for grinding oil.

Of the statues, which are numerous, the most admired are a Mercury and a Sleeping faun. There are numerous busts, but very few identified.

HERDONIA (near *Ordonia*, Italy). It was a place of note in the Punick war. Some brick walls, vestiges of baths, aqueducts, and gates are all that remain. *Swinb.* i. 410.

HERMIONE (*Greece*). A Cyclopean foundation. *Hughes*, ii. 216.

HERMONTHIS (*Erment*, in *Egypt*). The "*Grande description de l'Egypte*" (*vol.* i. *pl.* 91 to 97), has numerous views of this edifice. *Plate* 91 is a view of the temple, taken from the south-west. The columns appear more lofty and slender than is usual in the Egyptian style. Some of the shafts are hieroglyphed. *Plate* 92 is a west view of the temple. *Plate* 93 is another north-west. *Plate* 94 gives plans, elevations, &c. Here appears the archetype of pannels, with mouldings. *Plate* 95 gives bas-reliefs of the interior and exterior of the temple. Here appear a monstrous squabby figure, with an otter's or beaver's battle-dore tail, and carrying two swords; and a figure with a Phallus, terminating in only one leg, in the natural form, instead of two, and centrally situated, by the hips declining down into a single thigh; and a long armed walking pig, carrying two swords, and having long pendulous breasts. *Plate* 96 has bas-reliefs sculptured on the sanctuary of the temple. Here appear very curious seats and sofas, made of the form of animals elongated. An Egyptian woman, nursing, is seated straddling upon such a seat. Cows appear, with naked children standing under them, playing with their teats. *Plate* 97 gives bas-reliefs, view, plan, and details of an edifice, built from the ruins of the temple; general plan of the ruins of an ancient basin; and plan of the remains of another edifice. In *fig. 3*, the one-legged Phallus figure appears on a pedestal, and is carried by twelve men, walking three and three, within a curtain or covering of mat, only their heads and feet being visible; behind is a man holding up a globe. In *A. vol.* i. *pl.* 79. 87, of the same work (*sect. A. n. i.*), is the astronomical bas-relief, sculptured on the ceiling of the sanctuary of the temple. In Belzoni (*plate* 37) is a view of the temple. The capitals of the columns are curious; they consist of a kind of concave-sided cone, the large end uppermost; and this pattern is repeated in a diminishing scale through the whole capital.

Montfaucon (*Suppl.* v. ii. 6, 7. c. ii.) has given two plates from Paul Lucas, of the remains of the *Temple of Jupiter*. It consists, like the other temples in Denon, of immense pyramidal towers truncated and surmounted with a huge impending cornice; the walls, from top to bottom, charged with hieroglyphics and columns enormously massy, also charged with hieroglyphs and long huge capitals, with leaves, &c.



Savary (ii. 69) says that Hermonthis had two temples, that of Apollo and Jupiter ; that of Apollo is small, but well preserved, the walls are formed of granite, and a frieze, covered with sparrow-hawks, consecrated to that god, runs round it. We mounted on a platform by stairs formed in one of the sides ; all its aspects are decorated with hieroglyphics,—four rows of human figures are carved without, three within. The building is divided into several halls. Five falcons, with their wings spread, adorn the ceiling of the first, golden letters shine upon the roof of the second. There are two rooms, which look at each other, with hieroglyphics, sculptured with an artist's hand. Two marble oxen occupy the extremity of this apartment. Around, we see women suckling their children. Before this temple was a large building, of which nothing remains but the foundation ; beyond is a large bason, destined to receive the waters of the river Nile. Further on the bank of the river is another edifice, the temple probably of Jupiter. The Christians had converted it into a church. The plaster on which the crosses are painted covers the Egyptian hieroglyphics and inscriptions.

HERMOPOLIS (*now Ashmounain, in Egypt*). The ruins, says Belzoni, (29) are of more remote date than those of Thebes, which circumstance does not agree with the opinion that the temples in the lower Thebais were of later date than those of Upper Egypt. From what he had seen of the tombs of this mountain, Belzoni is of opinion that Hermopolis was inhabited by some great people, as nothing can give more just ideas of the condition of the Egyptians than the quality of the tombs in which they were buried. In the "Grande Description" (*A. vol. iv. pl. 50, 51, 52.*) are plates of Hermopolis, a portico of six columns of Indian fashion, dwarf-walls, pannels, intercolumniations, &c. all plain.

Here, says Denon, is a famous portico, in the ancient Egyptian architecture, with enormous blocks among it (*engr. pl. xiv. Engl. tr.*). The diameter of the columns is 8 feet 10, the portico is 120 feet long and 64 feet high ; one stone of the cornice is 34 feet. The architrave is composed of five stones, 22 feet long ; it has winged globes between the two middle columns, like all Egyptian temples. The hieroglyphs on the plinths of the capitals are all the same. The roofs are adorned with a wreath of pointed stars, of an aurora colour, on a blue ground. (*Denon, i. 379. iii. 160. i.*)

HEROOPOLIS (*in Egypt*). The canal, cut by Trajan, for joining the Nile and the Red sea, ended here. It is the modern Adjerud, and part of the road leading from it is supposed to be the canal.—*Enc. des Antiq.*

HEXAMYLIA (*near Corinth*). Remains of a small Roman amphitheatre. *Hughes, ii. 242.*

HIERACOMPOLIS (*Egypt*). Here are remains belonging to the gate of an edifice of considerable magnitude. Blocks of granite, capitals, &c. abound. *Denon, ii. 166.*

HIERAPOLIS (*in Phrygia, ruins of*). This place is now called *Pambouck*. Here are sepulchres, with inscriptions. The theatre is very large, and is or was in the least state of ruin of any in Greece. The part of the front, standing on the heap, which lies in confusion, has many bas-reliefs, well executed, with pieces of architrave inscribed, but disjointed, and so incumbered with massive marbles that no information can be collected from them. The characters are large, and the marble seats are unremoved. The numerous ranges are divided by a low semicircular wall near midway, with inscriptions on the face of it, but mostly illegible. On the margin of a cliff are the remains of an amazing structure, once perhaps baths, or, as some conjecture, a *Stadium* ; the roof has huge vaults. Of the sepulchres, some were nearly buried in the mountain sides, One is a square building, with an inscription in large letters. From the view of the

theatre, Chandler is of opinion that the ancient Asiatics sat there with the legs crossed, and probably with carpets under them. The pool before the theatre has been a bath, and marble fragments are visible at the bottom of the water. The company of dyers is mentioned in the inscription (*Insc. Ant. p. 31*). In the square building, among the sepulchres, the monuments of the heroes were to be crowned with garlands by them, or festoons of flowers. The *Platonium*, or opening in a mountain, which was a place where the priests remained unhurt, and other persons were killed, was discoverable. See Strabo, 629. *Chandl. As. Min. 232, seq.*

**HIERON OF TROPHONIUS** (*Lebadæa, Greece*). The Hieron is near the source of the river, and the site of it is distinctly ascertained by the cavities grooved in the rock, for the reception of the votive offerings. The two sources of the river Hercyna are called by Pausanias the waters of Lethe, or Mnemosyne. The votaries of the oracle were conducted through a grove to the Hieron. Having reached the consecrated precincts of the divinity, they could not avoid being struck by its gloom and imposing grandeur. It is surrounded by rocks bare and rugged, rising in fearful precipices to a great height, the silence of the place being only interrupted by the roaring of waters, bursting with uncommon force from their cavernous abyss. The most sacred part of the Hieron continuing to a narrow entrance to the Adytum, and the receptacle for the offerings, is a perpendicular rock of black marble. It faces the East. The niches are above the Adytum, to the right and left of it. They are of different capacities and shapes, and amount to twelve in number. The most capacious is an entire chamber of stone, containing a bench of the same material. This, according to Pausanias, may have been the throne of Mnemosyne. It was near to the Adytum, where those who came from consulting the oracle being seated underwent the necessary interrogatories. This chamber is 5 feet 10 inches from the ground; the whole of it is hewn in the solid rock. There are two niches, one on each side of the opening to this chamber, and seven others to the left of it, in the face of the rock. Immediately below the chamber, a little towards the left hand, is the *Stoma*, or sacred aperture of the adytum. It is small and low, shaped like an oven, and this Pausanias affirms to have been the form of the artificial masonry, adapted to its mouth. It is, in fact, barely capacious enough to admit the passage of a man's body. The present town of Lebadea seems to occupy this part of the consecrated district, once covered by the grove of Trophonius, and above this is the rocky recess, called ΣΠΗΛΑΙΟΝ and ΑΝΤΡΟΝ ΚΟΙΛΟΝ, containing the sources of the Hercyna. The whole space from the ancient city, along the banks of that river to the residence of the oracle, was covered with temples, Hieras, images, and every species of votive decoration. The citadel was erected upon the summit of the rock above the hieron. *Clarke, ii. 157—168.*

**HINDAU.** See GARTÆA.

**HIPPO, DIARRHYTUS** (*Africa*), now *Bizerta*. Remains of the port and traces of a large pier. *Shaw, 76.*

**HIPPO-REGIUS** (*Africa*). Between the rivers Boojemah (which has a bridge of Roman workmanship,) and Scibouse. The ruins consist of large broken walls and cisterns. *Id. 47.*

**HISPALIS** (now *Seville*). The old Roman walls, which are of earth, are now so well cemented, that they are become as hard as stone. (*Dillon, 308.*) Peyron and Bourgoanne mention several statues of Hercules and Cesar, besides that supported by two antique columns at the Alameda. The palace of the Alcazar is flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules.



**HOGOS** (an *Island in the Nile*). Ruins of an ancient town, which must have commanded the whole Nile, as the island is exactly in the centre of it. The blocks of stone are not so large as those in the temples of Egypt, but they are well connected together. *Belzoni*, 78.

**HOUNDAH-NAGNATH** (Berar, *India*). An ancient temple covered with statues and sculpture, evidently belonging either to the Boudhists or Jains. Among the statues are three large simple figures in a contemplative position, with curled wigs; these figures are placed separately on the several fronts of the building. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 536.

**HYBLA**. *Parva*, or Megara, a town in the eastern coast of Sicily, of which there are still ruins on the edge of the sea. The banks of the small river Alabus, are at all times covered with flowers, odoriferous plants, thyme, &c. from whence the bees still draw the most exquisite honey. This place is therefore thought to be the ancient Hybla. (*Enc. des Antiq.*)

**HYCARRA** (*Sicily*). The birth-place of the celebrated courtesan Lais, who was conveyed into Greece when Nicias destroyed her country. Hycarra was razed to its foundation, and its territory given to the Segestans. Some fragments of walls and aqueducts of the ancient city of Hycarra are said to be still remaining; but Denon could only discover some scattered pieces of *mattoni* [reticulated plaster], which indicate its former situation. A copper medal was found here some years ago, with a woman's head on one side, and this inscription HKAP and on the reverse a wolf. There have been also found, 2 miles further up the country towards Carini, some silver medals of Segesta, with capitals and bases of marble columns, which might lead us to conjecture, that the territory of Hycarra being given to the Segestans, they had built higher up the country another town, destroyed likewise in its turn by the Romans, or Syracusans, who restored *Carini*, so called from a corruption of Hycarra. *Denon's Sicily*, 151, 152.

**HYDRAH**, (a little below *Gellah* at *Inaan*, Africa,) perhaps the *Tynidrum* or *Thunudronum* of the ancients). Here are extensive ruins; walls of several houses; the pavement of a whole street entire, with numerous altars and mausolea, and a large but not fine triumphal arch. *Shaw*, 118.

**HYLE** (*Greece*). Traces and sepulchres on the back of the Lake Hylicia, between three and four miles from Thebes, seem to indicate the site. *Dodw.* ii. 53.

**HYMETTOS** (*Greece*). At the Monastery of Sergiam, at the foot of the Hymettos, are ruins of an ancient city, perhaps the habitation of the Pelasgick colony, which, according to Herodotus, settled at the foot of Hymettos. A long wall composed of large blocks, is apparently of the highest antiquity. After crossing the bed of the Ilyssus, imperfect remains of a wall lead to the summit of an insular hill, and terminate in the foundations of a square tower. Two other adjoining hills are circled by the walls, which appear to have enclosed a town of at least two miles in circuit. There is a ruined church East of this place, where are some ancient blocks of stone, and some ornamented fragments of white Hymettian marble. The Monastery [of Suliani, which has several Ionick columns in the church, *Clarke*, vi. 345.] probably occupies the site of the temple of Venus. *Dodw.* i. 485—488.

Some ruins higher up seem to be the ground plot and foundation of a Temple. *Clarke* vi. 346.

*North foot of Hymettos*. Near here is a church with several blocks of marble, and a small Ionic capital near it, indicative of the site of a temple. Three quarters of an



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# COLLOSSAL LION.

AT THE N.E. FOOT HYMETTOS.

Cha. Heath sculp.





hour from the monastery of St. John, near a church, which is in a great measure composed of ancient blocks of stone, with several surviving traces of some considerable edifice; among them a colossal lion of Pentelick marble, of the purest style, and well preserved except the legs, which are wanting. There are several sculptured lions in Attica. Probably they had an allegorical meaning. The foot of an erected marble column is to be seen; an inscription of the lower empire, and near it a fountain. (*Dodw.* i. 524—528). The famous story of Cephalus and Procris is assigned to the spot called Pera, where was a temple of Venus, probably now occupied by the monastery of Cyriani. *Chandl. Greece*, 145.

JABESH GILEAD, supposed by Major Rennell to be at El-Hosen, where are numerous wells cut out of the rock. *Archæologia*, xxi. p.

IASUS (*Asia Minor*). This town is now *Assyn Kalesi* (or *Kalafi*, in M. Choiseul). Here are some ruins of a Theatre and tombs. (*Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. i. pl. 102, p. 163.) Chandler says, there are remains of the city wall. The Theatre fronting 60 min. E. of the North, has still many rows of seats. By the Isthmus are the vaulted substructions of a considerable edifice, and in a jamb of the door were decrees engraved in a fair character. Very numerous sepulchres on the slope of a mountain, are built with slaty stone. They consist mostly of a *camera*, or vault: but one has a wall before the three chambers, which have been painted. Many of them have a small square stone over the entrance, inscribed, but not legible. Below the sepulchres are broken arches and pieces of wall, among which is a massive coffer or two of marble standing on their basements. There are also fragments of marble. *Chandl. As. Min.* 181, 182.

IBRIM (*Egypt*). The town is surrounded by a wall of unbaked bricks. Close to the water side are several chambers, not unlike sepulchres, hewn out of the rock, some of which have been painted, apparently by the Greeks, and retain their colour remarkably well. (*Belzoni*, 77.) Col. Light calls Ibrim an excavation in one of the rocks. It consists of a chamber twenty feet wide, and ten deep. Opposite the entrance is a recess, forming a seat; and above in a shallower recess are three figures sitting in alto relievo, much defaced. There are a few lions' heads traced, as a sort of cornice to the entrance, on which is a winged globe. On the walls of the chamber, half way from the ceiling downwards, are hieroglyphical and symbolic figures. The ceiling is rock, unfinished, but inclined to an arch. Col. Light distinguished ΑΠΟ on one of the sides, and something like a cross. *Light*, 81, 82.

ICONIUM (*Lycaonia*). Remains worked up in the walls, &c. of Konia. *Walpole*.

IENIDGE (near *Dicæa*, now *Bouron*). This town was destroyed in the time of Pliny and Solinus. There are vestiges, and only one entire tower which the inhabitants pretend was a remain of the stable of Diomedes.—*Voyage Pittoresque*, t. ii. p. 112.

IERO. See EPIDAUROS.

ILLIA. Now *Elehe* in *Spain*, a very famous colony, surnamed *Julia Cæsariana et Augusta*. There are some ruins and inscriptions; a column, with an inscription to Augustus, was brought from Alcudia near here; and by the ruins there, it appears to have been more considerable than the modern Elehe. *Peyron, Bourgoanne, &c.*

IMBROS (*Ile of*). Ruins of an ancient town, and vestiges of a temple. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, tom. ii. 128.



**INDUSTRIA** (near *Turin*). Most of the bas reliefs, inscriptions, &c. at Turin, were brought from this Roman colony. *Observ. sur l'Ital.* i. 71.

**INEADA** (*Greece*). Ruins of an ancient mole.—Shafts of ancient columns at the bottom of the sea. *Clarke*, ii. 416.

**INOE**. See **MARATHON**.

**INOCHI** (*Asia Minor*.) Sepulchral chambers. One enormous cavern is shut up in front by a wall, with battlements and towers, and seems once to have served for a sort of citadel to the town. *Walpole*, ii. 263.

**INTERAMNA** (now *Terni*, in Italy). There are a few ruins of the amphitheatre. *Eustace*, i. 326.

**IOLKOS** (now *Boritzza*, *Greece*). This city is supposed to have been founded by Kretheus, one of the sons of Æolus, several years before the Trojan war. Upon ascending a short way up the hill, the foundation of a gate with a tower on each side of it are visible. Higher up is a cistern excavated in the rock; and further on, a dilapidated church, and some ancient foundations, apparently the cella of a Temple, 46 feet 8 inches in length, and 33 feet 5 inches in breadth. On each side of it is a circular hole in the rock, one of which still contains water, the other is filled with earth and stones. Not many paces further are two other walls, of a similar form, but without water. The highest point of the Acropolis rises from the sea: the other extremity descends to *Pelion*, of which it is a projection or branch, dividing in two parts an extensive plain. Towards the summit it is very narrow, and the collateral walls gradually approach till there is only a space for a few feet between. The narrowest ridge of the rock is only three feet broad, and there are no traces of walls upon it, where they must have been unnecessary, as the steepness of the precipice forms a natural fortification. The general thickness of the walls is about nine feet: they are of the third style of construction, but the blocks are smaller than in most ancient cities. The walls of Iolkos are in the same style as those at the foot of Pergama, and were probably constructed nearly at the same period. *Dodw.* i. 91.

**IOLIS** (*Polis*, *Greece*). The ancient road from Ioulis to Carthæa, the finest thing of the kind, says Tournefort, which perhaps can be found in all Greece, yet exists. He traced it for three miles in extent, flanking the sides of the hills, and standing by a strong wall, of which the coping consisted of immense blocks, of a greyish stone. The ruins of the Acropolis are upon the point of the cape, and somewhat further from the shore; the temple is conspicuous in the magnificence of its ruins. This of the city extended from the hill quite into a valley, which is watered by the streams of a fountain, whence Ioulis received its name. Immense blocks used in the walls of the city seem more than twelve feet in length. (*Clarke*, vi. 170.) The walls of Ioulis (says another writer,) and those which support the terraces on the rapid slopes of Delphi, seem to present the first improvement in the mode of building mentioned under Tyrins, as they consist entirely of large stones, whose forms indeed are as irregular as the other, but are purposely shaped to fit into one another with astonishing nicety. *Archæologia*, xv. 321.

**IPIES** (*Persia*.) Near here are ruins of a city, which appears to have once been very extensive, and nearly in the shape of a half moon. Stone coffins are found among the ruins. *Jackson's Journey from India*, p. 146.

**ISIS**. (*Egypt*.) Savary, (i. 343, 344,) says that it was situated near the canal of Thebania, one and a half league from Semonnond, where are the ruins of a large tem-

ple. The pillars are four feet diameter, and there are remains of statues, famous figures, hieroglyphicks, &c. He adds that Pocock and Sciari are mistaken in making this the temple of Ruscris.

ISPICA (*Sicily*). On the side of a perpendicular rock, which skirts a valley, is a prodigious multitude of little chambers, indented in the rock, in stories of ten or twelve feet piled over each other. There are as many doors as chambers, all of the same size, and almost all of them of the same form, the same workmanship, and evidently designed for the same purpose. Denon examined the opposite side, and, on a closer view, remarked that it had been less worked and inhabited, but that from its being more in the shade it was not so much wasted; and that no part of the grotto was discernible except the narrow apertures which served by way of entrance, and were in general concealed by the obliquity of their direction. On this side he found interior chambers, the doors preserved, and a groove on each side of the jambs, apparently for the inhabitants to apply solid planks one above the other, and two holes for a cross bar to secure the fastening. Each apartment forms a square with obtuse angles 18 feet long by 6 wide, and as many in height. Opposite the entrance of this, at the first story, is a sort of niches with something like images in them, and an indented ring for the purpose of fastening their cows. To the left of each door is a kind of hole or bason cut out of the rock, with an external aperture, which seems intended to let the water escape; and another opening breast high for the admission of light and air, when the door was shut. Opposite to this is a recess of a few inches, where we may suppose that they slept, and all round the side walls are notches for the purpose of tying up their goats, or suspending their utensils, and holes doubtless for pegs to support the planks used by way of shelves. There are excavations likewise of a few inches to contain lamps, or other small furniture, and in certain places a sort of buffet, in which were incrustated a few pots, and below, a little circular platform with a gutter around it to let off the water. But all this is so effaced, and originally so ill executed, as to render it impossible to divine the use of them, unless it were for making and containing cheeses.

These dwellings had no communication, although in general separated only by a slide of six inches, and the upper story had only a thicker flooring. The little paths which led to the doors of the lower row, were oblique and hidden, and it is indisputable, that nobody could mount or descend from the upper stories, but by rope ladders. Denon examined this valley for the length of three miles, and in all this way constantly found the same excavations, in the same order, and similarly circumstanced. Some of these, however, had a second chamber, behind the first; and others, which communicated with the upper row by a round aperture like a well, and holes, which doubtless served for placing temporary ladders, instead of stair-cases. Denon examined every thing within his reach, and wherever he could scramble, without finding any difference: not a single straight line was there, nor a right angle, nor an arched roof, nor a plane surface. In these rustick abodes, Denon was filled with astonishment at meeting with fragments of Greek vases of the greatest delicacy, and in the bottom of the valley, tombs, formed out of a hollow stone, 5 feet and some inches long, by 15 inches wide, and containing petrified bones. There was a great quantity of fragments of vases of a coarse red earth; a picce of white marble, rudely hewn in the form of a little pedestal for a bust, two little square openings, and a sort of oven four feet in diameter by 4 ft. 2 in. in height, with a cylindrical roof, the only thing which could be said to have any regularity in its shape. Denon found some of these



retreats still inhabited; every thing put to the same use; and the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants as savage as the place was wild and solitary. Following the valley, he arrived at what is called the castle, which is excavated in the same manner as the rock. The ascent to the second story is by a stair-case on the outside, the only one to be found in the valley. All the first apartments have been laid open by a fall of the rock. We may reckon eight of them in this situation of which only the bottom is visible. The fourth must have been used as a kitchen. All the marks of fire made in it are still discoverable; and a sort of little furnace, before which are mortars hollowed out of the rock. In the eighth chamber is a round aperture, which serves for a stair-case. Beyond this are two small close rooms, in the form of lips; the one eight feet long, the other seven; then an apartment of twenty-four feet by nine, with a window, and three others in a row, and on a level communication with each other; two more in a second row still appear in the rock, communicating with those which were parallel with them in the lowest but one; a hole descending to the story below, another communicating with that above. To the latter Denon was unable to get up, but the distribution was apparently the same. It would be by no means difficult, if we thought proper, to bestow names upon each of these apartments, by calling them chambers and antichambers, sleeping rooms, alcove chambers, cabinets, and audience rooms, but as there is no more refinement in them than in the ordinary ones, and as all the difference consists in the communications between the ground floor and the upper and lower stories, the most reasonable inference we can form of this style is, that from its form and position, it has been the residence of chiefs of the tribe, a tribe which must have been prodigiously numerous, if we estimate it by the number of huts or lodges, found in a valley of eight miles extent. Denon advanced again a mile further into the valley without finding any change in the construction of these retreats, either with respect to their regularity, or their number. As not one of them is the effect of chance, but all are the work of men lately removed from a state of nature, it is impossible to avoid believing them to be of the very highest antiquity, and formed perhaps by the first inhabitants of the island, before they were acquainted with the commodiousness of houses, or laboured for any thing more than to procure themselves a shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. Denon then attributes them to the Sicyonians, who, together with the Læstrigons, were the first inhabitants of Sicily, and were driven by the latter to these wild retreats, and adds, that these caves must be of the most remote antiquity, because persons who had ever seen a town of any sort, would have erected houses. *Sicily*, 371—381.

ISSUS (*Egypt*). Tombs, but so much decayed inside, that there are scarcely any remains of figures or paintings; all the rest are small holes for the lower class of people. *Belzoni*, 31.

ISTHMIAN WALL OF STRABO (about two miles from *Balaclava*). All its remains are a bank or mound; upon this the marks and vestiges of turrets are still visible. *Clarke*, ii. 285.

ITALICA (*Spain*). A colony founded in the year 208, B. C. by Scipio Africanus. The ruins consist of high walls, and a fine amphitheatre, ascribed to the reign of Hadrian. It is seated out of the city. [See Just. Lips. de Amphith. extr. urb. Lib. ii. p. 1321, in Græv. Thes. tom. ix. Greg. Mayan's Epist. p. 52. Montfauc. l. iii. p. ii. b. 2. c. 9.] There are also many fragments of antiquity, two colossal statues of marble, &c., and a tessellated pavement discovered in 1799. The middle represents

the oblong form of a circus; the three sides of the circus are surrounded by a double rank of circular compartments, in which are the nine muses, different animals, and allegorical figures. Among these are a centaur, representing the genius of the games of the circus, and the seasons of the year, analogous to the colours of the factions, and under the form of children, such as are seen in the coins of Septimius Severus. The whole is terminated by an entourage of ornaments, sufficiently varied. The guilloche occasionally occurs in little squares. The chequer and other modern ornaments appear. The singularity of this pavement is, that it is full of borders of small compartments, and the busts of the muses are placed within circles, called anciently "*Clypeatæ Imagines*." *Description d'un pavé Mosaique decouvert dans l'ancienne ville d'Italica aujourd'hui le village de Santiponce près de Seville, &c., par Alex. Laborde*, Paris, atl. fol. 1802. p. 1—11. seq.

ITHACA. The following account is from Sir W. Gell's *Ithaca*, 4to edit. The rock Korax and fountain of Arethusa are engraved, p. 17. The house of Eumæus was on the top of the precipice of Korax, and near the fount was the fold or *stathmos* of Eumæus, p. 22. The *stathmos* consisted of an enclosure formed by a thorny hedge, within which were sties of stone. There appears to have been an outer circle of stakes or hurdles, and the habitation, which had a vestibule or porch, was probably within it, p. 23. There is no mention of either temples or priests in Ithaca, but there was a hill sacred to Mercury, and a place dedicated to Apollo, p. 37. *There are no vestiges of a temple in Ithaca, nor even a fragment of Architecture*. *Id.* p. 38. At Aito, or *Palaeocastro*, are walls of the ancient city, and the *house of Ulysses*, as presumed, described hereafter in ch. vi. The Cyclopean Masonry shews the ancient city. The style is irregular polygons. It is engraved in Gell (plate, p. 49). The wall of the city, says Sir William, is yet to be traced, through almost its whole extent. On the S.E. side it runs in a line nearly parallel with the path, and is seated on those precipices which assume a more abrupt form in the vicinity of the pass. There was also a well probably that of Homer (*Od.* 17. l. 204). The well and the source of the rivulet seem to have offered the principal, if not the only permanent supplies of water to the town. The tower detached from the rest of the city, marks the importance of the place, and it is not improbable but that the church may occupy the site of some altar or temple, once dedicated to the tutelary guardian of the fount. At the distance of 155 paces from the church near the wall, proceeding towards the summit of Aito, is a wall, anciently part of that which surrounded the city, and formed one side of a regular triangle, at the opposite angle of which is the citadel. The two other sides extend from each extremity of the lower wall to the Acropolis, and thus allowing for the little variation which the natural formation of the ground might introduce, seems to have been a figure preferred from its convenience in the construction of many cities of Greece, which occupied, like Ithaca, the side of a hill. Mycenæ was a regular triangle, Naupactos another, and Tythorea a third instance of this method. There is a lower and very ancient wall. There are no traces of towers on a foundation projecting from the curtain. It seems, however, probable, from some of the remains, that the wall inclined inwards towards the top. A third wall, intersected by one of these, which ran down the hill from the citadel, appears to have been an addition to the original city. Here are foundations of a small gate 6 feet wide. Near the gate the long walls from the citadel are more perfect. Here the inclosure begins to exhibit the remains of terraces, supported by walls of the highest antiquity, and without doubt once occupied by the houses and streets of the town. At the



distance of 150 paces above the gate is another line of wall, still parallel with the first, and close above it there seems to have been a gate opening into the other divisions of the city, from which a broader terrace, once evidently the site of the principal edifice of the town (whatever that might be), runs to the opposite wall (p. 53). This method of building in terraces is precisely the same as that practised in those modern cities of Greece which are built on the slope of a mountain. Two towers of stone raise the principal floor to a level with the upper terrace, from which the chief apartments are accessible. The drawing [No. 6.] presents a specimen of the masonry of the interior of the town, and the figure in the map, will point out the plan of this edifice. In the houses of modern Greece in similar situations, the basement story, which is of stone, is occupied, if the rock does not entirely fill the space, by stables or inferior offices, while the upper story projecting beyond the base, is usually composed of timber, covered with stucco; and it is not impossible, that if there exist any remains of the superstructure of an ancient house, it may be owing to a similar slightness of the materials used in their construction. On the steep side of a mountain, however, the necessity of such a basement is evident, and it must have enabled the inhabitants to have disputed the possession of every street against an invading enemy. The streets or terraces appear to have been connected by steps, generally cut in the rock, at various intervals. Still higher than the great terrace, and at the distance of 175 paces from it, is a wall, which seems to have marked out the Acropolis or citadel of Ithaca. This wall surrounds the summit of a hill. Here are some traces of towers on the south side, but they project within and not in front of the curtain. 300 paces from the outer wall of the citadel, and on the highest point of the hill, is a square tower. It is connected with a wall of semi-circular form of a much more ancient date. There are on the northern side foundations of a slighter nature than those below, and these are probably the vestiges of the principal habitation, whatever it might have been. On the west is a house beyond a gate, as may be supposed from an architrave about seven feet in length, which may be seen near the wall. The style of the walls bears sufficient testimony to the high antiquity of the remains on the hill of Aito. The specimens of masonry are precisely of the same class with the fortifications of Argos, Tirynthus, and Mycenæ. No. 3 is in such perfect preservation, that a very good idea may be formed of the species of masonry, termed Cyclopean, in which, though the stones are apparently rough, they are even now so exactly united, that in many places a knife could not be thrust between them. The difficulties which must have occurred in the nice adaptation of these masses to each other, were doubtless much increased by the weight and dimensions of the stones, some of which are 7 feet in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. (p. 55.)

No. 7, very rude and heapish, and No. 5, polygonal in courses. The most ancient styles of Cyclopean masonry afford examples of that early state of art, when the additional security acquired by the position of the centre of a lower stone, opposite to the junction of the two superincumbent blocks had not been observed. This defect is more observable in No. 7, particularly about the centre of the upper part, where each stone rests almost entirely upon that immediately below it. This peculiarity is observable in the walls of Mycenæ and Tirynthus, as well as in those of Lycosura in Arcadia, which we repute the most ancient city of the Peloponnesus. The style of Nos. 5, and 7 is certainly the most ancient. No. 3 is later, with some approach to horizontal lines, only three rows of stones forming a course, the upper and lower extremities of which are parallel. A similar gradation is observable in the walls of the citadel of Argos. No. 8 is of a still later period, having regular horizontal courses, but in which

the perpendicular only begins to appear. No. 1 exhibits a species of masonry certainly not much anterior to the age of Epaminondas, (see plate 49,) under whose auspices the cities of Mantinea, Megalopolis, and Messene, or Mount Ithome, were fortified with towers of the same description, and precisely the same ornaments at the angles. Near the square tower on the top of the citadel a large and deep circular cistern is found, cut in the rock. There was a second cistern towards the western side of the fortress, not many yards distant from the former. Cisterns are to be discovered in the most ancient citadels of Greece, and there are many instances of castles supplied by no other method.—pp. 57, 58.

It is proper here to annex Mr. Dodwell's account. At Ithaca, he says, are remains of a castle and city of the highest antiquity, seated upon the rocky ridge of a steep and lofty hill, which rises at the western extremity of the bay of Aitos. There remain masses of the Cyclopean walls, which formed the inclosure. The summit of the hill (*Aitos*) was crowned with the Acropolis; part of the walls which surrounded it remain, and two long walls on its north and south sides are carried down the hill towards the bay of Aitos. In this intermediate space was the city. These walls are in the second style of military architecture, composed of well-joined irregular polygons, like the Cyclopean walls of Argos and Mycenæ. Some of a more regular form approached the horizontal layers. In some parts below the Acropolis, are the remains of buildings and chambers, composed of small square blocks. The whole was built upon terraces, owing to the rapid declivity of the hill. This place was, according to all probability, the ancient capital of the island, the residence of Ulysses and his fair queen. Indeed the country people sometimes call it the castle of *Saint Penelope*. It is probable that the castle was still here in the time of Cicero, who says, (*De Oratore*, b. i.) that it was placed like a nest upon the roughest rocks. It is however certain, that the three hundred suitors with the attendants, which we must suppose them to have had, could not have been lodged within the walls of the Acropolis with any convenience, unless the building was several stories high. The summit of the hill is flat, and of an oval form. Towards the middle of an area is a circular excavation in a rock, probably a cistern, for others of the same form are common in Greece, and in the Grecian cities in Italy. Near these is another of the same kind, but much smaller. There are no fragments of marble among the ruins, only a few pieces of coarse tile. Several ancient sepulchres belonging to this city have been opened, and remains of great beauty discovered. Mr. Dodwell afterwards saw several of them at Rome, the chief of which was a silver cup but five inches in height, embossed with a wreath of grapes and vine leaves gilt. Another part is only an outline, engraved with a sharp instrument, and filled up with gilding. Beautiful fibulæ, ear-rings of ornamented gold, a neck-lace of surprising workmanship, adorned with curious figures of human faces, and bodies with wings, feathered thighs and the feet of a bird, no doubt Sirens; several ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze, have been also found. It is evident that feminine ornaments were finely worked as early as the time of Homer.

Ὅρμον δ' Εὐρυμαχῶ πολυδαίδαλον αὐτικ' ἐνεῖκε

Χρυσέον.—

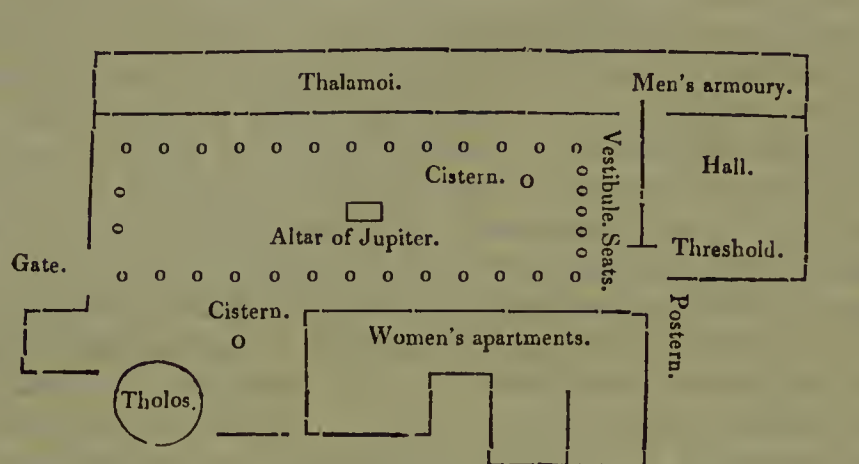
Od. 18, v. 294. *Dodw.* i. 68.

Mr. Williams says, (*Travels*, ii. 203,) that doubts are entertained by the most enlightened people of Ithaca, concerning the antiquity of the *palace of Ulysses*; but Sir William Gell is not to be understood as speaking positively of the form, and he makes out a plausible case. His *palace of Ulysses* is therefore an oblong square, lined with a piazza. At one narrow end is a gate, on the right hand of which in the corner of the



square is a round tower (*Tholos*). The first long side of the left contains the *Thalamoi*; the right long side forms the women's apartments. The upper end consists of the men's armoury, hall, and another entrance. In the centre of the square is the altar of Jupiter. The following diagram explains the plan *in substance*.

[Sir William Gell calls it a plan shewing how the description of the house of Ulysses in the *Odyssey* may be supposed to correspond with the foundations yet visible on the hill of Aito.—*Ch. vi. plate.*]



Sir William illustrates the plan as follows.—The house or palace of Ulysses had before it a paved or level platform, and was easily distinguished by its magnificence from those which surrounded it. It was enclosed by a great wall, called *τοικὸς ἐρκηϊός*, in which were placed well-wrought folding doors. There was nevertheless a heap of manure at the gate, according to the number of mules and oxen employed in the service of the palace, a mixture of grandeur and uncleanness, which forms the most striking characteristic of the great houses of Greece at the present day. Dogs and pigs were also permitted to wander about the gates. As the house must have been erected on the declivity or edge of a hill, the platform in front of it was a terrace, and it is possible that the *Θριγκὸς*, which some have translated a hedge, but which is more properly a parapet, inclosed it. Having passed the double gates, which in places so situated as to render it practicable were of size sufficient for the admission of carriages, a portico or portal presented itself running round a court termed *Αὐλῆς*, which was hypæthral, and on the sides of which were ranged the apartments of the edifice. The gate was covered, and secured by a lock, and the doors were tied together by a rope. Cattle destined for slaughter were tied to the pillars, which were ranged on the right and left side of it. Perhaps the gateway only was termed *Προδρόμος*, as the name seems to imply a vicinity to the entrance. We find the terms *προδρόμος* and *αἶθους ἢ ἐριδουπω*, each used to express that part of the house in which strangers slept. This Sir William Gell thinks was a gallery above the *προδρόμος*. One side of the great court seems to have been occupied by the *thalamoi*, or sleeping apartments of the men, while those of the women were on the opposite side, and were shut out from the rest of the house by doors, which were watched. The fourth side was the hall or banqueting room, the doors of which opened into the court. That part of the peristyle next to the hall was called *προθυρον* or vestibule. The great hall was entered from the vestibule, by passing over a threshold of

stone more elevated than the floor of the chamber. Probably there were a few stone steps up to the door. The hall was very spacious. In the outward wall of the house, yet opening into the hall, is a postern, serving for another entrance to the room. It was much higher than the floor at the end of the hall, and opened into a street. It was termed *Ὀρστοθύρη*, and was doubtless either a door or window. It was very near the great door and threshold of the hall. The door of the hall was not in the centre but near one of the angles of the room. On this side of the hall, opposite to the postern, was an opening into a stair-case, which led to the *thalamoi* of Ulysses, and among others, into that where the arms had been deposited. There was another entrance to the *thalamoi* from the court. The hall was probably floored with some species of plaster. There was some degree of elegance and splendour in the furniture of the hall, and the stables were cleaned with care. The arms, and consequently the roof, were blackened with smoke. The weapons of Ulysses were either hung upon beams or placed against pillars, which appear to have supported the roof; but it is uncertain whether these pillars were of timber or stone, most probably the latter. The shields and defensive arms were suspended against the walls of the chamber. Only one column in the hall of Ulysses is mentioned by Homer, a place whence Penelope, unseen by the suitors, could see and hear all that was said in the hall. After sunset, the fire seems to have served both for heat and light. The beams or rafters were certainly ornamented. Penelope inhabited the upper part of the house, but that was very large. The *thalamoi* or rather its roof, was supported by an olive-tree, which was left standing in its natural position, but which Ulysses himself had shaped and ornamented with ivory and gold. There was also a bath and corn-mill, in which twelve women were employed. Probably within a court was a *Θολός*, a circular building, pp. 59—68.

*Leuka, House of Laertes.* The house of the good hero seems to have been precisely similar to the *Metochi* of modern Greece. The *oikos* or residence of the Lord, like the *pyrgo* at present, was surrounded by the *κλισίων*, and ranges of low buildings occupied by the servants and cattle. The orchard, which Laertes cultivated, lay on the outside of the *kleision*, was planted with figs, vines, olives, and pear-trees, which still remain indigenous to the soil. p. 105.

*Homer's School.* Near the source of the brook Melainudros, in Ithaca, is a rock, (engraved p. 111.) which not only preserves the vestiges of very ancient masonry, but has been ornamented with niches, which have probably contained votive offerings. The flight of steps seen in the plate, is cut in the solid rock. Ascending by them to a platform, there are holes cut in the rock, as if for the position of a column. There is no trace of any inscription. This rock bears little resemblance to that called the "School of Homer," in Scio, which is an insulated fragment of rock, whose flat summit contains a chair, supported by sphinxes of rude workmanship; nor is it easy to account for the name of this rock, unless we suppose that the inhabitants of the neighbouring town had consecrated it to him in later times. p. 112.

In a church near the monastery of the Archangeli are sepulchral inscriptions. c. ii. p. 112 seq.

*Alalcomenæ.* The remains of the walls are not of very remote antiquity, as the stones are squared and in courses. It lies on the west side of Mount Veritos, and is called *Alkomenai* by Stephanus. *Id.* 107, 108. and *Dodw.* i. 69. Between Bathy and the Arethusan spring are the faint traces of a third city, and the remains of some sepulchres cut into the horizontal surface of the rock. *Dodw. ub. supra.*



ITHOME (now *Bulkano*, in *Greece*). On ascending the summit are several blocks and foundations, and in a small plain on the side of a hill are the few remains of a Dorick temple, of moderate proportions, consisting of some columns and capitals, and blocks of the cella thrown down. Perhaps it was the temple of Minerva. The form of the area, inclosed by the walls of this celebrated fortress, is an oblong square; in some places the foundations only can be traced, in others some masses of the wall remain, composed of large blocks of hewn stone, and uniting, but with some irregularity, in their angles, which are frequently not right angles, but obtuse or acute. These were probably erected prior to the time of Epaminondas; indeed very few remains of ancient date are observed in Messenia. The Polygon and Cyclopean walls are very rare, while they often occur in the neighbouring and warlike Arcadia. In the time of Strabo, Ithome formed only a town with Messina. *Dodw.* ii. 360, 361.

JAGANATH (in *Orissa*, *India*). Thirty miles from here, Col. Mackenzie discovered the remains of a Jain establishment, with numerous caverns cut in the rocks, and an inscription in ancient characters. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 528.

JASUS. See IASUS.

JAVA. See BURABOODEN.

JEREDARE (*Persia*). About half-way between these plains and *Bodi* are some ruins, which are mostly of marble. On one marble column are several Greek letters, but much defaced. About three miles nearer *Boli* are more ruins, with walls of an extraordinary thickness. *Jackson's Journey from India*, p. 227.

JEREED (*Africa*). Pieces of granite and other marble dispersed through the district. *Shaw*, 126.

JERRASEH (*Arabia*). Mr. Bankes and other travellers describe the ruins as exceeding in magnitude and beauty those of Palmyra. A grand colonnade runs from the eastern to the western gates of the city, formed on both sides of marble columns of the Corinthian order, and terminating in a semicircle of sixty pillars of the Ionic order, and succeeded by another colonnade running north and south. At the western extremity stands a theatre, of which the proscenium remains so entire that it may be described as almost in a state of undecayed beauty. Two superb amphitheatres of marble, three glorious temples, and the ruins of gorgeous pillars, with fragments of sculpture and inscriptions mingled together, form an aggregate of ancient elegance which surpasses all that popery has spared of the former grandeur of Imperial Rome. It has been ascertained that between the first and second cataracts of the Nile there is a caste of the inhabitants, who do not consider themselves as the Aborigines of the country. They do not resemble the other inhabitants in appearance, and they not only possess many customs peculiar to themselves, but even speak a language which has no affinity to that of Arabia, speaking also that language in a rude and broken dialect. This people possess a tradition amongst them that their ancestors were led from their homes by a great king, with whom they conquered the country, and were left behind to keep it in possession; and they look forward to their native king's coming again and resuming his authority. *Gent. Mag. Aug.* 1819, p. 159.

JERUSALEM. The probable form of Solomon's Temple, *i. e.* like the antique temples of the heathens, totally different from the trash given as the representation of it, is largely discussed in *Wilkins's Magna Grecia*, *Introd.* viii. ix. A Turkish Mosque now stands upon the foundations. *Wittm. Trav.* 156.

There have been many descriptions of Jerusalem, but though rather legendary, I



shall, from the interest of the subject, first give an account from Wittman, (*p. 156, sec.*) who visited it upon the British conquest of Egypt.

On the spot where the governor resided, it is reported that Pontius Pilate dwelt, and it was there, according to traditional accounts, that Peter denied Christ. The city is so diminished that the circumference is reckoned not to exceed four English miles. The walls are in excellent repair, and have several small square towers. Near the entrance of the gate is a castle, denominated David's Tower, of which the lower stones are very massive and apparently very ancient. [So they were in the fortresses of Greece, &c.] The church of the Holy Sepulchre is a lofty and capacious building, somewhat less than one hundred paces long, and not more than sixty wide, supported by large marble Corinthian columns. It has a solemn and grand entrance, and the dome is built of cedar of Lebanon. The Holy Sepulchre is now cased over with marble for its better preservation. At first it was under ground, but the rock having been cut away, it now appears as a grotto above ground. The stone on which the angel sat, the places where Christ was confined before his trial, where he was scourged, crowned with thorns, nailed to the cross, where the soldiers cast lots, the fissure made in the rock by the earthquake, &c. are also shown. The whole of this extensive building stands upon Mount Calvary, and the Greeks, Latins, Arminians, and Copts, have each chapels. Over the gate leading to the structure, built by order of St. Helena, in commemoration of finding the cross, (the place, where was the grand reservoir of water, which contained the cross, being also shewn), are several pieces of fine sculpture, marble, and granite, Corinthian columns, &c. The chapels are likewise fine. The tomb of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, killed during the crusades, is also shewn. The walls of the city are partly built upon Mount Sion, and it is separated by a valley from the hill where Judas Iscariot sold Christ. At Bethlem is shown the birth-place of Christ, a deep cavern hewn out of the rock: the manger being cased over with marble to prevent depredation. A large cistern is shown, into which the bodies of the infants murdered by Herod were thrown. All the memorable places which the sacred writers have recorded are built over. On the Mount of Olives, a very steep hill on the east of Jerusalem, the valley of Jehosaphat lying between the Mount and the city, is the sepulchre of the kings. The entrance is an opening cut out of the solid rock, which led into a spacious court, of about forty paces square, cut down in the rock, with which it is encompassed, instead of walls. On the south side of this court is a portico, nine paces long, and about four broad, in like manner hewn out of the natural rock. It has a kind of architrave running along the front. Although time has certainly deprived it of some of its beauties, yet it still exhibits the remains of excellent sculpture of flowers, fruits, &c. On the left hand, within the portico, is a small aperture, the entrance of which is difficult, on account of the accumulation of rubbish collected at its mouth. This leads to a large square chamber, cut with great neatness and exactness out of the solid rock. Beyond this chamber is a second, which led to some more, five or six in all, one within another, nearly of the same description, except that in the interior chambers there were niches or sepulchres for the reception of the dead. Each of these caverns or chambers had niches from four, six, or eight feet broad. The mutilated portions of the sarcophagi, ornamented with fine sculpture, lie scattered upon the ground, as well as the fragments of the stone doors, by which these chambers had been anciently closed. The lid of one of the sarcophagi, seven feet in length, having on it grapes, leaves, and acorns, and various other devices, very beautiful sculpture, was in an entire state. A door in one of the chambers was still hanging. It consisted of a mass of solid stone, resembling



the rock itself, about six inches in thickness, but in size less than ordinary doors. It turned upon two hinges, contrived in the manner of axles. These hinges were of the same entire piece of stone, with the door, and were received into a hole of the immoveable rock, one at the top, the other at the bottom. In some of these chambers the dead bodies were laid upon benches of stone; others had sepulchres cut in the form of ovens. Over the sepulchres of the Virgin Mary, her mother, and of Joseph, all of them situate in the valley of Jehosaphat, was erected a large building, reconstructed by the Armenians, about forty years before. It was in the vicinity of this spot, that Saint Stephen was stoned. The sepulchres are in the inferior part of the cavern, to which a flight of forty-eight steps descended.

The spots on the Mount of Olives where Christ ascended; where the Apostles were assembled; and other antiquities of apocryphal and legendary authority, are also shewn, as well as the tombs of Absalom and Zechariah.

Count Forbin (*Voyage dans le Levant, Atl. fol. Paris, 1819,*) gives a long description of Jerusalem, (*p p. 29—50.*) but nothing ought to be received, unless strictly conformable to the critical disquisitions of Dr. Clarke, who has excellently investigated the subject. In Count Forbin's work, plates 48, seq. give numerous views of places in Jerusalem. In plate 17, is a grand view of Jerusalem, from the Valley of Jehosaphat. In plate 34, are tombs in the valley mentioned; columns, friezes, &c. of Grecian architecture. The frontispiece of Col. Light's travels is a view of Jerusalem, and he observes that the commerce of Jerusalem, in relics and rosaries, exists now, as it did in the days of Matthew Paris, who mentions it.

JULIA CÆSAREA. See IOL.

JUNEER (a fortress in *India*). Numerous Boodh caverns. The hill, one mile and a half south of Juner, abounds in excavations, most of them mere cells, generally with a bench at the further end, or on one side. There are two sets, however, of rather more importance. The first has the long vaulted excavation, and the huge Dagop, [mush-room shaped shrine of Boodh, containing relics] at the further end, surmounted by a stone umbrella; but it is unornamented, has no pillars, and no veranda surrounding them. The excavations close by abound with the Budh objects of worship, adorned with the umbrella canopy. There are numerous inscriptions in different places.

There is another set of Boudhist caves, at no great distance, in the same hill, where the hand of the sculptor has evidently been arrested in the midst of his work. The arched oblong cave has the usual large Dagop at the further end; it is, however, evidently unfinished. The usual form of this species of cave is to have a line of pillars running round it, so as to cut off and divide a veranda from the body of the temple. Here three octagonal pillars on the right have been hewn out, and the passage beyond them, as far as the intended wall, but it has been carried no further. Two of the corresponding pillars, on the opposite side, have been begun upon, and the flat surface has been hewn into; but the work has been suspended, not only before the pillars were extricated from the rock, but before the hewing had been brought down to the floor, leaving the walls in a rough state. The whole is worthy of the attention of persons curious to know the process employed in excavating the temples. The other sculptures around are also unfinished. These caves are not in other respects curious, nor comparable to those of Ellora or Kanara. There is another arched cave on a different hill, near Juneer, said to be of superior workmanship. The number of excavations of different kinds, around Juneer, and even in the wrought scarp of the hill-fort, is surprisingly great. A considerable proportion of them, however, are said to be mere cells.

(*Bomb. Trans.* iii. 527.)—Some letters of an inscription, in Upper Egypt, at Guerfl Hassan, on the temple of Kalaptchi, supposed to be the Enchorial character of the Rosetta stone, have a general resemblance in the formation of the letters to those of an inscription at Juneer. Had the Egyptian inscription been longer, characters common to both might have been found; but both inscriptions consist of too few letters to found any opinion on general resemblances, which may be accidental. *Id.* 300.

KAGOBITI. DERWISH CHELIBEY (villages in *Greece*). Near here, towards the sea, are ruins of one of the towns or villages, without walls, which abound in Eleia. The remains consist of a vast quantity of bricks and tiles, with some blocks of stone, belonging probably to a temple. Further on is a low tumulus, surmounted with a single block of stone. *Dodw.* ii. 322.

KAIAPHA (on the Eleian shore; *Greece*), an ancient city. *Dodw.* ii. 343.

KAKASCALARI (*the pass from Athens to Thessaly*). Foundations of walls at the foot of the hill, composed of large rough blocks, perhaps one of the ancient Attick forts. *Id.* ii. 32.

KAKRINGA (between *Nauplia* and *Epidaurus*, *Greece*). Remains of an ancient edifice, consisting only of fallen blocks of stone. Near the church of Saint Andrianos are ruins of a small ancient fortress, the walls of polygonal construction, and situated on a steep ascent. *Dodw.* ii. 253.

KALABUTA, PLAIN OF (in *Greece*). At two hours from Megaspella is a bridge of six arches, and some small Dorick columns and capitals lying in the ground, and a sepulchre or cave (*spelaion*) formed in the rock. It is at present used as a church, and the roof is ornamented with square compartments. Near it is another sepulchral chamber, which is also hewn in the rock. *Id.* ii. 451.

KALANI (near *Colombo*, *India*). A solid building, and no opening whatever. It is made of earth and brick-work, perhaps 60 feet high, and is shaped somewhat like a dome, with a cupola above. It is said to contain 20 images of Buddh buried below it, and stands close to two Temples, all within a peribolus of low walling. *Bombay Trans.* iii. 509.

KALAUREA (now *Palatea*, in *Greece*). According to Strabo and Pausanias, this celebrated temple of Neptune must have been of the highest antiquity, as it existed before that of Delos, sacred to Latona, and that of Apollo at Delphi. It was seated on one of the highest summits of the Island, and may be 900 or 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Not a single column is left standing, nor is the smallest fragment of one to be seen among the ruins. Some masses of the architraves are remaining. The guttæ, which were under the triglyphs, show that it was of the Dorick order. The *Vertex*, or *Epikranitis* (see Chandler's Athenian Inscription) of the pediment is also seen lying among the ruins. The foundations of the cella remain, which evidently prove that it was not of great proportions. Within the cella are the foundations of stone pillars, which are 2 feet 9 inches square, and 1 foot 3 inches apart. Here are also some large blocks which had formed the exterior part of a circular building, and are perhaps the relicks of the monument of Demosthenes, which was within the peribolos. A semicircular seat of stone remains near to the west end of the temple, on the outside of the cella. When Archias was sent by Antipater to entice Demosthenes to quit the sacred asylum of Neptune, he found him seated without the temple, perhaps upon this very seat which still remains. The orator then entered the temple and swallowed the poison, with which he was always provided. There are fragments among the re-



mains, and others concealed under the *Lentiscus*, which covers part of the ruins. *Dodw.* ii. 277.

**KALPAKI.** Three hours from hence to *Zaraka*. Close on the right rises a steep hill with a village, called *Mures*, at the left foot. The ancient paved way is seen along the base of the mountain: further on to the left is a *Tumulus*. *Dodw.* ii. 329, 430.—See **ORCHOMENOS**.

**KAMARES** (a *khan*, four hours from the ruins of *Sicyon*, in *Greece*). Vestiges of Roman construction. The name is derived from the remains of some small Roman arches, which are in its vicinity, and appear to have belonged to an aqueduct. On the road to the *Khan* of *Sakratas* are remains of an aqueduct, consisting of a few small arches, composed of the Roman *Reticulatum Incertum*. Next, an ancient monument, nearly of a square form, constructed with fine blocks of stone, nine layers of which are still remaining. On the top of the ruin are the fragments of a bas-relief in white marble; the only part which is left consists of two naked feet, sculptured in the most beautiful style. It is probably the monument, which *Pausanias* says was on the right of the road between the rivers *Krathis* and *Ægria*, in which there was an equestrian figure nearly effaced. Eighteen miles further are remains of a monument, consisting of a square fountain of small stones and mortar, while the superstructure is composed of large blocks. Of this mode of construction *Mr. Dodwell* recollected no other example in *Greece*, though it is frequent in *Italy*. The monument in question is probably therefore Roman. Twenty-six miles further, on a projecting cape, are blocks of stone and vestiges. *Dodw.* ii. 300, 301.

**KANABARI.** See **LEUCTRA**.

**KANARA** (*India*). See **SALSETTE**.

**KAREAS** (on the road from *Kachikolo Castro* to *Ampilone*, in *Greece*). Ancient remains. *Dodw.* ii. 383.

**KARLI** (near *Ekirra*, *India*). The grand cave is perhaps the finest specimen of the vaulted Boudhist Cathedral. The pillars are richly carved; the roof has still a ribbing of thin boards, corresponding to the shape of the vault, inserted at small distances from each other, probably to support a drapery. The dagop (see p. 134.) of stone at the further end of the excavation is surmounted by an oblong wooden umbrella. A columnar needle in the area before the temple is richly carved, has fourteen sides, and bears three tigers on the top. The inscriptions are numerous. *Mr. Salt's* drawing [*Trans. Bomb. Soc.*] affords a correct view of it. There are numerous smaller caves and much sculpture around. *Trans. Bomb. Soc.* iii. 527. It is now occupied by Brahmins. 315.

**KASTANIA** (*Greece*). Near this village, the bank of the *Eurotas* is supported by a strong ancient wall, of considerable length, composed of well-joined irregular polygons. Further on are *Kruptai*, or sepulchral caverns, in the rock, with an inscription. Not far from them, two round hills, in the form of *Tumuli*, but apparently too large to be artificial. *Athenæus* asserts, that there were some large *Tumuli* (χωματα μεγάλα) at *Sparta*, which were said to be the sepulchres of the *Phrygians*, who were followers of *Pelops*. Forty minutes from hence are ruins of an aqueduct, formed of arches, and built of Roman bricks. *Dodw.* ii. 400.

**KASTICK**, an ancient city or fortress at the foot of *Assa*, and about four and a half miles from *Totelere*. Further on are ancient traces and a great *Tumulus*. *Id.* ii. 98.

**KASTRO-TEICHOS** (on the *Isthmus of Corinth*). Here are three thick parallel walls, which commence at the sea, extending towards the *Saronick Gulph*. They are com-

posed of small stones, bricks, and rubbish, and were constructed to guard the entrance into the Peloponnesus. A little further on are some other remains of a similar kind. They are not built in a straight line across the Isthmus, but follow the sinuosities of the ground. The remains of the square towers, with which they are fortified, are also visible. *Dodw.* ii. 184.

KEMER (on *Cape Pyrrha*). Ruins, probably vestiges of an obscure temple or house of pleasure. *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. ii. 75.

KENEREH (*India*). A temple, but perfectly flat; the chief entrance and the other passages are square. By its general effect, it reminds us of those European structures which we style Gothick. *Ouseley's Travels*, i. 93.

KENCHREAI PORT (now *Kekreh, Greece*). On the road to the port are some Roman sepulchres and ruins of no import. Near the village of Hexamilia are some ancient stone quarries and foundations of fine walls, which probably belonged to the temple of Diana. There are also ancient remains on the low capes, between which the port enters. *Dodw.* ii. 194.

KERATEA (a village, near *Thoricos, Greece*). It was an extensive *Demos*. There are several vestiges and inscriptions. Here Mr. Dodwell was shown a solid funereal urn in white marble, upon which was a bas-relief, representing the *χρηστη χαιρε*, or last farewell [a person standing, holding another, seated, by the hand]. It was a dedicatory vase, like others already described. Between here and Thorikos is a wall, some vestiges of antiquity, and a road paved with small stones, perhaps of an ancient date. *Dodw.* i. 533.

KESRA SHIRENE (*Persia*). Ruins of a gateway and flanking walls of hewn stones; also of a stone edifice, consisting of long ranges of vaulted rooms, and of a square building, the nature of which seems to have been one enormous chamber or hall. It has arched portals. At the south-west angle, on a commanding ground, are remains of a fortress, built of stone and brick, containing lofty apartments, and subterraneous dungeons. *Porter*, ii. 213.

KLEONAI (now *Kourtese, Greece*). A circular and isolated hill, completely covered with buildings. On the side of the hill are six ancient terrace walls of the third style of masonry, rising one above another. On these the houses and streets were situated. The walls were probably demolished by the Romans, who, at the taking of Corinth, destroyed all the fortified places in Greece. Mr. Dodwell pursued the road which led from Clconai to Nemea, and found it extremely bad. The rocks, for a considerable way, are curiously hewn into a variety of channels. *Dodw.* ii. 206—208.

KLEITOR (about twenty minutes from *Mazi, in Greece*). Most of the walls may be traced, though little of them remain above ground. They inclose a regular oblong space, and were fortified with circular towers. The style of construction is nearly equilateral, which gives them an appearance of great solidity. Their general thickness is 15 feet, which is double the usual size. Here are the remains of a small Dorick temple, with fluted antæ, and columns with capitals of a singular form. Round the walls of the city, on the side towards Kalybia, the ground is covered with sepulchres of the hypogæan kind, similar to those of the Pyræus. *Dodw.* ii. 443.

KONARIOS (*a stream issuing from Helicon*). A heap of large blocks, and some foundations near its banks, indicate perhaps the temple of Minerva. See Cornelius Nepos in Agesilaus. *Dodw.* i. 247.

KOTKABAP (now *Kandavar, Persia*). Foundation of the temple of Diana. It must have been quadrangular. Each face measures 300 yards. The pedestals of eight columns, still surmounted by the chief part of their shafts, yet remain; also fragments, &c. *Porter*, ii. 141.



KONOPOLI (*Promontory in Greece*). On a road to Mesaloggion are imperfect remains of an ancient castle, perhaps the Acropolis of a town, which was on the plain. *Dodw.* ii. 459.

KOPAI (at the base of M. Ptoon, *Greece*). The *Kopai* of Homer is probably the ruins of a small ancient city, situate in a low insular tongue of land, projecting from the foot of Ptoon, near the Kopaic Lake, the walls of which city are seen encircling it not far from the water's edge. *Dodw.* i. 237. ii. 56.

KORONEIA (*Greece*). Situate as supposed where are ruins of a town, on a hill. *Dodw.* i. 247.

KOTAGI (a village on the road from *Epidaurus* to *Træzen*). Vestiges of antiquity. *Dodw.* ii. 265.

KOUKOURA (two hours from *Kakosia*). A fountain and some ruins, and large blocks of stone. *Dodw.* i. 259.

KRABATA (on the road from *Mycenæ* to *Tyrins*). Twenty minutes in the plain beyond Krabata, are ancient traces; half an hour more, smaller remains, a few hundred paces from which is a church, constructed with the ruins of a temple, where are observed two Dorick columns of stone, of small proportions, and divided into 15 flutings. A capital of the same order, but of an unusual form, serves for an altar. Here are also small *antefixa*, of terra cotta, adorned with painted flags and mæanders. A short distance from this is another church, which has also been constructed with the fragments of an ancient edifice. Several large blocks of stone are scattered about, and the *frustum* of a Dorick column remains, containing 16 flutings. Extensive foundations are seen in the vicinity. Here are also an ancient well and two oblong mounds of earth, which merit excavation. *Dodw.* ii. 244.

KRANION (in *Cephalenia*). Remains of the walls. They are of the second style of Cyclopean construction, similar to those of Ithaca. *Dodw.* i. 75.

KUPH (*Syria*). All the buildings are of yellow hewn stone, the walls about 18 inches thick, and neither fastened by iron nor mortar. They are built round courts. Crosses over the doors prove that they were erected by Christians, and they are supposed to be of the fourth or fifth century. *Pocock*.

KUSHUNLU TEPE (near *Gargarus*, in the *Troad*). It is rather a conical mountain than a hill; half-way up it is an area covered with fragments of terra cotta, pieces of ancient glass, part of a wall, seemingly from the baked tiles, 4 inches thick, and the cement used in its preservation of the age of the Romans. On the western side of this area were considerable remains of baths, whose stuccoed walls and terra cotta conduits were still entire in several places. By the appearance of the foundation, the walls on this side at least had been double, and admitted of a passage between them above this area (perhaps that of a temple). Towards the north were tombs. Dr. Clarke entered an arched vault, 13 yards long and 5 wide, and saw near to it the remains of a bath, wanting only the roof. Here lay some columns, 16 inches diameter, among pieces of broken amphoræ, fragments of marble, fractured inscriptions in Greek, the cornice of a Dorick entablature, of such a prodigious size, that there was nothing like it at Athens; other Dorick pillars, and the shaft of a Corinthian column, 22 inches diameter, distinguished from the Dorick in having the edge of the *canelure* flat instead of sharp. Higher up the hill are the remains of another temple, a bath, with the roof entire, &c. supposed the temples of Idæan Jove, mentioned by Homer, Æschylus, and Plutarch. The original temple is probably the very ancient fane of Jupiter Liberator, situated near to the heights of Ida, in the site of which, in later ages, these buildings were afterwards raised. A spacious winding road, 16 yards broad, leads from the remains of these

temples to the top of the Kushunlu. All the way up may be noticed the traces of former works, but upon the summit there is a small oblong area, six yards in length and two in breadth, exhibiting vestiges of the highest antiquity; the stones forming the enclosure being as rude as those of the Tirynthus in Argolis, and the whole encircled by a grove of oaks, covering the top of the cone. The entrance to this area is from the south. Upon the east and west, outside of the trees, are stones, ranging like what we in England call Druidical circles. *Clarke*, iii. 163—167.—*Mr. Walpole* (*Turkey*, i. 117.) calls this place Kouchounlou Tepè.

**KUTCHUKMAINA** (*Turkey*). About an hour from hence are very considerable ruins of ancient Roman baths. In one bath remain walls, cased with tiles, perforated for the admission of steam. *Walpole*, i. 38.

**LABRANDA** (*Asia Minor*). The modern *Mendelet* in Chandler's opinion. Here he saw sixteen columns of a temple, with part of their entablature, the cell and roof demolished, a town on the north ranging with the temple. The wall beginning near it makes a circuit on the hill, and has square towers at intervals, and was of a similar structure with the walls of Ephesus. Within it is a theatre cut in the rock, with some seats remaining. In the vineyards beneath are broken columns and marble fragments, and in one beneath the temple two large marble massive sarcophagi carved with festoons and heads, the lids on, and a hole made by force in their sides. They are raised on pediments, and as you approach, appear like two piers of a gateway. Around the temple are also some ruins of sepulchres. The temple, as appears from *Strabo*, was of Jupiter Στρατιος. *As. Min.* 196, 197.

**LACINIUM** (*Italy*). The famous Lacinian promontory is now Cape delle Collonne. On a point, impending over the waves, are some scattered stones, and a few regular courses of building, said to be ruins of the school of Pythagoras, and of the temple of Juno Lacinea. Some years ago two columns of this edifice were standing. One has long fallen, the other still remains, placed upon a foundation of large stones cut into facets, and serves as a landmark for navigators. Its order differs but little from that of the columns at Metapontum; but some bricks, which appear intermixed, occasion a doubt in *Swinburne*, whether these fragments appertain to any building so ancient as the Crotonian Republic. It may have been rebuilt by the Romans, and the old columns made to serve again. The censor *Fulvius Flaccus* unroofed this temple, and it was never restored. *Reidesel* erroneously supposes these ruins to have been part of Croton; but *Swinburne* thinks that they were remains of the College of Priests of Juno, or of the stalls of her numerous herds and flocks, which ranged undisturbed over the lawns, and under the groves. *Swinburne*, i. 321, 322.

**LACONIA** (*Greece*). All the remains of this celebrated region, now *Zaconia*, except **SPARTA** (which see), and **TEGEA** (which see), are the *Hermæum* of Laconia, a defile, which derived its name from *Hercules*, found in a spot now occupied by a cross and a military temple: there are also vestiges of a military way. *Archæol. Libr.* i. 29.

**LAGO D'AGNANO**. On the banks are some remains of a villa of *Lucullus*; namely the splendid substruction of baths, &c. *Starke's Trav.* ii. 155.

**LAGO DE CASTELLO**. See **ALBANO**.

**LAKE OF FUSARO**. Here are the ruins of the tomb of *Caius Marius*, and near it stood his favourite Campanian villa. *Swinb.* ii. 23.

**LAKE** (*Lucrine*). See **LUCRINE LAKE**.

**LAKE** (*Fucine*): now the Lake of Celano. About a mile and a half from the town is the mouth of the emissary or aperture made by *Claudius*, to discharge the waters into the *Liris*, which runs in a deep valley on the other side of the hills. The



opening is now choked up, and lies at the foot of the hill, much below the present level of the water. In a line from it up the slope are six perpendicular wells, and two oblique grooves to the canal, which was driven through the hill into the opposite valley, and there had a vent at Capistrelli, two miles from the lake. The water is said to flow as far as the centre of the hill, and to be there 20 feet deep, but being obstructed by earth fallen in, or want of level, proceeds no further. Oblique collateral galleries were also contrived for the purpose of clearing the channel of rubbish, as the workmen advanced. *Swinburne*, ii. 520.

LAMBESAE (now *L'Erba* or *Fezzoute*, in Africa). Remains of several city gates; seats and upper part of an amphitheatre; frontispiece of a beautiful Ionick temple, dedicated to Esculapius; large oblong chamber, with a great seat on each side of it, intended, perhaps, for a triumphal arch, and the *Cutb' el' Ar-rosah*, i. e. the *cupola* of the bride, as the Arabs call a still beautiful mausoleum, built in the fashion of a dome, supported by Corinthian pillars; smaller edifices, &c. *Shaw*, 57.

LAMBESC (*France*). Inscriptions. *Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 188.

LAMIA (now supposed *Zetoun*, Thessaly). Near the town Dr. Clarke saw a tomb constructed in the old Cyclopean style. It was what is called in Wales a Cromlech, consisting of two upright stones, with a large slab laid across near it. The other was a cistern, probably a soros. There is a paved road or ancient military way over the mountain (*Clarke*, vii. 323). Mr. Dodwell says, that the lower part of the walls of the Acropolis remains, of ancient and regular construction. ii. 78.

LANGIA (a fountain in *Greece*). At the entrance of the plain of Nemea is a sepulchre in a rock with some large stones, and ancient traces in the vicinity. *Dodw.* ii. 208.

LANUVIUM. Now *Civita Lavinia*. Here are vestiges of a temple, according to tradition, of Juno Argiva. Within the town, about the streets, are many beautiful fragments of ornamental sculpture, in stone and marble, and in most of the walls are stuck pieces of cornices or columns. There are remains of a wall certainly built in the first ages of Rome. It is composed of large square stones, and over it are vestiges of another wall, also of very ancient date, though not equal to the former. It is of that sort of construction which is called *opus reticulatum*, or *net-work*. In the first remains part of a buttress, which proves its having had ornaments. Between *Civita Lavinia* and *Gensano* are some ruined edifices, overgrown with brambles, called the palace of Evander. *Knight's Latium*, 99.

LAODICEA (*Pontus Galatius*). Chandler says, the town was so named from Laodice, the wife of its founder, Antiochus, the son of Stratonice. The first ruin is of an amphitheatre in a hollow, the form oblong, the area about 1,000 feet in extent, with numerous seats remaining. At the west end is a wide vaulted passage, designed for horses and chariots, about 140 feet long. It has an inscription, mentioning that it was made by Nicostratus, born A. C. 79 or 82. This was a stadium converted into an amphitheatre by Nicostratus. On the N. side of the amphitheatre, towards the W. end, are piers and arches of stone, with pedestals and marble fragments. This fabrick was perhaps the repository of the laws, and contained the senate house, the money exchange, and public edifices. From this ruin you see the *Odeum*, which fronted southward. The seats of which remain on the side of the hill. The remains of the front lie in a confused heap: the whole was of marble: sculpture had been lavished on it, and the style savoured less of Grecian taste, than Roman magnificence. Beyond the *Odeum*, are some marble arches standing, with pieces of massive wall, the ruin as was conjectured of the Gymnasium. Many traces of the city wall may be seen

with broken columns and pieces of marble, used in its later repairs. Within, the whole surface was covered with pedestals and fragments. The luxury of the inhabitants may be inferred from their other sumptuous buildings, and from two capacious theatres on the side of the hill, fronting N. and W. each with the seats still rising in numerous rows one above another. The travellers in 1705 found a maimed statue at the entrance of the former, and on one of the seats, the words ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ, of Zeno. There are four piers of a bridge over the Capsus (*Asia Min.* 227). In the *Ionian Antiquities* (pl. 48, and p. 31.) is an engraving of the Stadium, which is circular at each end, about 1,000 feet in extent, having 23 seats still remaining, hollowed out of the side of the hill. The entrance from without is choaked up, except a small aperture, in which a glimmering light enters. The soil has risen above the imposts of the interior arch. It was built during the reigns of Vespasian and Trajan. Walpole says that it is now *Ladik*, and mentions marbles, altars, columns, inscriptions, &c. ii. 221.

LAODICEA (*ad mare, in Syria*). Shaw says, here are several columns, with part of an aqueduct; several fragments of Greek and Latin inscriptions, much defaced. A furlong to the west of the city are the remains of a beautiful Cothon [artificial port], in the form of an amphitheatre, capacious enough to receive the whole British navy.

LARYMNA (*Bæotia*). Supposed at two hours distance from Martino. There are considerable remains. The lower part of the town wall of excellent masonry, still remains nearly perfect, and points out the extent of the town, which covered a considerable spot on the coast, as well as a small peninsula, included within the circuit, on each side of the isthmus. In this peninsula was a small harbour, formed by the projection of piers, which left only a space for the entrance of ships. The whole of the area is covered with remains of building; but no foundations of public edifices, nor pieces of sculpture, could be seen. Without the walls a large sarcophagus remains unbroken, and with some vestiges of ornament on its side, but no inscription was visible. *Walpole*, i. 302.

LARISSA (*Argos*). The great monastery under the N.E. precipice of Larissa is probably situated on the site of the temple of Apollo Devias. The rock has a cavern very well adapted to the delivery of those oracles, which issued from the temple of Apollo.\* The monastery is also close to the wall, of which the foundations are visible, running in a right line from the Acropolis to the gate, which is immediately below it. On the summit of the Acropolis are the remains of the inner inclosure or curtain, of very ancient date, but not of Cyclopean Masonry. The remains of the theatre at the S.E. extremity of the hill are tolerably entire, the seats being hewn out of the rock. *Gell's Argolis*, 67, 69. See, too, *Dodw.* ii. 220, 221, who mentions a very ancient inscription at this Larissa.

LARISSA KREMASTE. See PELASGIA.

LARISSA (*Thessaly*). On the plain are some of the most remarkable tumuli known for their size, and the regularity of their form. Lucan seems to allude to them when speaking of Thessaly; he says, L. viii. c. 847.

“ Et stantes tumulos, et qui radice vetustâ  
Effudere suas vectis compagibus urnas.”

There are also broken shafts of Corinthian pillars and cornices, and the capital of a Dorick column. Such fragments are all which remain of the ancient city. *Clarke*, vii. 339—346; with whom *Dodw.* ii. 98.

LATOPOLIS (*Egypt*, now Esneh). Here are very fine remains. Double walls

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\* This cavern is described from Dr. Clarke in the *Encycl. of Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 33.



form the side of the porticoes, within which is a space, the use not clear. The parts beyond the portico are trivial and negligent. The sanctuary is totally destroyed; but from what remains of the outer wall, there seems to have been an exterior gallery quite round the temple. There are subterraneous buildings, which show a greater extent. The remains of the portico consist of eight columns with broad capitals, differing from each other in the ornaments. In one it is the vine, in another the ivy, in a third the palm-leaf. It now forms the principal square of the village of Esneh. (*Denon*, iii. 191.)—From *pl.* xxvi. it appears, that the temple consists of solid walls and overhanging cornices, the walls charged with hieroglyphics. From *pl.* xxviii. it appears that the portico is exceedingly beautiful; the walls narrowing upwards have an impending cornice; there is a wall nearly half the height between the columns; the latter are massy and round, fluted, fasciated, &c. In vol. ii. p. 103. he observes, that the portico is the most perfect monument of ancient architecture; and that there are also remains of the quay visible. The hieroglyphics contain among their subjects a zodiack, the capitals of the columns are borrowed from the lotus, the palm, vine, and rush. *Id.* 105.—In the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, A. vol. i. *pl.* 79. is a view of the zodiack, sculptured on the cieling of the portico. Here we see Sagittary, a double Janus's head, a centaur, with a tail formed of knots, like a postilion's whip, and the modern pair of scales in Libra. See, too, *pl.* 87.—Belzoni says (56.), that the beautiful variety and fine shaped capitals of the columns, render it one of the principal temples of Egypt.

LA TURBIE (*France*). The trophy of Augustus is a mere mass of stones. *Millin*, *Midi de la France*, ii. 580.

LAURENTUM (if *Palermo, Italy*). No vestiges, except an aqueduct. *Eustace*, ii. 285. Miss Knight says (*Latium*, 104), it is probably San Lorenzo, where inscriptions have been found.

LAURION (*Greece*). There remains a shaft of the silver mines; traces; foundation of a large round tower, and several relicks of ancient walls of regular construction. A little beyond the ruins of Laurion, are an ancient wall, some marble fragments, and the probable traces of a small temple. *Dodw.* i. 539.

LAZGARET (*Greece*). Between the road and a small village are two immense tumuli, and smaller sepulchres all round; perhaps monuments of some great battle in the expeditions of Darius or of Alexander. *Clarke*, viii. 244.

LEBADEA (now *Livadia* in *Greece*). Here are some small masses of ancient foundations. At the foot of a rocky height is an artificial excavation about twelve feet square and eight high. In the upper part are still seen the remains of an ancient coloured border, similar to that which is observed on the walls of the Parthenon, and in the temple of Theseus at Athens. *Walp.* i. 335.—See *HIERON* of *TROPHONIUS*.

LECHÆUM (*Greece*). Traces of stone foundations near the sea. *Walp.* i. 343.

LEMNOS. There are no traces of the Labyrinth. *Voyage Pittoresque*, i. 80.

LEONTIUM (now *Lentini, Sicily*). The ancient city, built on four hills, now presents nothing to the eye but a spot of ground torn by four ravines, which lay open a few wretched grottoes, the sole remains that point out its former situation. *Denon's Sicily*, p. 394.

LEPREOS (in *Triphilea, Greece*). Three hours from the Khan of St. Isidoros. It cost Mr. Dodwell half an hour to ascend from the first traces to the Acropolis. Two entire gates are remaining, of the common square form. One of them is almost completely buried under the ruins and earth, which reach to its architrave. The

towers are square. One of them is almost entire, and contains a small window or narrow hole. A triangular wall is carried completely across the Acropolis, by which means it was anciently divided into two parts. The foundations of this wall, and part of the elevation, still remain. Three different periods of architecture are evident in this fortress; the walls are composed of polygons; some of the towers consist of irregular, and others of rectangular quadrilaterals. The ruins extended from below the Acropolis on the side of the hill, and are seen in a flat ditched canal. It was evidently an extensive city. *Dodw. ii. 347.*

**LERNA** (*Argolis*). The tower upon Mount Pontinus is placed upon the ruins of the temple of Minerva Saitis. The Alcyonial Pool being now inclosed by a dam, turns a mill. The fount of Amphiaraus is probably that near a little chapel on the South of the pool. About a mile from the mill, upon an elevation in the marsh, are some trees and a ruined chapel, perhaps the site of the temple of Ceres. *Gell's Argolis*, p. 84.

**LESBOS, Isle of.** In the *Voyage Pittoresque* (tom ii. pl. 8. pp. 85, 86,) are engraved, (1.) a curious chair inscribed ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝΟΣ ΤΩ ΛΕΣΒΟΝΑΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ, *the presidency of Potamon son of Lesbonax*. Potamon was a Rhetorician, a native of Mytilene, to whom Tiberius granted a particular protection. (Strab. xiii. 617, Suid. v. *Potamon*.) Lord Elgin obtained it. (2.) An aqueduct near the villages of Palfa and Mytilene. It is very high, the two lower Arcades of grey marble, the third only brick. (3.) Basreliefs.—See **METELIN**.

**LESSA** (now *Lykourio* in *Argolis*). It is a mean Greek village, occupying the slope of a hill, once the site of an ancient city, of which many traces remain; though even the walls are ruined to the foundation. Above the village, on the summit of the hill, is a long line of ancient foundations. There is also a ruined chapel, and a tree surrounded with fragments of architecture. The town was not large; the principal gate was probably in a kind of recess near the wall, below which, in the plain, is a large church, where inscriptions might probably be found. The church called *Agia Marina*, was probably on the site of an ancient temple, for it contains two Ionic columns and their capitals. Near it there is also the foundation of a building which appears to have been a pyramid, the masonry of which is ancient. This is not the situation of a pyramid mentioned by Pausanias, which was on the road between Argos and Tiryns. The size of this was considerable, perhaps not less than 40 feet square. *Gell's Argolis*, 102.—Mr. Dodwell says, *Lessa*, now presumed *Ligurio*. The walls of the town are very much ruined. The parts which are still entire are in the third style. Many blocks and heaps are scattered about, ii. 255.

**LEUCADIAN PROMONTORY.** **LEUCAS** (now *Santa Moura*, an island in the Ionian Sea). The only remains of the city are a part of the walls, which were evidently built at three different epochs. The most ancient are well-joined irregular polygons, the second style of early military architecture. A less ancient style is also evident, which style Mr. Dodwell thinks to be coeval with the time of Epaminondas, being composed of horizontal layers of stone, with some irregularity in their sizes and angles like the walls of Messine (*sic.*) The third style is Roman, as may be seen by the mixture of bricks and cement with the stones. On the edge of one of the precipices, are the foundations of buildings, apparently the cella of a temple, composed of large quadrilateral stones. There are several heaps among the bushes. The rock on which this ruin stands, rises perpendicular from the sea, to a considerable height; and Mr. D. was assured, that there was a Greek inscription on its face, near its summit, in large letters visible from the sea below, but it escaped his observation. This is the *Lover's Leap*, because there



was no other place which is so completely free from projecting rocks, and where the sea is also clear from insulated masses. It is horrible to look down from the cliff to the sea. Most of the females who made the leap, died by the rapidity of the fall; but the men, owing to their stronger form, often survived; they were generally provided with the feathers and birds, who broke the rapidity of the fall; and were taken up from the sea by boats, stationed there on purpose. The ruins are probably the remains of the temple of Apollo. On an adjoining precipice of still greater height are the remains of a small circular building, composed of regular masonry, near which are many fragments of pottery of the finest workmanship: there were three kinds, the red, the black, and a coarser kind of light red colour.—(*Dodw.* i. 51, 52). The promontory of Leucadia, (the *Lover's Leap*,) is engraved in *Gell's Ithaca*, p. 74, ed. 4to. It is a projecting cliff, flat on the top, and scarped on the sides, like a broad artificial pier, as at Ramsgate, &c.

Hughes (404,) has given another figure of it, and mentions stones near the temple of Apollo, perhaps a monument in honour of Sappho, or some other person.

LEUCTRA, (now *Leftra* and *Lefra*). Several tombs. Upon a lofty conical hill about half way between these two places, (Cocla and Leuctra,) are relicks of an ancient fortress; also columns and remains of a temple, formed into a chapel. Thus Clarke (vii. 110.)—Mr. Walpole (i. 337,) mentions inscriptions, an ancient foundation of an oval enclosure; and between Platæa and Leuctra, a considerable plain, which from two tumuli near the road, may be supposed to have been the scene of action between Epaminondas and the Spartans. Mr. Dodwell observes, (i. 261) that Leuctra was probably near Parapongi; and that there are some remains about half way between Eremo Kastro and Kokla; that by the side of Kanabari, a stream on the road from Eremo Castro to Thebes, are several blocks of stone, and a little further on more blocks. In the vicinity must be the site of Leuctra. *Id.* 160.

LEUKTRON, supposed (but uncertain) to have been *Leontari*, where are traces. *Dodw.* ii. 398.

LIBANATIS. About five miles from Talunda; but on the sea side are ruins of a small city and fortress. Several traces and foundations of walls exist on a rocky promontory, rising from the sea. It is now called *Pyrgos*, from a modern tower, which is composed of ancient blocks. Near the same village, a mile inland, are remains of a city upon the hill, the summit of which is encompassed by the walls, of small extent.—*Dodw.* ii. 60.

LILÆA (*Greece*. Five miles from the ruins of Mariolatis, at the foot of Parnassus). Here are the remains of another city similarly situated. Its Acropolis is placed upon a rocky and abrupt acclivity, projecting from Sarnapos. The lower town was in the plain, and several remains of the walls and towers are in a wonderful state of preservation, and in the third style of construction. Some of the square towers have their doors and windows remaining, all of which diminish upwards. Among the marble fragments is a *θρονος* of white marble. *Id.* ii. 133.

LILYBÆUM (now *Marsala, Sicily*). Only a few remains of the ancient walls are left, to the west of the town, built with enormous masses of stone, which it was impossible, before the invention of cannon, for any machine to shake. In front of these walls were deep ditches, forty feet wide, hewn out of the rock, some parts of which are still existing, and have an awful aspect. *Denon's Sicily*, p. 172.

LIMESOL (*Cyprus*). The ancient Amathus. There are ruins of a temple of Venus and Adonis; of the walls, and a building like a castle.

**LIRIS** (river under *Garigliano, Italy*). An aqueduct erected to convey water to Minturnæ, passes the road; the remaining arches are at least one hundred. *Eustace*, ii. 315.

**LITERNUM** (*Italy*). The remains of this city are some heaps of stones, on the edge of a large pond. Here the illustrious Scipio had a villa, where he resided in his last days, in voluntary exile. If tradition can be relied upon, his ashes were deposited here, and the word **PATRIA** still remaining fixed in the wall of a watch-tower, and giving name to the adjacent lake, is a fragment of his angry epitaph, which, as given by modern authors, was “*Ingrata patria, neque enim mea ossa habebis.*” It is certain, that no urn or memorial to *this* Scipio has been found in the family sepulchre near the gate of S. Sebastian at Rome. (*Swinb.* ii. 19, 20.)—Eustace says, a white tower stands on the site of it. It is called the *Torre di patria*, and may not only occupy the site, but be built of the materials of Scipio’s villa. The villa of Scipio remained in the time of Seneca\*, and seems to have been built with great solidity, and surrounded like a Gothick castle with walls and towers. ii. 422, 423.

**LONGAKI** (a *village in Greece*). Upon a low promontory are several foundations, composed of large and regular masonry; their extent is not considerable, and they probably indicate the remains of a fort and small town. *Dodw.* ii. 64.

**LORRI** (*Italy*). The modern *Gorace* is supposed to stand upon the identical site of the Epizyphyrian Locri. Some antiquaries place the old town nearer the sea at Pagliapoli, where many scattered ruins still remain. The brick materials with which they were built pronounce them of a later period than the happy days of Magna Græcia. One large well-preserved room distinguishes itself above the rest, but no part has any inscription, column, or ornament. As Strabo says expressly that the city stood on the brow of a hill called *Esopis*, the buildings along the shore can only have been suburbs, magazines, and habitations for fishermen. *Swinb.* i. 340, 341.

**LUCRINE LAKE**. This lake so famous for its oysters, and the *Portus Julius* built by Agrippa, in honour of Augustus, was destroyed by an earthquake September 29, 1638, which threw up from the bottom a new hill called Monte nuovo di Cinere described *Histor. Puteol.* c. 20. The remainder is a pool, called now Lago di Licola. *Enc.* [with whom *Swinb.* ii. 34.]—Eustace (ii. 393.) mentions remains of a mole, still called *Lanterna di Porto Gililio*, and the only monument of the moles are substructions erected by Agrippa, to form a new harbour in the Lucrine Lake.

**LUCUS AUGUSTI**, now *Luco* in Spain. The ancient walls remain, from 12 to 15 feet thick.

**LUGDUNUM**. See **LYONS**.

**LUKALA**. See **OLENOS**.

**LUXOR**. See **THEBES**.

**LYCÆON MOUNT** (now *Tetragi*). A tumulus on its summit is composed of small rough stones and earth, amongst which are some fragments of bones, apparently burnt. There are also two ruined churches, most part of which are built of small ancient blocks of hewn stone. There can be but little doubt but that this is the spot where the mount of earth was sanctified by the altar of the Lycæan Jove, fronted by two columns, each of which supported an eagle of gold. The Mound still remains,

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\* Vidi villam structam lapide quadrato: murum circumdatum sylâ, turres quoque in propugnaculum villæ utrimque subnectas; cisternam ædificiis ac viridibus (Q.?) subditam, quæ sufficere in usum vel exercitûs posset: balneolum angustum tenebricosum ex consuetudine antiquâ, &c. Senec. Epist. lxxxvi. 422.



and the two churches probably stand on the site of the columns; the ancient stones which are seen perhaps constructed their basements. *Dodw.* ii. 393.

LYCOPOLIS (now *Syout*, Egypt). Here still remains a suite of sepulchral chambers, the plan of which is given by Denon, pl. 15; they are rooms in strait succession, with others smaller like closets, connected by passages. The rooms are parallelograms, lengthways or transverse; the first chamber has no other ornament than a torus, which borders on a flat arch, but from thence to the very bottom of the innermost chamber all the walls are covered with hieroglyphicks, and the ceilings with painted and sculptured ornaments: on the smooth surface of the doors are large figures, which are repeated in the solid jambs: the upper part of the door is larger than the lower, the innermost chamber is beyond the third door, and in it, the principal sarcophagus was doubtless situated. The rock is excavated in every direction. *Denon*, iii. 162. In the *Grande Description de l'Egypt*,—A. vol. iv. plate 43 contains a view of the mountain and the hypogæa on the sides. Plate 44 gives the plans, &c. of them. Plate 45 represents the bas reliefs on the hill; the principal hypogæum shows the mode of slaughtering and skinning animals, the fore and hind legs were tied, &c. a man holding the end of the rope in his hand. Col. Light says (p. 43), the ancient excavations described by Denon, &c. are all which now remain. A ruined bridge near the tombs is engraved, p. 44.

LYCOSURA (now presumed *Agios Georgios*, Greece). The Acropolis stood upon a fine precipice of an oblong form, the extremities facing nearly north and south. The west side is inaccessible, and the other side, which faces the plain of Megalopolis, is supported by a double terrace wall, composed of rough blocks, like the walls of Tyrys. The gateway is visible, and faces the south, but its only remains consist of the foundations, and some hewn blocks lying on the spot. Within the Acropolis, are two ruined churches, and several frusta of unfluted columns of dark-coloured marble, with some architraves and a Dorick capital; the largest diameter of the columns is only one foot ten inches. A few hundred yards to the south-east of the Acropolis is an eminence covered with bushes, which may be well supposed to conceal some interesting remains. Several blocks of columns and a ruined church are the only visible objects. To the north of this is another small elevation, where some fragments of plain columns, and some fluted columnar pilasters and triglyphs, evince the remains of a Dorick temple; the whole is fallen to the ground, and among the ruins of the cella is a mass of white marble, which was probably a statue, but it is too much shattered for any form to be perceived.

Between this and the Acropolis are the remains of a bath or cistern, about forty feet in length and ten in breadth, composed of square blocks, and well preserved. A few feet above it is a small spring, which originally flowed through the bath, by two apertures that still remain. Several large blocks lie scattered in the vicinity, which was evidently one of the most ornamented parts of the city. To the east of the Acropolis are the remains of another Dorick building, consisting of fragments of columns and pilasters nearly buried. The principal part of the plain occupied an undulating level to the east of the Acropolis, but it is difficult to form any certain conclusion with respect to its size, as none of the walls, except those of the Acropolis, have been preserved, but it appears to have extended over a circuit of about two miles. The Agha had dilapidated recently the most perfect of the temples, and other remains, to build his *Pyrgos* with the materials. *Dodw.* ii. 395—396.



Engraved by C. Healy

RUINED BRIDGE NEAR THE TOMBS AT SIOUT

*Antiquities of Egypt, Vol. I, Plate 10*





LYONS (olim *Lugdunum*. *Lugudunum*). Millin mentions the following antiquities. (1.) Inscription of Ligurius. (2.) Others. (3.) Altar. (4.) Tessellated pavement, the subject, a sort of caricature of gymnastic games; it is situated rue des Farches au Gourguillon, No. V. 128. (5.) Monuments. (6.) The old Convent of Antiquaille, said to have been built upon the ruins of the ancient palace of the Emperors. (7.) Some remains of porticoes belonging to a theatre, not an amphitheatre. (8.) Curious souterrain in a vineyard, part of the ancient convent of the Ursulines, called a "conserve d'eau," more probably a cellar, [engraved in *Millin*; and *Colonia's History of Lyons*, i. 48.] (9.) Several aqueducts, as that of Chaponnost, before described, &c. *Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 429—483. This city was one of those which the Romans called *Copia*, and was the grand magazine of their armies in Gaul. The ci-devant Abbey of Aisnay was the *Athanacum* or *Ainacum*, where the famous games were celebrated in honour of Augustus, to which all the Gauls repaired: *Enc. des Antiq.* See *Pownall's Provincia Romana*, &c. &c. for accounts of Lyons.

LYSIMACHIA (according to De l'Isle, now *Hexamiel*, in *Turkey*). A remarkable tumulus between Marmora and the Dardanelles. *Clarke*, iii. 83.

MACARRHA, perhaps derived from the *Palaneum* of Pliny, the *Rutinum* and *Muchorum* of Dio, called also *Mucarum*. The subterraneous grottos seem to be the same as those to which the inhabitants retired, after having set the city on fire, with the Romans, who had taken it, inclosed. There are also inscriptions. *Archæolog.* v. 175, &c.

MACON (olim *Matisco* in *France*). Here, nearest to Montbellet, are several Celtic sepulchres of the Kistvaen kind, in one of which were found ornaments of iron, covered with a plate of silver, supposed by Montfaucon part of a female head-dress, and engraved by him. *V. P.* 2 B. i. c. 8. Millin adds, coins, figures, &c. *Midi de la France*, i. 405.

MÆRIS. (i.) The remains of the theatre by the sea shore, are engraved in the *Ionian Antiq.* pl. ix. (ii.) The ancient *Lake Mæris* in Egypt, is now, according to Browne, (*Trav.* 169) called *Birket-el-Kerun*, but it has no mark of being the work of art. It is probably between 30 and 40 miles long, and nearly six broad. In one of the isles, at the eastern extremity, it is said that human bones are sometimes found. South east from Fioum is *Bathen*, a long deep cut or canal, supposed to be the artificial *Mæris* of Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus. *Id.* 170. Denon queries this, i. 352.

MAGNESIA (on the *Mæander*), now *Guzel hissar*. Here is an ancient bridge of three arches. Two long lines are inscribed on it, one in Latin, the other in Greek, to shew that it was dedicated to the Ephesian Diana, Cæsar Augustus, Tiberius, and the people of Ephesus: also that Pollio, a Roman, erected it at his own expense. This fabric has been much deformed by a subsequent addition, the three arches now supporting six. (*Chand. As. Min.* 116). There are also a square capital of a column; the device a poppy between two wheat-ears, [symbols of Ceres; probably remains of a temple F.] and two torches; many fragments of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, and a ruin, which resembles the arcade at Troas, consisting of a piece or two of marble, standing, and three massive arches, each pointed with a garland in the centre, and two of the sides encircling an inscription, of which some letters, with ends of fillets, are visible. The fabric has been repaired, or re-edified, and some inscribed marbles are inserted in it, but too high to be legible. In the territory of this city was a place called *Hylæ*, with a cave sacred to Apollo. *Picenini* was shewn a cave near the walls of the ancient



city, which they were told went under ground as far as they could go in two days, (*Id.* 207). Here too is one of the most perfect ancient Greek fortresses. *Archæol.* xv. 319.

MAGNESIA (*Greece*). Mr. Dodwell has *Demetrius* before *Magnesia*, near the Pagasæan Gulph, in a plain under M. Pelion. There are a stadium and hippodrome, contiguous to each other, and seemingly composed of banks of earth. The other remains consist of masses, among them some fine pieces of white marble. An inscription is cut in the rock near the road, but is illegible in the plain. Near the source of a spring, on the level, are several ruins, and some sepulchres of the Spelaian kind, cut in the rock, but in a lofty situation and difficult of access. *Dodw.* ii. 87, 88.

MAGUIN (between *Augusta* and *Syracuse, Sicily*). On the beach is an ancient monument, called *L'Agulia* or *Needle*, supposed to have been erected by Marcellus, in commemoration of his conquest of Syracuse. It consists of a pedestal nine feet square, built with seven courses of stones. It has the zocle entire, and faint traces of the cornices. Upon this was placed a round building, of which eight courses of the stonework remain, but are much shaken. The upper part was thrown down in 1542, by an earthquake. Tazello says, that it was of a pyramidal form, but Swinburne contends that it is clearly round, and indicates a column of many pieces. *Swinb.* ii. 318, where an engraving of it.

MAGOULA and DESERBY, villages on the road from *Kapourna* to *Shripon, i. e. Orchomenos*. The church of St. John probably stands on the site of a temple, of which some fragments are seen on its walls, with a corroded inscription and several large blocks of stone. *Dodw.* ii. 144.

MAINE (*France*). In this province are several kistvaens, or sepulchral monuments of huge stones, like Kits' Coity House, as I understand Montfaucon, *Suppl.* v. 5, b. 7, c. 3.

MAKALA or MASCALLAH (*Thessaly*). A village of uncommonly fine scenery, between Echinos and Armiri. Ancient traces near a fountain. *Dodw.* ii. 82.

MAKRA-LIBADO (district of *Zetoun, Greece*). Ruins. *Dodw.* ii. 491.

MALGARA (*Turkey*). Fragments of a fine marble cornice. *Clarke*, viii. 111.

MALTA. Upon the Eastern promontory were, and perhaps now are, the remains of the Temple of Juno, and upon the south side, of one of Hercules. Marble pillars, with Carthaginian characters, (for it continued under their dominion till Titus Sempronius conquered it, 217 years before Christ,) have been found, as well as coins, with the effigies of Juno. Some accounts state that the Island was peopled from Phenicia; others, that the natives are lineal descendants of the ancient Carthaginians, who were in fact a colony of Phenicians. (*Bunting's Itin. Sac. Script.* 561, 2. ed. 4to. 1636.)—Eustace says [ii. 404.], near the Citta Vecchia, are still shown the vestiges of a subterraneous city, for the extent of the galleries and the regularity of the streets almost entitle the place to this application. The rock is not only cut into spacious passages, but hollowed out into separate houses, with their different apartments, and seems to have been capable of containing a considerable number of families.

MANCOOP (*Tartary*). Ruins of the citadel; caverns and gloomy passages hewn in the solid rock. *Clarke*, ii. 278.

MANDURIA (*Italy*), now or lately *Casal Nuovo*. Manduria was a city of the Tarentines, destroyed by Fabius Maximus, in the second Punic war. The walls are still discernible at a small distance from the town. They are raised several feet above the



ground, and are double, except on the south side, where the fortifications appear to have been left incomplete. The outer wall and ditch measure eight yards in breadth; behind this bulwark is a broad street, and then an inner wall, which, together, measure fourteen yards. The stones are oblong, laid in courses, without mortar, and cut out of the ditch. (*Swinb. i. 222.*)—Stolberg (ii. 159) notices the prodigious square stones, which compose the walls, the breadth and the height being, he says, unequalled by any in Italy; in short, it is a Cyclopean fortress of the later style, described in the Introduction.

MANIANA, or MALIANA (*Africa*). Fragments of Roman work. *Shaw*, 29.

MANSOUSE (near *Youseph, Africa*). Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 101.

MANTINEA. This place, the tomb of Epaminondas, is now a morass. The extent of the city is easily traced: it is of an oval form, and about a league in circumference. The walls, whose vestiges are in some places five or six feet high, are above 18 feet thick, built of stones taken from Mount Artimisius. Four principal gates, which answer to the several roads to Achaia, Argos, Tegea, and Megalopolis, are discoverable. In the middle of the city is a ruined edifice, which, at first sight, appears to have been a theatre, but besides that it is not backed by a hill, it is too small for that purpose. Another ruin near it seems to have belonged to a temple, but no inscriptions designate to what divinity it was consecrated. Beyond the boundary, in a place adjoining to Mount Alesius, is the *Stadium*, where a statue has been found, and a well-directed search would probably find more. *Archæol. Libr. i. 19, 20.* [Antinous, the favourite of Hadrian, because he was of Bithynium, a colony of the Mantinæns, had a temple; sacrifices and games were celebrated every five years to his honour, (*Enc. des Antiq.*) and the preceding fabricks evidently refer to these circumstances.] Mr. Dodwell has Mantinea (two hours and three minutes from *Tripolitza*, and consisting of three cottages, called *Palaiopoli*, situated within the ancient walls of the city towards the east). The walls at first were built of unbaked bricks, which resisted, even better than stone, the impulse of warlike engines, but were not proof against the effects of water. The walls which are seen at present were probably built upon the restoration of the city after the battle of Leuctra. They are of the same style as those of Messene, and enclose a circle in which the city stood. The walls are fortified with towers, most of which are square; some, near the gates, are of a circular form; the whole exhibits, as well as the walls of Messene, an interesting and very perfect example of Grecian fortification. There were eight gates, not one of which retains its lintel. The walls are surrounded by a foss, which is still supplied by the stream of the Ophis. There are no remains except the walls. *Road from Mantinea to Orchomenos.* One hour and forty minutes north are foundations of a building, composed of large stones. At the foot of the hill, which arise from the south end of the plain Orchomenos, is an ancient road, paved with large stones. Near Orchomenos are several tumuli, composed of rough stones; next is an artificial canal, and soon after a ruined church, occupying the site of an ancient building of the Dorick order, but of small dimensions. The frusta of the columns measured less than two feet in diameter. Near the fountain is a white marble lion, in an indifferent style, and not so large as life. *Dodw. ii. 423. 425.*

MARAKYALA (*Penjah*, beyond the *Hydaspes*). A building like a cupola, seventy feet high, once a magnificent dagop or shrine of Boudh. *Elphinstone's Caubul*, 78. 376. *Bomb. Trans. iii. 519.*

MARATHON (*Greece*). According to Dr. Clarke's plan (vii. 479) the famous field of battle consists of a plain, on the sea shore, which at one end has a defile, passing be-

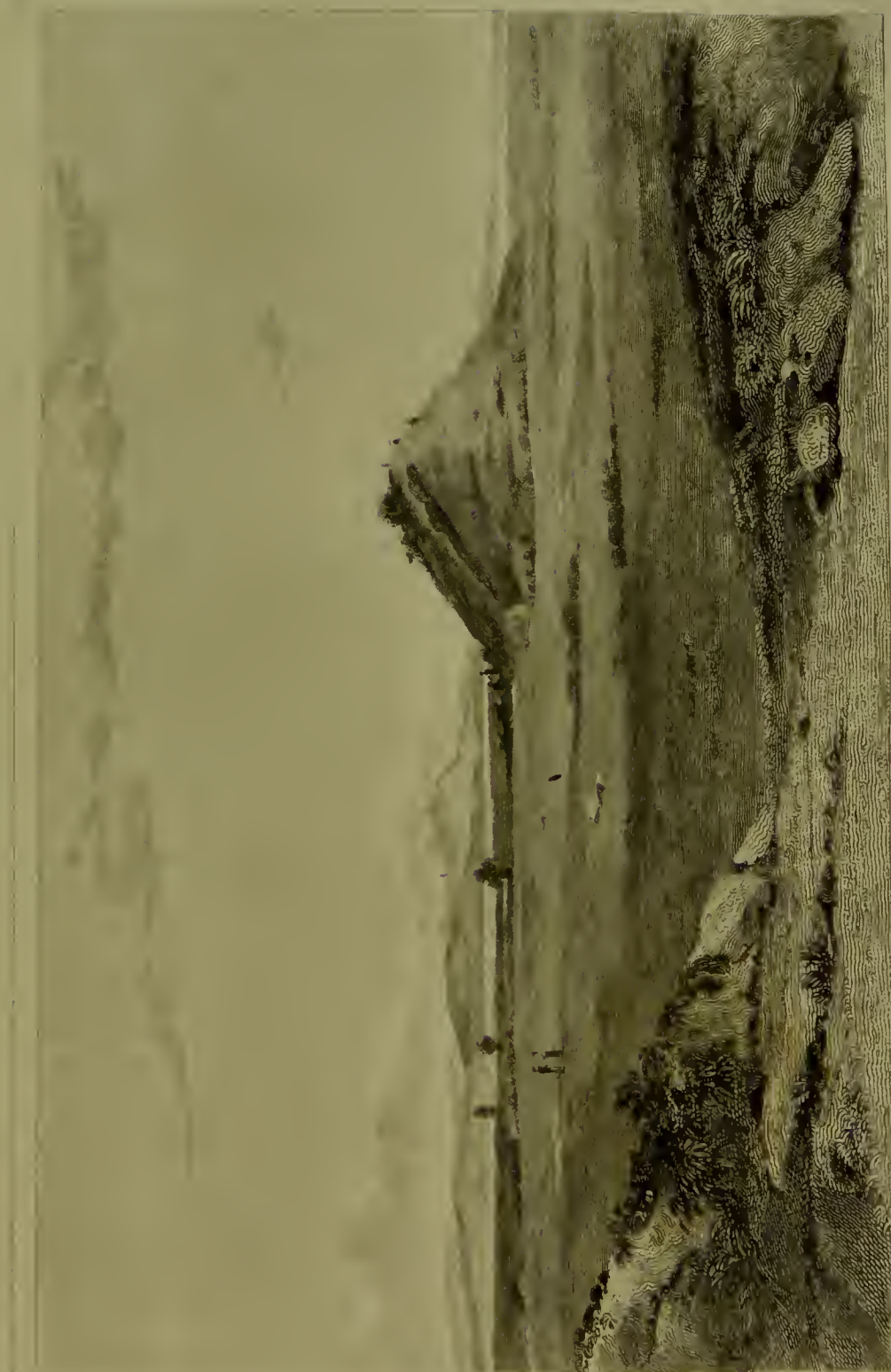


tween a lake on one side, and Mount Stauro Karaki on the other. The Greeks contrived, by proper manœuvres, to drive the Persians into this defile, and so destroyed them. Of a place so distinguished, the accounts cannot be too ample.

The famous plain, Marathon, is long and narrow. Opposite to the range of mountains, by which the village stands, is the sea. The barrow of the 192 Athenians, who perished in the battle described by Pausanias, is yet visible, and towers above the level of the plain; it has a bush or two growing upon it. At the same distance, northward, is a square basement of white marble, perhaps part of the trophy. The other barrows, mentioned by Pausanias, are probably among those extant near Branson. The mountain of Pan, and a cave worth seeing, described by Pausanias, are also extant. The cave has two mouths, distant only a few feet from each other. The entrances are large and narrow: there is nothing remarkable. On a river, called Catakephalar, on the road from Athens, are vestiges of ancient building, probably the fonts or places where the women washed the linen. (*Chandl. Greece*, 163—168.)

Dr. Clarke (vii. 30—41. 479.) mentions a tumulus of the Athenians; flint arrow heads found on the spot; remains of two sepulchral monuments; near one, the tomb of Miltiades, the other smaller, of a circular base, that of the Platæans; plans of the field of battle (in p. 14); remains near the marsh of sepulchres; Dorick columns; foundations, as of a temple; torso of a statue, &c.; cave of Pan, a stalactite grotto; remains of a more ancient settlement, behind the modern village of Marathon, and of an aqueduct with arches near a mill. Col. Leake found at Ænoa or Inoe, the vestiges of an ancient Demos, in the valley above the village of Marathon.

Mr. Dodwell (ii. 159—163.) gives the following particulars. In p. 159 he gives a view of the plain, with the great Tumulus. A large Tumulus of earth rises from the middle of the plain, and near the sea, close to a marsh. There are two others, composed of small stones, and much lower than the former. Pausanias mentions two sepulchres in the plain, that of the Athenians and that of the Bœotians and slaves, besides the monument of Miltiades. The same author conjectures that the Persians were buried in a pit, for he says that he saw no tumulus near, nor any monument whatever erected over their remains. The great tumulus has been opened, but without success, because it was not excavated to a sufficient depth. It is singular that no ancient armour has been ever found on the plain of Marathon, nor scarcely any relics of the many thousands who perished in this memorable battle [probably they were thrown into the sea or marsh. F]. Mr. Dodwell found in the tumulus some fragments of pottery, and a great many small arrow heads of black flint, which probably belonged to the Persian army. According to Herodotus, the Ethiopians, who formed part of the army of Xerxes, in Greece, had darts, the heads of which, instead of iron, were of pointed stone, which they used also in cutting their seals, for this is the only part of Greece where Mr. Dodwell found arrow heads of flint. Those of bronze are common on the spot where battles have been fought. They are generally not above an inch in length, and some of them are so much smaller that probably their points were poisoned, a practice mentioned by Homer (*Od.* i. v. 261). The bronze arrow heads are perhaps Persian, for they exactly resemble some found in Persia by Mr. Morier. The almonds of lead for the slingers were not larger than the fruit with the shell on.—To return to the plain of Marathon. The two smaller tumuli are surrounded by a marsh, and several blocks of stone, and sepulchral stelæ of marble, are lying near them. This is probably the same marsh in which, according to Pausanias, a great many persons perished. In an excavation, which was made here some years ago, the marble busts of



3. Pomardi del.

London. Published June 1. 1839. by Richard & Martin. New Bond Street.

THE PLANT PUNIQUE  
IN THE PLAIN OF MALAKA

Chief Heath sculp.





Socrates, Lucius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius, were found, with another of an unknown person, which however has been attributed to Herodes Atticus. In the same excavation Mr. Dodwell discovered an antefix of terra cotta [there is a similar one in the British Museum], ornamented with the usual foliage, and inscribed ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ. Gold Daricks have sometimes been found at Marathon, but not in such numbers as might be expected. The cave of Pan, on the hill of Pan, is not worth seeing. At the foot of this hill is the fountain Makaria, which was evidently much ornamented. Part of a well-built circular wall, composed of large regular blocks, still remains, and several other ruins and traces are confusedly scattered in the vicinity. Time has not destroyed the four cities of Marathon, Trikeruthos, Probalinthos, and Oenoe.

Mr. Walpole observes, that the large tumulus towards the middle is 25 feet high, and resembles those in the plain of Troy. In a small marsh near the sea, are, he adds, the vestiges of ten monuments, with marble fountains, and fragments of columns, which, it may be conjectured, marked the tombs of the Athenians, i. 332. An account of Marathon, in p. 324.

MARCOPOLI (one hour and three quarters from *Orchos, Greece*). Imperfect vestiges, a bas-relief of two draped figures, in good style, but indifferent preservation, as the heads are broken. *Dodw.* ii. 157.

MAREOTIS (*Egypt*). This lake, once so famous for the wine (mentioned by Virgil and Horace), which was made by vineyards on its banks, is so exsiccated, that it is dubious whether it be the *Bukiara* of the moderns. *Enc. des Antiq.*

MARIOLATIS (a village on the foot of *Parnassus*). Ruins of an ancient city, situated on a deep precipitous hill, projecting from the mountain. It is of small circuit. The walls, which are in the third style, are nine and a half feet thick, and fortified with square towers; a ruined church, which occupies the site of an ancient temple, is encrusted with antique fragments, amongst which is an illegible inscription; a small Dorick capital of curious form, and an Ionick base occurs. Mr. Dodwell thought that this might have been Charadia. *Dodw.* ii. 132.

MARMAGNE (*France*). Here are Gaulish figures, in the Court of the Presbytery, engraved in *Millin, Midi de la France, pl. 17. f. 9, 10.* See, too, i. 352.

MARSAL (*France*). Here is the famous *Briquetage*. It is a large and solid mass of brick work, which extends under the town. At the depth of 22 feet, and within the town, was found an earthen vase, with the Roman characters, *Cassius F.* together with a regular range of six oval furnaces, erected immediately upon the brick work, and which, from the verdigrease and pieces of copper, appear to have served for melting that ore. *Archæol.* iv. 10.

MARSALA, built on the ruins of the ancient LILYBÆUM, which see.

MARSEILLES. See MASSALIA.

MARTOREL (*Spain*). A famous bridge over the Lobrigat, erected A. U. C. 533, by Hannibal. The triumphal arch, which still exists at its foot, was in honour of his father Hamilcar. It was in a ruinous state till the King of Spain repaired it in 1768. *Dillon*, 383, 384.

MASHERA (near *Dugga, Africa*). Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 100.

MASSA DI SORENTO (*Italy*). It is a sea-port of Naples. On the shore is an ancient temple, adorned with marble columns, and a Mosaick pavement (deity unknown), but now consecrated to St. Peter. It has a high watch-tower, like those along the coast. A little further is the cape or promontory of Minerva, so called from a temple dedicated to her, denominated by Seneca *Athenæum*, and situated upon an eminence facing



Sorrento. Upon the ruins of it is built a watch-tower. Coins and vases have been found.

MASSALIA (*Marseilles*). The foundation of this ancient city is mentioned by Justin (xliii. 3). There are altars, marbles, &c. belonging to the place, which were brought from Greece. The pavement of the *Quais* has somewhat remarkable. It is entirely composed of bricks, laid obliquely upon the edge; partly in that kind of masonry which the ancients called *opus spicatum*, and we *herring-bone work*. *Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 248. Governor Pownall, in his *Provincia Romana*, mentions several relicks of antiquity preserved in this ancient Greek colony; as cisterns, fountains, curious sarcophagi, and many original columns, &c. still subsisting in the principal church, built by the Goths, upon the ruins of the Temple of Diana of Ephesus, who was here worshipped.

MATAREA (*Egypt*). Supposed to occupy part of the site of the ancient city. *Clarke*, v. 139.

MATISCO (now *Maçon, France*). Coins, figures, &c. *Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 405.

MAURO-BOUNA (road from *Palaio-Achaia*, fifty minutes). Ancient vestiges, and a low tumulus; further on, several ancient traces, large blocks, and a village, called *Karamorta*, or *Kurabosta*, on the site of an ancient town, probably *Dymè*. The vestiges of this place are very imperfect; several sepulchres seem to have been opened, and the usual vases of terra cotta to have been found in them. *Dodw.* ii. 311, 312.

MAZI (near the plain of *Katzanis*, or *Kleitoi, Greece*). Remains of a small temple, which some plain shafts of columns, and a capital of marble, show to have been of the Dorick order. *Dodw.* ii. 442.

MEANDER (*River*). This celebrated river, which has all the sinuosities described by the ancient poets, is engraved in the *Ionian Antiquities*, pl. i. p. 46.

MEDEA EL (*Tunis, Africa*). Capitals of columns, entablatures, and other remains of ancient masonry. *Shaw*, &c.

MEDÉON (*Greece*). Ruins, not particularized. *Dodw.* i. 236.

MEDIOLANUM (*Milan, Italy*). A noble fragment of the ancient baths still remains near the parochial church of S. Lorenzo. It consists of sixteen beautiful columns, fluted, made of white marble, with their architraves. They are all of the best proportions, and placed at the distance of two and a quarter diameter, the most regular and most graceful intercolumniation. *Eustace*, iii. 50.—Montfaucon (though dubiously and justly so) thinks that the Baptistarium of St. Thula was originally an Octagon Temple, built by the Cisalpine Gauls. *Suppl.* ii. b. 8, c. 2.

MEGALO-MOULKI (not far from the ruins of *Haliartos, Greece*). A cave, with ancient traces and foundations, formerly perhaps sacred to some rural deity. Not far off is a large tumulus, composed of small stones, and blocks of stone are scattered about in the vicinity. *Dodw.* ii. 147.

MEGALOPOLIS (now *Sinano, in Greece*). The Koilon, or circular part of the theatre, still remains. Part of the walls of the Proscenium are also seen facing the Helisson. [The Antiquary's Magazine (i. 23) adds a Stadium]. The remains of the temples are dubious. Some masses of walls, and scattered blocks of columns, indicate their situations. There are inscriptions. Remains of a small temple, presumed of the goddesses *Maniæ*, are now converted into a church. Part of the cella remains, upon which the church is built. The temple was Dorick, and of stone, the proportions small. Some plain fragmented columns lie near the spot, with some fluted columnar pilasters, and



some unornamented Metopes. [Doric frusta 22 inches diameter, breadth of Metopæ 1 foot 7 inches, height 1 foot seven inches and half, including the moulding or capital.] Perhaps it was the spot where Orestes lost his senses, on account of the murder of his mother. *Dodw.* ii. 376.

MEGARA (*Sicily*). Swinburne (ii. 348.) notices ruins near Augusta. Denon (*Sicily*, 390.) says that he found so great a quantity of fragments of *Mattoni*, as to leave no doubt that this spot was once covered with many buildings. The river Alabon is still restrained by a modern dyke, for the purpose of turning a mill; but, instead of restoring to us the *Piscina* of *Dædalus*, it forms nothing but fetid marshes. After a close search, he at length discovered traces of the walls of a city, completely demolished to the surface of the ground, but showing that it was square, and very inconsiderably built, in front of a small beach, close to the sea-shore.

MEGARA (*Attica*). Chandler says (*Greece*, 193) that some pieces of the wall of the Acropolis are called Nisæa, and a modern fortress erected upon it. There are a few inscriptions and pedestals, fixed in walls, and inverted. A large basin of water, with scattered fragments of marble, are the remains of a bath or fountain, which is recorded as remarkable for its size and ornaments, and the number of its columns. It was not built with durable stone, whence the decay. Mr. Dodwell gives the following account. Going to the plain are some ancient traces and blocks of marble, near the church, upon a small insulated hill, and other imperfect traces may be descried on entering the Megarean plain. On one of the hills, on which Megara was built, viz. that towards the East, are some remains of the ancient walls, which are in the third style, with some mixture of the second. Imperfect foundations, and a large fountain on the North side of the town, are the only remains of the celebrated source of the Sithnide Nymphs. Some fluted frusta of Ionick columns, of good stone, mark the traces of one of the nineteen temples. One of the five remains of the territory Pagai has relicks on the sea of Halcyon (now the Gulf of *Libadostro*). The long walls, or legs of Megara, which united the capital with its port and arsenal *Nisaia*, may be traced in many places. There are several inscriptions at Megara. Ceramick vases, and some figures of the same material, are frequently found near the town, but they are of a coarse fabrick. On the road from Megara to Corinth are large blocks in the vicinity of the source of the Sithnide Nymphs. Beyond, are a few imperfect vestiges. *Dodw.* ii. 177—181.

MEHARRAKA OFFELINA (*Egypt*). Ruins of a small Temple in the Egyptian style, but evidently built by the Greeks. It consists of only a single portico, 42 feet long and 25 wide, with a row of columns round the two sides and the back. On the right is a winding stair-case, the only one Belzoni recollected having seen in any temple in Egypt or Nubia. The columns are fourteen in all. It has been used for a Christian chapel. There is a Greek inscription. A few paces to the East stands part of another temple, in which is a figure of Isis, dressed in the Greek costume, sitting under a tree. Below her stands the figure of Orus, in the act of offering to his mother. In a niche further to the East is the figure of the Egyptian Isis, and in another small niche above her, a Greek priest and priestess, and the Egyptian Priapus. A greater proof than this Belzoni never saw of the religion of the Egyptian and Greek nations being united. (See *Belzoni*, Pl. 29.) In the body of this temple is a large pedestal of granite, formed by three steps, which pedestal appears to have been erected for the purpose of supporting some large statue or obelisk. *Belzoni*, 78.

MELOS (now *Milo*, an Island). Forbin (*Vogage dans le Levant*) has, in p. 111, a



dissertation on this island ; and in p. 129, a theatre. It is of white marble. Of the seats and fragments, Hugot measured the proportions and details, which are of the finest periods of Greek architecture, p. 129. In another plate (unnumbered) is a view of one of the catacombs.

MEMOUNTURROY (*Africa*). A square tower, formerly a Roman sepulchral monument. About it are blocks of marble, hollowed out, of an oblong square form. *Shaw*, 26.

MEMPHIS. Savary (i. 293. 304) says, that Giza is not Mémphis, as Shaw presumes. Strabo and Pliny place it near the pyramids, which were on a hill, about four miles from that city. Two leagues to the southward of the pyramids, is the small town of Memph, which Savary makes the spot. Denon (iii. 105. *Engl. ed.*) says, that it is now known only by the tombs. In *vol. i.* p. 312, 313, he further says, the multitude of pyramids, scattered over the district of Saccarah, the plain of the Monks, and the caves of the Ibis, all prove, that this tract was the Necropolis to the south of Memphis; and that the village opposite to this, in which the pyramids of Gizeh are situated, was another Necropolis or city of the dead, which formed the northern extremity of Memphis; and by this we may measure the extent of that ancient city. Browne (*Africa*, p. 173) says, that he visited the pleasant site of the ancient Memphis, on the left bank of the Nile, about two hours to the south of Kahira, in a plain above three miles broad, between the river and the mountain. Nothing remains except heaps of rubbish, in which are found pieces of sculptured stone, and part of the banks of the canal, for it was surrounded by water. Its extent might be marked by that of the ground where remains are dug up, and which is always overgrown with a kind of thistle, that seems to thrive among ruins. It is most conveniently visited from the convent Abu Nemrus. Shaw (p. 302) thinks that there are no remains of Memphis, because it was situated in the old bed of the river. Belzoni says (p. 5) that the pyramids show the site of Memphis, and that similar pyramids in the south denote the extinction of that vast capital.

MENARAH EL (near *Hamamet* in *Tunis*). A large cylindrical Mausoleum, about 20 yards diameter, with a vault underneath. Several small altars, supposed by the Moors to have been formerly so many *Menara*, i. e. lamps, for the direction of the mariner, are placed upon the cornice, and are inscribed with Roman names. *Shaw*, &c.

MEN-CARUS (*Asia Minor*). Some stones and vestiges, perhaps of a temple. *Chandl. As. Min.* 220. See *Strabo*, 503. 557. 577. 580.

MERIDA (*Spain*). It was made a Roman colony by the Emperor Augustus; after the Cantabrian war became the capital of Lusitania; and was styled *Augusta Emerita*. It contains the superb remains of two aqueducts, a theatre, a triumphal arch, a naumachia, a circus, two fine bridges over the Gudiana and Albarregus, statues, inscriptions, &c. *Dillon*, 255.

MEROE is placed by M. Cailland on a peninsula between the Nile of Bruce and the river Atbara. Here are numerous pyramids lying towards the East, all, except one, having a little sanctuary towards the same quarter; also, remains of a great temple, with six sphinx lions. South of the mouth of the White river, Soba, are ruins and hillocks, covered with baked brick, the *Saba*. *Gent. Mag.* xcii. 351.

MERTESE (*about seven miles from Corinth*). Sepulchres of the Hypogæan kind, famous for furnishing ancient vases. The countrymen (says Mr. Dodwell) opened a few in our presence. In them were found bones and several vases broken into small pieces. Those which were entire were plain, and composed of a beautiful shining

black varnish, which is still as fresh as the day in which it was painted. The vases were remarkably light, and of elegant forms. We also found a large cinerary urn of common earth, containing ashes and burnt bones. The sepulchres are confusedly placed without any attention. The regularity of arrangement is to the direction of east and west. *Dodw. ii. 197.*

MESALOGGION (*Greece*). Near it is an ancient city, called *της κυριας Ειρηνης το καστρο* (*Saint Eirene's Castle*); and several other places in Greece are named from that saint. The walls of the city seem not to be above two miles in circuit, extending round the summit of a steep and oblong hill, with the Acropolis at the western extremity. It had two gates, one facing the north, the other the east. The former remains entire; the other is without its lintel, which is seen among the ruins. The general thickness of the walls is 8 feet. They are composed of large and well-united blocks, some of which are 9 feet in length. The interior of the wall is filled with smaller stones and rubbish, which form a mass of a durable and resisting quality, that is the *emplecton* of Vitruvius (*B. 2. c. 8*), which he says, that the Greeks did not use. He is however mistaken, as Mr. Dodwell saw it in walls of higher antiquity, although the Greek walls are frequently a solid mass of large stones. The blocks are generally quadrilateral, but few of them are rectangular. They are sometimes equilateral, but more generally lengthening rhomboids. The general disposition of the layers is horizontal, but their thickness varies so much, that in some places one layer is as broad as the three adjoining ones. The angular irregularities are filled up with smaller stones. The walls of the Acropolis have an appearance of higher antiquity than those lower down. Parts of them have evidently been destroyed and rebuilt. They are partitioned by equi-distant square towers, which extend all round the town. The upper story has fallen, but the lower part is well preserved, and the steps which lead up to the entrances are still remaining. On the south side of the city, close to the walls, are the ruins of the smallest theatre in Greece. Several of the seats are perfect; and the lateral walls are in a less ancient style than those of the city, being nearly regular. Nearly in the centre of the town, a flat oblong space upon the rock, on which are some beautiful foundations, highly preserved, and several square bases, with simple mouldings, extending round it. Upon these were probably pilasters, or square pillars, supporting a portico. This must have been an Agora. Near this is a semi-circular foundation, only 10 feet diameter. It appears that the water of the city was probably preserved in large cisterns, for there is no spring in or near it. Not far from it there is a large reservoir of singular construction, probably built for this purpose, or for a granary. It is a quadrilateral chamber, cut down perpendicularly into the rock. Across the breadth of this chamber are four parallel walls reaching to the surface of the rock. The intermediate space appears to have been roofed by long flat stones. The blocks which compose this curious edifice are much smaller than those in the walls of the city, and the few irregularities in their forms are evidently not systematical. They are well united, but the exterior surface is rustick or rough. In each of these walls are three apertures or gateways, of unequal dimensions, of a pyramidal form, terminating at top in an acute angle. There are gates of this form at Mycenæ, Tiryns, and at some of the Grecian cities in Italy. Savary mentions one of the same kind at the island of Philæ in the Nile. The gate of the town, which faces the North, is entire. It is covered with a flat architrave, and diminishes gradually from the base to the summit, like all the Grecian doors and windows, and like some which were of Roman construction, as the temple of the Sybil at Tivoli. This is a



form, which seems to have originated in Egypt, where are numerous examples of it. Towards the Acropolis is a chamber down into the rock; probably a bath or cistern. It was coated with stones, in which are remains of a hard stucco, for the stucco proves that it was to contain water. There are several heaps of coarse tiles and fragments of terra cotta vases, but not the smallest piece of marble inscriptions, or architectural ornaments, except the bases of the Agora. The name of this city is exceedingly dubious. It was probably *Æniadai*. *Dodw.* i. 100.

MESHERGA (nine miles to the E. of *Boushe*, *Africa*). Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 102, 103.

MESSENE (now *Mauramatiæ*, *Greece*). The village is situated upon the ruins, about three quarters of a mile from the great gates, the most magnificent ruin of the kind in Greece. A circular wall, which is composed of large regular blocks incloses an area of 62 feet diameter. In each wall are two gates; one facing *Cyparessai*, and the other opposite, leading towards Laconia. The architraves have fallen, but that which belongs to the Laconian gates remains entire, with one end in the ground, and the other leaning against the wall. It seems to be proved by a fissure, which was occasioned probably by the fall, and it is likely that in a few years, this magnificent block, which is 19 feet long, will be broken in two pieces. Within the circular court is a square niche in the wall, probably for a statue. Beyond the niche is an inscription, portending, that the walls were probably constructed with the assistance of the army of Epaminondas, and the lintel was perhaps thrown down by the Spartans at the final subjugation of the Messenians, as its destruction could not have been effected without violence. Amongst the ruins of Messene, are the remains of the stadium and theatre, which is one of the smallest in Greece. Several other traces, masses of fine walls, and heaps of stone, are scattered about the plain. Many abundant fountains and springs, issuing from Ithome, diffuse verdure and fertility over this interesting spot. Pausanias notices Klepsydia and Arsinoe, which still remain. The magnificent walls near the great gate are almost entirely preserved, and composed of square stones of a prodigious size, rustick and chipped. The pavement consists of large square stones, in which are discovered the traces of ancient wheels. The towers are square, and composed of much smaller stones than the walls. A few steps lead up to the door in each tower, in the second story of which are two windows of the same form as the doors, diminishing towards the top. On the road from Messene to the Khan of Iakona, is a long block of stone and a ruined church, and soon after a heap of small stones, and triangular bridge over the Balyra. *Dodw.* ii. 365.

MESSINA (*Sicily*). Very few remains. The site of the Temple of Neptune, of which the materials were used for building the cathedral, A. D. 530, was discovered on cutting a canal between the two lakes at the Faro point (the ancient Pelorus). Near the village are remains of some Roman baths, and tessellated pavements, also discovered by similar excavations. At the Franciscan convent is an antique sarcophagus, covered with a bas-relief of the rape of Proserpine, &c. *Hughes's Trav.* i. 136—141.

MESTE (*Cilicia*). Montfaucon (iii. p. i. b. 5. c. 2.) has engraved a remarkable gate,—an arch and square low walls, between four pyramids, rising in steps, surmounted by globes. To me it has not the aspect of a genuine antique.

METANYEH (*Egypt*). Here are pyramids, some obeliscal, others conical. *Grande Description de l'Égypte*, pl. 72. f. 4.

METAPONTUM (*Italy*). This celebrated town stood on the skirts of a plain, 25 miles long; contained the house where Pythagoras passed his last years, converted into

a temple of Ceres; and consisted of a famous commonwealth of farmers. The Samnites destroyed it (*Strabo*). The only remains are, some columns, rising out of the sandy hillocks at the mouth of the river Basiento, whereon Augustus and Cæsar, at the mediation of Octavia, had an interview. These pillars, of coarse marble, stand in two rows, which are about eighty feet asunder, ten in one row and five in the other; their diameter 5 feet, their height 15, their interstices ten. Part of the architrave is all that remains of the entablature. The columns are of the ancient Dorick order, channelled into twenty-sharp deep flutes, tapering regularly with a large cyathiformed capital, (a shallow bowl, covered with a thin square stone, and no base,) but a kind of plinth, which appertains to the whole row. *Swinb.* i. 273.

METHANA (*Argolis*). Near the sea, or the Limne, are a few terraces, under which are the ruins of a chapel, probably on the site of the Temple of Diana, with an upright column of the Dorick order. *Gell's Argolis*, 138. In Mr. Dodwell's Greece (ii. 282) is a view of Methana, and the following account. The isthmus, which unites Methana with the continent, is composed of small stones and cement of a hard tenacious consistency; and it is not easy to decide, whether it is an ancient or modern construction. The old city was seated on the plain at the foot of its Acropolis, and extended to the sea, near which are a few remains of two edifices, one of the Dorick the other of the Ionick (*triglyphs* and *Ionick bases* being seen among the ruins), composed of white marble, and of small proportions. Pausanias only notices the Temple of Isis at Methana. Near it remains an ancient well of considerable depth, and inscriptions. The walls of the Acropolis are regularly constructed and well preserved, extending around the edge of the rock, which in some places rises about thirty feet above the plain. Twenty-one layers on the plain are still remaining in the most perfect part, and are constructed according to the *emplecton* of Vitruvius, with a hard mass of small stones, mortar, tiles, and earth, coated with stones of irregular masonry. In several parts are apparently modern restorations. One gate only remains, which is of a singular construction, for it is square on the exterior side of the wall, and pointed in the interior. Near the gate is a square tower, and higher up the rock, one of a circular form, of small dimensions. Two dilapidated churches are seen within the Acropolis, one of which contains inscriptions. The promontory of Methana has been fortified in other places, and it is said that there are small and imperfect remains of three other *Palaio-Kastros*, within the peninsula. *Dodw.* ii. 282, 283.

METHONE (*Macedonia*). An imperfect inscription at the entrance of a church, perhaps the site of the Temple of Isis. *Chand. As. Min.* 219.

METHYDIUM (*Arcadia*). Meltaga is built nearly on its site. At the source of the Styx, which bursts from a fissure of Mount Tricala or Tricara, are probably some remains of antiquity. *Archæolog. Libr.* i. 20, 21.

METHYMNA (*Asia Minor*). Ruins. *Clarke*, iii. 230.

METROPOLI (*Crete*). It is built upon the site of the ancient *Gortynia*, of which many vestiges remain.

METZ. Montfaucon, (iii. p. i. b. 5, c. 5.) has engraved some suins of Roman walls, and buildings here; they are in the style mentioned by *Palladio*, b. i. c. ix. of walls with layers of brick at intervals, and the huge semicircular arches common in many Roman houses in Italy, as the Surrentinum, &c. In vol. iv. p. ii. b. i. c. 10, he has given the remains of a stupendous aqueduct, over the Moselle; it consists of a strait tier of very lofty arches, the piers crossed with projecting fasciæ.

MEYDOUNEH (*Egypt*). The pyramid is a truncated base, seemingly of a natural



elevation ; upon this half a truncated pyramid, and above it a third of another, much smaller. *Grande Description*, a. vol. iv. pl. 72.

MEYLAQUY (*Egypt*). A monolythe, like a modern sentry-box. *Grande Description*, a. vol. iv. pl. 67. f. 2—6.

MIDEA (*Greece*, two hours and forty minutes from *Nauplia*). An ancient square tower, at the extremity of a contracted valley, is composed of well-joined polygons of rather small dimensions. It has been restored since its original construction, and the interstices of the walls are cemented with mortar. It was one of the *Monopurgia*, or single tower forts, erected to guard the passage from the territory of Epidaurus to that of Nauplia. Half an hour from the last ruins are the remains of a small ancient city and fortress, constructed in the second and third styles, and fortified with a few round and square towers ; the stones are of moderate dimensions, and the fortress seems to have been used in modern times, as the walls have been repaired, and cemented with mortar. It must have been a place of importance at all times, as it commands the pass to Nauplia ; these are probably the remains of Midea, which according to Apollodorus was fortified by Perseus. It was in ruins before the time of Pausanias. *Dodw.* ii. 253—254.

MILETUS. The principal relick is a ruined theatre. The external face of this vast fabrick is marble, and the stones have a projection near the upper edge, which Chandler supposed the seats, ranged as usual, on the slope of a hill ; a few remain. The vaults which supported the extremities of the semicircle, with the arches or avenues in the two wings, are constructed with great solidity. The entrance of the vault, or substruction on the left side, was filled up with soil. The vestiges of the city are pieces of wall, broken arches, and a few scattered pedestals and inscriptions, and a square marble urn. One of the pedestals has belonged to a statue of Hadrian. Large lions in couchant postures, perhaps placed on graves, are put before a building for ornament. *Chand. As. Min.* 146. See *Ion. Antiq.* pl. 43. The Posideum is the spot where stood the temple of Apollo Didymeus in Miletus. See *Ion. Antiq.* p. 29, which add that the site of the temple is buried under its vast ruins, but from the parts of columns which appear in their places, it is evident that the front was a decastyle ; the aspect, the dipteros, and the spaces between, the pycnostylos and sistylos, the intercolumniation being one diameter of the column and seven-ninths. The cell has no door in the west, or back front, of which omission, except in temples in *antis*, and in the *prostylos*, only three other instances occur, viz. the temple of Iachli in Mylasa ; in the Ilyssus at Athens ; and that of Jupiter Nemæus in Achaia. There was another road to the *posticum*, which in the aspects of the *amphiprostylos*, *peripteros*, *pseudo-dipteros*, *dipteros*, and *hypæthros*, answered to the *pronaos*, at the opposite end of the cell, which is also omitted in the temple of the Ilyssus at Athens. The architect, without diminishing the length of the *naos*, might thus considerably augment the depth of the *pronaos*, and of the portico in the east front, in which, as in that of the temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, the columns were probably three deep (*id.* 47). Chandler (150) further mentions remains of a circular pier, which was called *panormus* ; the stones, which are marble, and about six feet diameter, extend from near the shore, where are traces of building, probably houses. He found too, in the ruins of the temple of Apollo, a stone cistern, marble coffin and five statues, near each other in a row, almost buried.

In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. i. pl. 115, is a view of the ruins of Miletus and course of the Mæander. M. Choiseul Gouffier says, that there are only mutilated

marbles, broken columns, platforms of the Acropolis, the site of the modern citadel; ruins of a theatre, not hollowed out of a hill the Greek fashion, but entirely built of stone, like that of the Marcellus, at Rome, see pl. 115, b. 181. It may be thought, that these two authors do not describe the same place under the appellation of Miletus, yet they coincide geographically.

MILEVUM. MILEA. (It is now *Mecla* in Algiers). A fountain, which bubbles up in the centre of the city, is received into a large square bason, of Roman workmanship. *Shaw*, &c.

MINTURNÆ. MINTURNIUM. The ruins make an awful appearance along the banks of the *Garigliano*, formerly the *Liris*; they consist of parts of an amphitheatre, and of a theatre, an octagon hall, numberless vaults and arches, and an aqueduct. Marius concealed himself from Sylla's faction in the marshes below. Minturnæ was desolate early in the seventh century. *Swinb.* ii. 498. *Starke*, ii. 66. *Stolberg*, (i. 465), thinks that the ruins ascribed to a theatre, are properly those of *Thermæ*, and that he saw remains of *Piscinæ*, or fish-ponds; he says, that the flight of gulls and lapwings denote the spot where Marius was hid. Eustace, (ii. 316) says, that there are considerable remains of Minturnæ, substructions, arches, gateways, shattered walls, shafts, bases and capitals of marble. A tower stands on the bank to defend the passage over the river. Its first story or lower part is ancient, and built with great solidity, and beautiful proportions. The marshes have become a rich cultivated plain.

MIRA (*Greece*). Near *Agios-Blasio*, blocks of stone near the road; an ancient wall and some foundations and stones, probably the entrance into Bœotia. *Dodw.* i. 210.

MIRAKA (*Greece*). At Miraka the cottages are composed of wicker and thatched. The only house in the village is the *Pyrgos* of the Agha, and as Turkish villages are universally overawed by a similar edifice, the description of that of Miraka may serve for all. It has received the denomination of *Pyrgos*, from its height and tower-like form; it is a kind of castellated structure, or fortified house, bearing a resemblance to similar kinds of Highland castles in Scotland, which were constructed about 300 years ago. It is four stories in height; the walls, which enclose the ground floor, have one door, and a few narrow apertures resembling arrow holes, made to admit the light. This floor serves for horses and cattle, and has no communication with the upper stories. An insulated mass of wall, with steps leading to its summit, stands at the distance of about 12 feet from the tower, and reaches as high as the door of the first habitable floor which is over the stables. From this wall to the entrance of the tower, there is a draw-bridge, or in times of perfect peace, some planks of wood, which are not removed at night; the floor and stairs within the tower are of wood, and the access to some of the most secure chambers, is through a square aperture, which is made in the ceiling of the room below, and is sufficiently large to admit only one person at a time. The ascent to this is effected by a temporary staircase or ladder, which when a person has mounted may be drawn up, and the hole or trap-door closed. *Dodw.* ii. 337.

MISENUM (*Italy*). The ruins of this city, which lay at the foot of the promontory of Miseno, consist of the remains of a theatre, &c. A fine fragment of the marble cornice is still left to bear testimony of the elegance with which it was decorated in the richest luxuriance of the Composite order. Octavius Cæsar brought wholesome waters upon aqueducts, into immense reservoirs, the largest of which receptacles remains to this day in great preservation, and is called *Piscina Mirabile*. It is a subterraneous



cistern, divided into alleys, by rows of square pillars, upon which an arched roof is rested (*Swinb.* ii. 24). This is a very imperfect catalogue. Caius Marius had a villa here, succeeded by one of Lucullus, of which the fish-ponds remain. The Stygian lake of Virgil is the present *Mare Morto*, or third basin of this port. The banks of this basin are called his Elysian fields, to which the sepulchral monuments of Misenum adjoin. Remains exist of a villa of Lucullus, where Tiberius died, the substructions of which villa are worthy notice; the villa of Hortensius the contemporary and rival of Cicero, and the reservoirs of the villa, the Cento Camerale, or casane di Nerone. Immediately beneath the promontory are piscinæ or fish-ponds, the foundations of which may still be discerned under water. *Starke's Trav.* i. 148. Eustace, besides these, (ii. 416) mentions masses of ruins and the vestiges of a theatre.

MISNA. See NĪSICA.

MISR-EL-ATTIKE (near *Cairo, Egypt*). A mosque here, said, probably without reason, to have been built by order of the Caliph Omar, was lately rescued from the oblivion to which it was hastening, by the mandate of Murad Bey. This mosque is a building of great extent: there may be thirty or thirty-five columns remaining in their original position, the rest have been reversed and again set up without any regard to order. The most perfect remain is a small octagon building in the middle of the mosque, supported by eight Corinthian columns, the shaft about 10 feet high, of blue and white marble. In this small edifice is a chamber, which is said never to have been opened. Multitudes of columns appear around to the number of more than a hundred, some in black marble; one has a small cavity, fabled an impression made by the hand of the prophet. The cement is so hard as to evince that the Saracens were no strangers to the ancient mode of preparing it. Many arches of an elliptical form remain, and some inscriptions on the west, probably the place of the ancient gate, as it is of the modern. Ancient Arabic books, some of them in the Kuphick character, have been recently discovered here, in a cellar, under lock and key, and inclosed in a sycamore chest. Some of them are on vellum, and very beautiful. *Browne*, 79—80.

MISTRA. See SPARTA.

MITYLENE (now *Metelin*). There are several ruins. In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. ii. pl. 8, is a very curious marble seat; the base is ornamented with the legs of an animal, and a tripod between: the back is hollow and round, and ornamented with a griffin, whose body forms the arms. It is made like a modern easy chair, and has an inscription on it. In the same plate is a view of an aqueduct; it is very high, and consists of double and single arches in the usual form.

MOLO DE GAETA (*Italy*). An ancient tower, supposed to be the tomb of Cicero, erected on the spot where he was murdered (*Starke*, ii. 66). See *Formianum*. Molo is a small town, near the site of the ancient Formiæ. Many ruins of villas, tombs, and gardens, are dispersed over the delightful Isthmus which joins Gaieta to the main land. *Swinb.* ii. 499—502.

MONTE ASDRUBALE (*Italy*). The round hill which still bears this name, and rises south of the Metaurus, about three miles from Frossombroni, on the road to Torli, was the scene of the battle between Claudius and Asdrubal. *Eustace*, i. 289.

MONTE CIRCELLO (engraved in *Miss Knight's Latium*, pl. 9). It is supposed to have been the residence of Circe. There is at the foot of the mountain, a little elevation, said to be the tomb of Elpenor, one of the followers of Ulysses, whose ghost appeared to him, and requested him to bury his body. p. 123.

MONTE VERGINE. This is a convent on a mountain hanging over Avilino. This

mountain was sacred to the Mother of the Gods, who had here a sumptuous temple, of which four columns of Porturanta marble are employed in the present fabric. In the Musæum of the Convent is preserved a basso-relievo, representing a boy with a cornucopia, a serpent twined round a fig-tree, and a tripod, emblems of the worship of Cybele. She was supposed to wander through the woods in search of medicinal herbs, for the cure of disorders incident to little children, and was therefore looked upon as the universal mother. Atys, the High Priest, pronounced oracles, or gave out prescriptions, from a three-legged stool. Tradition says, the mountain took its name from one Virginius, or Virgilius, a great necromancer, who had a garden full of medicinal herbs, with which he composed his magical drugs. There is still a level spot of ground, called L'Orto di Virgilio, and the mountain abounds with vulnerary plants. (*Swinb.* i. 120.) This passage is especially noticeable, because a Virgil has been repeatedly introduced in the Middle ages, and confounded with the poet. See *Fosbroke's Brit. Monach.* p. 339.

MONTMORILLON (in *Poitou*.) Here is, or was, a famous Gaulish Temple, the remains of which are engraved in the *Supplement to Montfaucon*, ii. b. 8, c. 3. The plan is octagonal; on the ground floor is a chamber, with an elliptic arch: above that is a lofty vaulted room, in the centre of which is a shaft, like a well, unroofed to the top. The roof rises from the side walls, far above the dome. The external aspect is that of our tall octagon turnpike houses. There appears to me, indeed, room to doubt that it is older than the time of Dioclesian, for it is in the style of the Cussy column, but there are over the left gate of the temple eight human figures, the explanation of which I give from Borlase, who rejects the account of the learned father. He says, that it denotes the different classes through which the Druids passed, until they arrived at the summit of their dignity. The first, a plain priest's vestment, girt by a surcingle, is distinguished only by the colour and shape, without any ornaments, from the laity. The second, a sash, reaches from the right shoulder across the body, to the bottom of the garment. The third, a broad stream or facing, like a scarf, is crossed with horizontal stripes, reaching round his neck and to the bottom of his cloathing, and the garment so edged is loose, and without a surcingle. The fourth has no ensign of dignity, but of place. The fifth has a large sash depending from his right shoulder across the body, and the hinder part meets the fore-part at the waist. (*Cornw.* 102.) If this appropriation be just, the later Druids had *architectural* temples.

MOTYA (*Sicily*), built by Hercules. Only a few antique stones remain, of which the modern bastion, likewise in ruins, has been built. Many pieces of mattoni are scattered over the fields; some fragments of Greek vases of the most delicate workmanship, and on a rough stone two feet high, a Punick inscription. Denon was also presented with some points of javelins and arrows in bronze. Those of the arrows were triangular, in the form of a lengthened cone, with a beard behind each angle, which rendered them very difficult of extraction. *Denon*, 169, 170.

MORIT (*Turkey*). The Khan, half way between Konak and More, seems to stand upon the site of an ancient temple, or other public building, there being fragments of architecture in its walls. There are sarcophagi, and the plan of the ancient Greck city may be traced. Its chief streets and temples, and other public buildings, may be clearly distinguished, and long colonnades and porticoes, with the lower parts of the columns in the original state. *Walpole*, ii. 237.

MUNDU. An ancient city of Malwa in Hindoostan, said to have contained, and perhaps now does, many monuments of ancient magnificence.



MUNYCHIA, or *Munychius Portus*, one of the three ports of Athens. There still remain, near the coasts, the ruins of vaults, columns, walls, and relics of the foundation of a temple, perhaps that of Diana, which served as an asylum for persons in debt. (*Enc.*) Chandler (208) only notes that it was once enclosed by a wall of excellent masonry, and that the remains are fragments of a marble column.

MUSQUINIÆ COLONIA (*Africa*, now *Temondfuse*). Traces of a Cothon (*artificial harbour*), and heaps of ruins. *Shaw*, 35.

MUSTAPHA BEY (in the district of *Zetoun, Greece*). Ancient sepulchres. *Dodw.* ii. 491.

MUSTI (*Seedif Abdel Abbas*, below *Lorbus*, and *Tubersoke, Africa*). Remains of a beautiful arch, in honour of Augustus. *Shaw*, 95.

MYCENA KALIS (*Turkey*). Ruins of walls, very thick, consisting of large pebbles, imbedded in mortar. *Clarke*, viii. 71.

MYCENÆ (*Greece*). This is one of those extraordinary remains of early antiquity which require copious accounts. The chief objects are (1), *The Treasury of Atreus*, (2) *The Citadel*, (3) *The Gate of the Lions*, (4) *The Tomb of the Atrides*.

Mycenæ, the modern *Carvathi* (*Archæol. Libr.* i. 35). Sir William Gell, the most minute inspector of the remains, thus introduces the subject. "A stranger, who does not take a guide from Krabata, may easily find the Acropolis of Mycenæ, by following the little water-duct which supplies the villages, and which passes over the Treasury of Atreus, and near the Gate of the Lions. Ascending by this route, in about nine minutes a ruined chapel is seen, situated on a hillock or tumulus, on the right of the path. In it there is a piece of red marble, with a very decorative sculpture, representing the honey-suckle or lotus, an ornament afterwards improved and used in the Ionick order. On the same marble are sculptured spiral lines, which were much affected as a decoration at Mycenæ. The citadels of Nauplia and Argos are both seen from this spot. In the bed of the torrent below are the ruins, either of a bridge or of an opening in the wall of a city for the passage of the torrent. This has not been arched, but was formed of projecting stones, and is of very remote antiquity. The remains of bridges are very rare in Greece. Every thing at Mycenæ is of the most remote date, for the city was destroyed and dilapidated by the Argives, soon after the Persian invasion (*Strabo*), about 466 years before Christ, and after about 913 years from its foundation by Perseus."

Still pursuing the water-course, a long line of rocks may be observed, running in a right line, nearly North and South, upon the brow of the hill, ending near the chapel. The walls of the town probably ran upon this ridge, which has been cut by art, and has the track of a gate near the centre. The water-course next passes over a tumulus, which is upon the top of the Treasury of Atreus.

(1) *The Treasury of Atreus*.—The town, which was of considerable extent, covered the whole of the slope down to the torrent, and the opposite ascent to the citadel. The entrance of the treasury is a little lower down the hill; two parallel walls, 20 ft. 6 in. asunder, project from the portal above, with a triangular opening, which is usual in the edifices of this city. The place was probably once covered by a sculptured stone. The front appears to have been cased with green and red marble; and spiral and circular ornaments. Near the door is to be seen a semicircular pilaster and its capital, very curiously carved in spiral and zigzag lines. The leaves, which are the lowest ornament, are exactly similar to those represented by Norden in his View of the Palace of Memnon. In the architrave are holes, into which bronze nails have been inserted to support some ornament. The portal is nearly 10 feet wide, and diminishes in breadth

from the foundation upwards. It is about 20 feet high. In the entrance, and all over the walls of the chamber, brass nails, at regular distances, have been very strongly fastened into the stone. These nails consist of a mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of 88 to 12. The passage to the chamber is 18 feet deep. It is covered with two stones, one of enormous magnitude, being 27 ft. long, 16 broad, and about 4 thick. The apartment itself, of a circular dome, in shape like a bee-hive, 47 ft. 6 inch. diameter, and about 50 in height. This dome is not composed of stones, which form part of the radii of a circle, as in an arch, but is constructed with horizontal courses, the inside of each stone being carved in such a manner that the whole has the appearance of a regular vault. Though a stone is now wanting near the top, the roof seems to be in no danger of falling.

[Vaults of this construction are to be found among the ruins of the ancient cities of Sicily. About three miles from Noto, in the district of Falconara (a peninsula, covered with ruins of the ancient city of Megara), in a place called the citadel, are buildings covered with large stones, placed horizontally, and having, like this of Mycenæ, internally the appearance of a dome. The buildings are not more than 26 feet in diameter. They have been in modern times used as chapels, which made Houel, who gives an account of these edifices, suppose that they were not of remote antiquity, but his drawing shows that they were exactly similar to that of the Treasury of Atreus. The external figure is square, but the roofs are circular. The singularity is, that there is a hole above each door in the Grecian Treasury, and the same is remarked by Houel in the Sicilian ruins. The place was fortified with rough blocks, in the most ancient manner, which Houel makes the work of the Suali. There are many sepulchres in the rock, as well as circular magazines near the ruins. The same author found, on the road from Militello to Vizzini, among the ruins of the ancient city, a square chamber indeed, which was a second apartment, covered with a vault, the stones of which were all placed horizontally, and, as he says, ill-hewn and ill-constructed, though of great magnitude. It is to be remarked that the great magazines of corn at Agrigentum, are of exactly the same shape, but are cut in the rock. At Mycenæ, on the right, a door is seen, which has been secured by strong bolts, diminishing from 4 ft. 9 in. to 4 ft. 6 in., and which is the entrance into an inner chamber 27 ft. long and 20 broad. This door has also a triangular opening above the architrave. Pausanias mentions this edifice. This building has not the smallest traces of holes for bolts, nor sockets for hinges, *at the great entrance*. The first chamber might have been both a temple and a tomb. So the chamber of Danæ, at Argos, and the inner apartment a Treasury, like this, has been secured by strong bars. Perhaps the holes in the great architrave might have held nails, which supported a curtain or veil. Pausanias says, the Treasury of Minyas is one of the wonders of Greece, a work not yielding in magnificence to any of those in other countries. It is thus constructed. The walls are all of stone; the building is of a circular form; the roof is not very much pointed. They say that the parts of the edifice are proportioned to each other, even to the highest stone. This passage, and the present existence of the edifice, which he describes at Orchomenos, exactly similar to that at Mycenæ, sufficiently proves that the building at Krabata is what the Greeks called a Treasury. Both Orchomenos and Mycenæ were famous for opulence (*Odys.* iii. 305, and speech of Achilles in the *Iliad*). The brass nails, which are placed at regular distances throughout the interior, have not heads, which might have served for ornament. They consist of 88 parts of copper, and 12 of tin. They must have served to fasten plates of



the same metal to the wall, and the seeming fables of brazen chambers and brazen temples may be easily explained by such a circumstance.

Danæe was confined in a similar apartment, as may be proved by the description given of her chamber at Argos. The Thalamoi of the daughters of Prætus, at Tiryns, were probably of the same species. Treasuries were also used as prisons, a circumstance which is mentioned by Plutarch (in Philopœmen); and Homer, in the *Odyssey*, seems to have the same allusion with regard to a brazen chamber there mentioned. There was a very ancient Temple of Apollo at Delphi, said to have been built by bees, but this was probably an allusion to the form of the hive, like this edifice at Mycenæ. This was secured by one bolt of brass, an idea which must have arisen from the plates of that metal, with which it was covered. *Gell*, 30. 33. Mr. Walpole says (i. 556, 557) that the Thesauri of the Greeks were places formed or excavated under temples, like the Roman *Favissæ*, cells, granaries.]

On the outside of the Treasury is a tumulus of earth, which was probably much higher than it is at present. If this was ever used as a place of sepulture, it was on this tumulus that Electra made the libation of milk in honour of Agamemnon. (See Electra of Sophocles. Speech of Chrysothemis ἀρχαίου ταφῶν κολωνῆς ἀκρᾶς. The sepulchre of Minyas is mentioned by Pausanias immediately after his Treasury.) *Gell's Argolis*, 30—34. Thus Sir Wm. Gell. Mr. Dodwell says, some columns of rosso-antico, covered with spiral ornaments, and a columnar pilaster and its bases, are seen amongst the ruins near the gate, which may have been placed as a sepulchral stelè in the middle of the triangular cavity, and the sides filled with other ornamental or allegorical subjects. The pilaster and its base are of a soft green stone, singularly enriched with spiral and zigzag ornaments, of an Egyptian rather than of a Grecian character; indeed the whole edifice has so much the appearance of Egyptian origin, that it was very probably constructed by the colony of the Belides, after the expulsion of the Inachdæ from the Argolick territory. All the remains of Mycenæ, even the sculptured ornaments which are scattered about the ruins, have an Egyptian character. The gate of the Lions may also owe its origin to the same people. The walls alone of the Acropolis seem to have been elevated by another race. Mr. Dodwell then gives (p. 232) plates of these mouldings, &c. and then adds the dimensions, which have been before given from Sir Wm. Gell. The specific gravity of the lintel of the door must, he says, be about 133 tons! No masses, except those of Egypt and Balbec, can be compared with this gigantick stone. It is probable that it was also a tomb as well as a treasury, and perhaps a temple also. All these subterraneous chambers in Greece, Italy, and Sardinia, were no doubt the primitive cryptæ or sepulchres of great persons, in the most remote periods of antiquity. They are constructed upon the principles to which they have a considerable approximation, ii. 231—234. [The Treasury at Messina, in which Philopœmen was immured, was probably of a similar kind with this at Mycenæ. Livy says, “Admonent deinde quidam esse thesaurum publicum sub terrâ saxo quadrato septum; eò vinctus demetitur, et saxum ingens quo operitur, *Machinâ* superimpositum est, b. 39. c. 5. *Dodw.* ii. 234. Thus it appears that the ancients worked these vast masses by engines.] Dr. Clarke says (vi. 596—501) that the pretended Treasury of Atreus is supposed to be the Heroum of Perseus, the founder of the city, or the Tomb of Agamemnon. To proceed with Sir Wm. Gell: Specimens, he says, of the sculptured work mentioned, may be seen in the Earl of Elgin's collection. He then proceeds thus, “This is perhaps the only gateway, in very early times, where the antepagments do not consist of separate and appropriate stones, but are merely the common blocks of the wall, cut

into three receding faces. The earth on the sides of the passage to the door, conceals some of the wall to the right and left. On the ground is seen the capital of a column, or rather semicircular pilaster. This is of coarse grained marble, as is the pilaster itself, which now lies half-buried in the entrance. It is covered with zigzag and spiral ornaments, exactly like the capital, which is seen more fully detailed in the miscellaneous plate [pl. 7]. It is a very curious fact that the Temples of Egypt seem like the Treasury to have been without doors. In the upper part of the jambs, however, in some of the portals, holes, intended to receive some sort of cylindrical bar, may be observed, and, lower down, other holes, by which a door, as a fulcrum, might be occasionally fastened (*Hamilton's Egyptiaca*, p. 90). It is rather to be supposed that the bar of the top supported a veil, and that other bars were placed across the curtain to prevent the wind from rendering it useless, a practice still common in the East. Norden discovered in Egypt, near the old part of Alexandria, an edifice much resembling the Treasury, which he calls a subterraneous Temple. The form is circular, and the roof vaulted above the portal. It has a winged ball. To the North of this Treasury several indications of the plans of houses may be observed. They are spots so completely covered with stones, that the plough cannot pass through them, and thus they retain their original shape. *Argolis*, 145—147.

*Citadel.* From the entrance of the Treasury the Citadel may be perceived, having the appearance of a mural crown (as mentioned by Nonnus, b. 41. στεμματι τειχοεντι περι ζωθαισα Μυκηνης κυκλωπων κανονεσσι. *Gell*, 34.)—Following the Water-course, the Gate of the Lions will soon be visible on the right. In the hollow, between the Treasury and the hill of the Citadel, there was probably a street, terminated by a gate towards the bed of the torrent. At the upper end of this hollow is a hillock, either a tumulus or the covering of another chamber like the Treasury. There were, within the city of Mycenæ, the Tombs of Agamemnon and of his Charioteer Eurymedon; also that of Teledamus and Pelops, with that of Electra. That of Clytemnestra and Egysthus was within the walls, and at a little distance from them. The Treasury seems to have been made one of these tombs. *Archæol. Libr.* i. 35. From this tumulus, the situation of the great gate of the Citadel will be perceived. When opposite to it, in examining the descent of the hill to the left, another circular edifice, like the Treasury, may be discovered, but the roof has fallen in as far as the great stone above the gate, leaving a large circular hollow. The portal is entire, and is about eight feet wide and fourteen feet deep. One of the stones in the side wall is of that length. The architrave is about ten feet long. The walls of the citadel are very curious, being evidently of the same date with those of Tirynthus. *Gell*, 35. Euripides, (§ Hercules Furens, and Iphigenia in Antis,) calls it ΚΥΚΛΩΠΕΙΑΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ. See too, Homer *Il. B. ii.* He says, that Mycenæ, Tiryns, &c. were fortified before the Trojan war. Apollodorus, *B. ii.*, says that Perseus fortified Tiryns, Mydeia, and Mycenæ. To the South of the *Gate of the Lions* (of which distinctly) the wall of the Citadel is much ruined. In one part, something like a tower is visible, which being perpendicular, while the curtain inclines a little inward from its base, there remains a projection at the top, sufficient to enable an archer to defend the wall below. The blocks of the superstructure are in general of great size, while those of the foundation are much smaller. This is observable in almost all the very early fortifications of Greece. Except the gates, the whole circuit of the citadel is built of rough masses of rock, but though rough, they are even yet sometimes found very nicely adjusted and fitted to each other, though the smaller stones, which filled up the interstices, have entirely dis-



appeared. This style of building has usually been termed Cyclopean, and it certainly appears that the walls of the most ancient cities of the Peloponnesus, whether attributed to the Cyclopes or not, were of this construction. Tiryns, and indeed Mycenæ, differ from the rest in the galleries and gates, so that perhaps the ponderous method which so much resembles the style of the Egyptians, and of which the Gate of the Lions is the best specimen in Europe, is the real Cyclopean, while the remainder of the circuit was erected by the natives. These fortifications were reputed to be impregnable in ancient times, for when the Argives were unable to destroy the walls of Mycenæ, on account of their extraordinary strength, being like those of Tiryns the work of the Cyclopes, the inhabitants were forced by famine to abandon the city. Some went to Cleonæ, many into Macedonia, and the remainder to Cerynea in Achaia. At an angle of the fortress, on the South, overlooking the ravine and torrent, is a great quantity of broken pottery, in black varnish and white, with spiral lines of a brown colour, which seem to have been the favourite ornament at Mycenæ. The Southern rampart of the citadel follows the natural irregularities of the precipice. At the Eastern point the hill is attached by a narrow Isthmus to the mountain. On the Isthmus is a fountain of late date. On the Northern side is the declivity. It is also very steep, and there is a gate, which consists of two stones, covered by a third. The opening is 6 ft. 11 in. wide at the bottom, and 5 ft. 4 in. at the top. Above the architrave is a large stone, approaching the form of a triangle, which, with the ruin, is about 14 feet high. The gates folded, and were secured by bars. The access to this entrance was by an artificial terrace, which was completely commanded by the wall. A curtain, nearly in a right line, extends from this gate to that of the Lions, and it is very probable that certain holes in the earth above this wall, which are shown by the natives as cisterns, are actually covered with galleries, similar to that of Tirynthus. After entering the Gate of the Lions, there was a road, commanded by a wall, which traversed the hill almost to the opposite side before it turned to the summit, so that the place was defended by at least a triple enclosure. (*Gell*, 40—42.) Mr. Hamilton says, "There are the remains of two terraces, supported by the same species of masonry, on the slope of the hill, the summit of which formed the citadel, so that it was defended by a *quadruple* enceinte. *Archæologia*, xv. 321. Mr. Dodwell's illustrative remarks are important. The Citadel of Mycenæ, he says, is never mentioned under the appellation of Acropolis by ancient authors. It is frequently called Δωμα by Sophocles, which signifies nothing more than residence, similar to the Βαθρον and θυμέλη, and other poetical denominations, which are intended as synonyms. This silence [Strabo does not mention it. *F.*] concerning the Acropolis of Mycenæ, has induced some learned men, who have not however been on the spot, to imagine that the city was centered within the narrow limits of these walls, which constituted the Acropolis alone. The actual survey, however, of the extreme smallness of this enclosure will immediately destroy such a supposition. The single palace of the Atridæ, and a temple or two, allowing them only moderate proportions, would occupy the whole space, without leaving any room for the inhabitants, or the ευρυαγεία, wide streets of Homer, which adorned the wealthy city of Mycenæ with its well-built and heavenly walls; nor would the Argives so peremptorily have insisted upon the destruction of the city and its inhabitants, if it had consisted solely of the solitary rock upon which the Acropolis was erected. The walls of the city extended considerably beyond the subterraneous chambers towards the plain, and there may still be traced in many places, besides some



well-built foundations of other edifices, many heaps of small stones, and tiles, the remains of the houses. The outer enclosure or walls of the city were apparently less ancient than those of the fortress, and those appear to have been destroyed by the Argives, and the stones removed, and the same was done with regard to the town of Tiryns. *Greece*, ii. 236, 237.



*Gate of the Lions* (see the wood-cut). This gate is mentioned by Pausanias, who says, "some part of the circuit of the walls of Mycenæ remain, as well as a gate, over which are lions. They are said to be the work of the Cyclops, who built the walls of Tiryns for Prætus (*Corinthiaca*, p. 59. *Gell*, 35). This gate is situated at the end of a recess, about 50 feet deep, commanded by projections of the wall, which, in this part, is composed of rough blocks of squared stones, but they are often placed exactly one above another, so that the joints of three or four courses are precisely in one perpendicular line, which gives a strange and barbarous appearance to the whole. The architrave consists of a single stone, 15 feet long and 4 ft. 4 in. high. The triangular stone, on which the lions are sculptured, is 11 ft. 6 in. long, 9 ft. 8 in. high, and 2 feet in thickness. The sockets, about 3 inches in diameter, which served for the insertion of the pivots, on which the gates turned, are visible in the lower surface of the architrave. The gates folded and were secured by bars. Perhaps the portal might be 13 or 14 feet high, if the soil were removed. There is an opening, like a window on the left of the gate, but the stone which once filled it is now lying below. *Gell*, 36.

The Lions, or more properly Lionesses of Mycenæ, are the only existing specimens of the sculpture of the heroick ages, and they are worthy of particular attention. It is remarkable that they have not the tails of lions, a circumstance observable in the sculptures of Persepolis, where animals very like those of Mycenæ are represented, as well as lions, who have the tails natural to their species. They are not highly relieved, but the feet are well indicated. The heads are imperfect, so that it cannot be known which way they turned, or whether they were seen in front. The Lions have the appearance of the supporters of an armorial shield, the fore-paws being placed on a projecting remnant, while the hinder feet rest upon the architrave of



the gate. Between them is a semicircular pillar, which might be called Dorick, but it diminishes from the capital to the base, which consists of a double torus. The echinus of the capital is ornamented with three annulets, at some distance from each other. The abacus is that of the Dorick order. It supports four balls or circles, which are again surmounted by a second abacus, similar to the first. Sir W. Gell thinks that as the Cyclopes were worshippers of the sun, fire, and Vulcan, and as Cambyses introduced artists from Egypt to adorn his palace of Persepolis, that the lion being the symbol of Mithras, the ball of the sun, the spirals of water, and the triangle, a mysterious Egyptian figure, that the lions had an allegorical meaning, and might be the national symbols. *Gell*, 35—40.

Mr. Dodwell, after matter, which assimilates the above details, says, “the construction of the lateral walls is nearly regular, differing from those which constitute the peribolus of the Acropolis, where are irregular polygons. They are of the hard *breccia*, which was excavated on the spot, but the block of the lions is of the same green marble as the columnar pilaster, which is near the Treasury of Atreus, and which resembles in its appearance the green basalt of Egypt. These curious pieces of sculpture, which are probably the most ancient in Greece, represent, in bas-relief, a column between two Egyptian lions.” Mr. D. then mentions the supposed mystical signification, nearly as in Sir W. Gell, of the figures, and then proceeds thus. “This species of adoration was probably introduced into Argolis by the early Egyptian colonies, and even the sculptured stone itself may have been brought from the country of the Nile, as the auspicious palladium and tutelary preservative of the recent emigrants. The lions are sculptured in the Egyptian style, and resemble those which are depicted in the most ancient ceramick vases found in Greece. Their tails are not broad and bushy, but narrow, and resembling those which are seen on the most ancient ceramick vases found in Greece. One of the lions, which is before the arsenal at Venice, and which was brought from Athens, and another which still remains near Cape Zoster in Attica, and others, which are represented in the Perugian bronzes, are of the same form. The figure of the lion was an emblem of force and courage, and it is frequently placed upon sepulchres, where any battle had taken place, as at the pass of Thermopylæ, and on the tombs of the Thebans in the plain of Chæronea. ii. 239, 240.

Mr. Hughes (*Travels*, i. 230) gives an opinion concerning the signification of the lions, fully as probable as that of the preceding writers. The lions, he thinks, were placed there as the designation of a watch or guard. Indeed this is the very reason given by Valerian for the appearance of lions over the identical gate in question. For the same cause, images of dogs in silver and gold adorned the threshold of the palace of Alcinous. *Od.* ii. 91.

Dr. Clarke presumes, that the courts of judicature and markets were held in the recesses before these gates. *Encycloped. of Antiquities*, i. p. 6. [To me, the lions and sculptured capitals, though ancient, seem of subsequent introduction to the original foundation of the Acropolis. At all events, they must be older than the destruction of the city, in the 78th Olympiad, about 468 B. C. It is impossible, in my mind, to reconcile the appearance of sculpture with the utter absence of all architectural embellishment. *F.*]

The back part of the Lion Gate, continues Mr. Dodwell (ii. 240, 241), is highly interesting, inasmuch as it exhibits two styles of construction, differing totally from each other. That side, which is towards the plain of Argos, is of the rough Cyclo-

pean masonry, while the other side is regularly constructed like the front of the gate, and the two lateral walls, which diverge from it. It would appear, that the gate had been made some time after the original Cyclopean structure; "but," says Mr. Dodwell, "I hazard this only as a probable conjecture without presuming to decide whether the regular, as well as the irregular or polygonal construction, were not sometimes employed at the same period. There are no reasons for doubting, that while the walls of fortresses and strong places were composed of Cyclopean masonry, the temples, sepulchres, and sacred edifices were formed of a more regular construction, as the former were principally adapted to resist the impulses of warlike engines, while the sanctuaries of the gods, and the repositories of the dead, were regarded by enemies, with even reverential awe. A magnificent wall, composed of irregular polygons, closely united and carefully smoothed, supports the terrace, on which the Gate of the Lions is situated, that which faces the Treasury of Atreus. The Acropolis of Mycenæ is a long irregular triangle, standing nearly E. and W. The walls follow the sinuosities of the rock, and are mostly composed of the second style of well-joined polygons, although the rough construction is occasionally seen. It is not fortified with towers. On the north side is a small gate, with its lintel still entire. The structure is so disposed, that those who entered it would have their left arm, which was guarded by the shield, on the side of the Acropolis, a deviation from the general rule. The grooves for the bolts in the jambs of the door are square, and of large dimensions. Not far from this, towards the eastern extremity of the Acropolis, is another gate of a pointed form, almost concealed by stones and earth, by the removal of which Mr. Dodwell ascertained its shape. It fully merits the trouble of an excavation. The traces within the Acropolis are few and imperfect. There is a circular chamber excavated in the rock, winding towards the bottom, and of the same form as the tower of Atreus. It was probably a cistern. There was anciently a bridge over the ravine, which divides the Acropolis from a neighbouring hill. One of the side walls still remains, consisting of well-joined polygons. The Fount of Perseus rises a few hundred yards to the N.E. of the Acropolis, and immediately after issuing from the rock, forms a small clear stream of excellent water, with which Mycenæ was anciently supplied. The only architectural fragments which Mr. D. observed, at Mycenæ, belonged to a Grecian order, with half of a triglyph, in a soft yellow stone, which measured ten inches in breadth. The other half of the triglyph was upon a separate stone, and the whole measured twenty inches in breadth. This fragment is in a small church not far from the Treasury of Atreus. *Dodw. ii. 240, seq.*

*Inferior remains, &c.* Upon the slope of the hill, between the Treasury of Atreus and the plain of Argos, to the westward, several ruins may be observed, which may have been inclosed in the city, in its most flourishing state before the return of the Heraclidæ, or have formed part of the Necropolis of Mycenæ. In the bed of the torrent, which runs below the second tower, is one of these foundations; lower down is another, whence, turning southward over a point of the hill, is the half-buried gate [before described]. Towards Krabata, a second gate and a well with ancient foundations, may be seen (*Gell, 43*). Pausanias says, that Ægysthus and Clytemnestra were interred beyond the walls, as being unworthy of having their sepulchres within the city, where the remains of Agamemnon were deposited. Mr. Dodwell found the remains of three circular chambers or treasuries, which are entirely dilapidated, with the exception of the doors, which still have their lintels. Pausanias further mentions five tombs at Mycenæ. Amongst the ruins are some heaps, which probably contain



sepulchral chambers, and there is no place in Greece, where a regular and extensive plan of excavation might be prosecuted with more probable advantage. Ceramic vases would be discovered in great quantity, if we may judge from the numerous fragments which are seen scattered on all sides. They are generally of a coarse earth; and the spiral and zigzag ornament, which is sculptured on the marbles near the Treasury of Atreus, is observed in most of the fictile fragments. These ornaments are generally painted black, upon a yellow ground. No coins of Mycenæ have been found (*Dodw.* ii. 238). Sir W. Gell, however (p. 43), says, that those of Rome have been discovered.

MYLASA (in *Caria*). It is now *Malasso*. In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. i. pl. 83, is a view of the Temple of Augustus. It has six columns in front, pediment, cella, and porticus all round. It is hexastyle peripteral. The columns of the façade are of the Composite order. The upper part of the shaft is adorned with festoons, the lower part is enriched with leaves of the acanthus. The lateral columns are Ionick (p. 144). In plate 85 is a very fine tomb. It consists of a square basement story, with a door, surmounted by columns, fluted, those at each corner square, supporting an architrave and blocks. In plate 86 are details. In p. 146 are the following remarks: "The flutings of the columns and pilasters of the tomb of Mylasa only occupy the two upper thirds of the shaft, an example very rare in ancient monuments; the frieze is of the bizar form, and the cornice is suppressed to contribute to the pyramidal style of the summit of this edifice. Plate 88 contains the ceiling, divided into irregular pannels, ornamented with beams, foliage, &c. excessively rich. In pl. 90 is a gate of Mylasa; it is a staple arch, cornice, &c.; on each side a pilaster, but only one half the length of the other, a great deformity. In p. 148 it is observed, that the height of the arcade was scarcely more than one and a half of its breadth, a proportion which the ancients have almost always observed, and which made the apertures appear very large. The arch or gateway is further engraved in that splendid work, the "*Ionian Antiquities*," Pl. xxii.; also the Sepulchral Monuments, pl. xxiv. See, too, pp. 26, 27.

The account of Mylasa by Chandler, &c., is as follows:

The house of a Turk is now built upon the site of the temple of Augustus; the basement forms the mansion, there are six columns in front, and the whole number has been twenty-two. On the hill not far from the basement of the temple is a column of the Corinthian order standing, with a flat roofed cottage, upon a piece of solid wall. It has supported a statue, and on the shaft is an inscription, "The people have erected Menander, son of Ouliades, son of Euthedemus, a benefactor to his country, and descended from Benefactors;" this Menander is mentioned by Strabo (p. 659). Beneath a hill, upon the east side of the town, is an arch or gateway of marble, of the Corinthian order; on the key-stone of the exterior front, which is outside, was observed a double hatchet, as on two marbles near Myus. Chandler thinks that it might be the entrance of the famous Temple of Jupiter of Labranda. [Because Mylasa had in its neighbourhood famous quarries, no town in Ionia was more decorated with porticoes, temples, &c. In particular that of Jupiter Carius was celebrated, and his statue held, instead of the thunderbolt, the Amazonian axe, which Hercules brought back from his expedition against them. This axe has two edges upon the coins of Mylasa, but it is better represented on a bas-relief, where the Carian Jupiter is called *Dolichenus*, from an isle adjacent to Caria. *Enc.*] A broad marble pavement, with the vestiges of a theatre, occurs near the Corinthian column. Towards the centre of the town is a

small pool of water, and by it the massive arches of some public edifice. In the court of the Aga's house, is an altar much ornamented : and there is another likewise in the streets, and a pedestal or two half buried, with pieces of the ancient wall. Around the town are ranges of broken columns. A large portion of the plain is covered with scattered fragments, and with piers of ordinary aqueducts, besides inscriptions, mostly ruined and illegible. Some altars dedicated to Hecatomnus have been discovered ; about a quarter of a mile from the town is a sepulchre of the kind called by the ancients *distya* or *double roofed*. See a similar edifice in *Montfaucon*. v. pl. 27. It consisted of two square rooms : in the lower, which has a door way, were deposited the ashes of the deceased. In the upper the relatives and friends solemnized the anniversary of the friends, and performed stated rites. A hole made through the floor was designed for pouring libations of honey, milk, or wine, with which it was usual to gratify the manes or spirits. The roof is remarkable for its construction, but two stones are wanting, and some distorted. It is supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, fluted ; the shafts are not circular, but elliptical, (see a column described as singular by *Tournefort*, p. 339 ; *Pocock*, p. 56) ; in the angular columns, square. The reason is, the sides, which are now open, were closed with marble pannels, and that form was necessary to give them a due projection ; the inside has been painted blue. This structure is the first object as you approach from Jasus, and stands by the road ; the entrance was on the further side, to ascend to it, probably by a pair of steps, occasionally applied and removed. There is another sepulchre, but not in the same place ; this is cut in the rock, high up in the side near the top, and is very difficult of access. Without the door-way, on each side, is a seat or bench in which it is likely that the urns were placed, and beyond it is a smaller chamber or arched room. Over the entrance, without, is carved in basso-relievo a façade, two Tuscan pillars, between two pilasters, with an entablature and pediment and door. The slope of the mount has been covered with innumerable sepulchres. *Chandl. As. Min.* 187, *seq.* *Spon*, and *Montfaucon*, (ii. p. i. b. 2. c. 6), have engraved a temple of Jupiter, remaining here entire. It is a small building, with pilasters in front, standing on a very lofty basement, the roof being in steps and pyramidal.

**MYNDUS** (*Caria*). Among other interesting remains is a long jettée of stones, parallel to each other, and in most part thirteen feet long, connecting an island with the main land. *Clarke*, iii. 260.

**MYUS** (*Asia Minor*.) The ruins consist of some mossy remnants of the wall of the proscenium or front, but the marble seats are removed. Between the huts and the lake are several terraces, with steps cut as at Priene. One was a quadrangular area, edged with marble fragments, and is conjectured to have been the market-place. By another, were stones ornamented with shields of a circular form ; but the most curious ruin is the small temple of Bacchus, which is seated upon an abrupt rock, with the front only, which is towards the east, accessible ; the roof is destroyed, the cell is well built, and the portico was *in antis*. This edifice has been used as a church, and the entrance walled up with patch-work. The marbles which lie scattered about, the broken columns, and mutilated statues, all witness a remote antiquity. There are some inscriptions, but not legible. The city wall was constructed like that at Ephesus, with square towers, and is still standing, except towards the water. The ruins climb up the mountain's slope so far as to be barely discoverable. Without the city are the cemeteries of its early inhabitants, graves cut in the rock of all sizes suited to the human stature at different ages, with innumerable flat stones which served for lids. Near the



city, among some trees, is a wall with the base of a column, perforated in the mouth. Many small square niches are cut, and rocks with steps to ascend up to the top. These places, it may be conjectured, were designed for the worship of the watery divinities, to receive propitiatory offerings or votive tablets, the memorials of real and imaginary perils and escapes, the tribute of their suppliants relieved, &c. *Chandl. As. Min.* 165—169. The walls exhibit some of the most perfect specimens of ancient Greek fortifications. *Archæol.* xv. 219.

NAMPPIO (*Island in the Archipelago*). Remains, among other ruins, of a Temple of Apollo, consisting chiefly of marble columns.

NAPLES. In Naples are the remains of two ancient light-houses (now in the heart of the city). The ruins of the most ancient may be seen behind the church of *S. Onofrio de Vecchi*; the other stood on the site of *Gesu Nuovo* (*Starke's Trav.* ii. 296). The *Castel dell' Novo*, a confused pile of ancient buildings, and some modern batteries, stands upon a rock, called *Megara*, then *Lucullanum*; and must have been considered early as a place of strength, for Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman Emperor of the West, was shut up here in 475. Two columns of a temple, dedicated to the Dioscuri, and the city of Naples, are the only remarkable monuments of ancient architecture remaining. The portico to which they belonged was overturned by an earthquake in 1688; they stand before the door of a church, consecrated to St. Peter and Paul; this temple was erected by Tiberius Julius Tarsus, and Pelago the freedman of Augustus; the Apostles, who were united in their mission and martyrdom, have been substituted for the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux. *Swinh.* ii. 60—63.

The *Santi Apostoli* church, according to tradition, was erected by Constantine upon the ruins of a temple of Mercury. The chancel in the church of St. Paul, entirely supported by antique pillars, is supposed to stand over the theatre where Nero first appeared as a public singer, and the vestiges of this theatre may still be traced. St. Lorenzo stands on the site of the Basilica Augusta. *Eustace*, ii. 336.

NARBONNE. Montfaucon says, that the Theatre is quite ruined. Roman inscriptions are visible in several places, and the canal from the Aude to the Mediterranean still exists. In a garden there is, or was, a very curious antique commonly called *l'Hotel des Oracles*. It is a small niche with an aperture, through which the oracular voice is supposed to have proceeded. The figures of gladiators, cupids, &c. upon the pedestal, and the aged aspect of the marble, leave little doubt that it is a precious relic saved from the general wreck. *Muirhead's Travels*, 268.

NARNI (*Italy*). The remains of a magnificent bridge, built by Augustus, to join two hills, and mentioned by Martial in an epigram to Quintus, L. 7. v. 93. Some travellers make the middle arch 160 feet, but La Lande, who measured it in 1765, only 85. In 1675, a description of it was published at Rome in 4to. It is built without cement, of large blocks of white stone, of which the hill of the town is formed. It resembles white marble. *Enc. des Antiq.* It was the ancient *Nequinum*, but called by Pliny *Narnai*. The outside of the bridge is cut into the form of diamonds, and the arches are immense, but of unequal diameter. *Starke's Trav.* ii. 171. Eustace says, (i. 334) all the piers and one arch still remain; the rest appear to have fallen through the sinking of the middle pier.

NARONA (*Dalmatia*). Fragments of columns; friezes; remains of ancient buildings, &c. *Archæolog.* vi. 175.

NASIK (*India*). This is the chief seat of Brahminism in the Dckhan, near which are extensive Boudhist excavations. They are vulgarly called *Dherm-rajlena*; they run

round part of a high conical hill, 5 m. from the town; they have every character of Boudhist excavations, without any trace of Hinduism. The long vaulted cave and dagop (a mushroom-shaped ornament), the huge figures of the meditative curly-headed Buddh, the inscriptions in the unknown character, the umbrella and snake-headed canopies, the benched halls, and numerous cells. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 526.

NAUPLIA (*Greece*). The town was built by Nauplias, son of Neptune, but deserted in the time of Pausanias. Behind the present town, on the peninsula, are vestiges of the ancient city, the walls of which are in some places distinguished from the modern fortifications. The fountain Canathus, where Juno is said to have bathed every year, is at present in a very neglected state, and may be found near the sea, between the Custom-house and the Point. Near Nauplia are caverns, and in them labyrinths, termed Cyclopean, are constructed; one of these may now be existing in the garden of a Turk, not far from the gates of the city, behind a beautiful kiosk, and now serving for the tomb of a Santon. *Gell's Argolis*, p. 92. Mr. Dodwell says, that Nauplia was uninhabited in the second century. The remains of the walls are in the polygonal style. There is also an inscription. At 2 h. 40 m. on the road from Nauplia to Midea, is an ancient square town, at the extremity of a contracted valley; it is composed of well-jointed polygons, of rather small dimensions; it has been restored since its original construction, and the interstices of the walls are cemented with mortar. It was one of the *Monopurgia*, or single tower forts erected to guard the passage from the territory of Epidaurus to that of Nauplia, (*Dodw.* ii. 254), for the entire way between the two places was strongly fortified and thickly peopled; it abounds with vestiges. *Ibid.* see TIRYNS.

NAXOS-US (*Isle, Greece*). Amidst the fragments is a colossal statue of Bacchus, of such an enormous size, that Mr. Hamilton's party spread a cloth upon the beard, and made it serve as their table for breakfast. The fountain of Ariadne is still named. There are remains of a temple of the Dorick order; that part which still remains standing consists of three pieces only, of the Naxian marble, two being placed upright, and one laid across. Below these are large square masses, which belonged to the threshold, and consisted of three pieces: all the parts were cramped with copper, the other remains are bas-reliefs, inscriptions, &c. *Clarke*, vi. 111.

NAXUS (*Sicily*), founded by the Chalcidians of Eubœa, 720 before Christ. What ruins of it may exist are buried in lava. *Denon*, p. 22.

NEAPOLIS (*Africa*, now Nabal, 32 m. from Tunis). Inscriptions, &c. *Shaw*, 90.

NEAPOLIS (*Greece*.) It was the capital of a country, called Samaria. An aqueduct beyond the wall. Nablot is built upon the ruins. *Clarke*, viii. 54, &c.

NEAPOLIS (*Italy*). See NAPLES.

NEDIOMA, or *Nedroma*, a town of Algiers, which included *Selame*, or *Selanium*. It is surrounded by magnificent ruins.

NEMEA (now *Colonna*, Greece). Chandler, Sir William Gell, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Dodwell, &c., have severally noticed the chief ruin, the remains of the Temple of Jupiter. Three columns only are standing, two of which, belonging to the space between the antæ, support the architrave. These columns are 4 f. 6½ in. in diameter, and 31 f. 10½ inches in height, exclusive of their capitals. A single column is 5 f. 3 in. diameter, and belongs to the peristyle. Dr. Clarke calls them *beautiful* columns of the Dorick order without bases; but Sir William Gell says, that they are higher than usual in the Dorick, and of bad effect. The temple was hexastyle and peripteral, and is supposed to have had fourteen columns in the sides; the general intercolumniation is



$7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and those at the angles, 5 f.  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in.; it stands upon three steps, each of which is 1 f. 2 in. high; the capital of the quarter column has been thrown out of its place, and will probably ere long fall to the ground. The lower part of the cella remains; the columns have fallen in such regular order, that the temple evidently appears to have been destroyed by the sudden concussion of an earthquake. Mr. Dodwell never saw in Greece any Dorick columns so slender as these, and adds, that the Epistylia are thin and meagre, and the capitals too small for the height of the columns. The same learned travellers mention fragments of another temple, Dorick frusta, in a chapel, situated upon an ancient tumulus. Chandler and Mr. Dodwell think that it might be the sepulchre of Opheltis; the Dorick frusta were fluted, and a capital of small proportions serves as an altar. *Chandl. Greece*, 233; *Gell's Argolis*, p. 23; *Clarke*, vi. 528; *Dodw.* ii. 209, 210.

Sir William Gell mentions the site of a theatre on the road to Mycenæ, p. 23. An anonymous traveller adds a gate, under which is still to be seen the Nemean lion, as mentioned by Pausanias. *Archæol. Libr.* i. 35.

A cave, perhaps the den of the Nemean lion, was shewn as such in the second century (*Chandler*), and conjecture has named various sites of it. At 50 m. from Nemea, on an eminence on the right, covered with arbutus and other shrubs, is the ruin of an ancient edifice, now known by the name of *Ellenon Lipari*, "the building of the Greeks." The vestiges of some fabric, with the remains of a portal, with holes, into which bars have been inserted to secure the door, are to be discovered among the bushes. *Gell*, 26.

On the left of the road, the stream falls into a basin of rock, the sides of which appear to have been shaped by art. This was probably an ancient fountain, now the haunt of numerous tortoises. The wood between Nemea and Mycenæ, was the chief haunt of the Nemean lion. (*Diod. Sic.*) At the distance of about eight minutes from the *Ellenon Lipari*, on a little hill to the right, is a heap, possibly a tumulus or heroic sepulchre. At 15 min. from the *Lipari* is a *Derveni*, upon a rock to the left. About 7 min. beyond are vestiges of buildings, and the track of wheels is visible in the rock, over which the road is carried; the wheels were placed about the same distance from each other, as in the carriages of modern times. About half an hour distance from the *Lipari* the road crosses the vestiges of a wall, and 8 min. after, another which may have perhaps served as the boundaries of Nemea and Mycenæ. Further on, three tumuli appear successively. *Gell*, 26, 27.

NEMI, LAKE OF (*Italy*). Trajan erected in the centre of the lake a palace, (for it can scarcely be called a *ship*, as most travellers style it), of very singular form and construction. This edifice was more than 500 feet long, but 270 broad, and 60 in height, or more correctly, perhaps, in depth. It was built of the most solid wood, fastened with bronze and iron nails, and covered with plates of lead, which were double in places exposed to the action of the water. Within it was lined with marble, or a composition resembling marble. Its ceilings were supported by beams of brass, and the whole was adorned and fitted up in a style truly Imperial. It was supplied by pipes with the purest water, from the fountain of Egeria, not only for the table, but even for the ornaments of the courts and apartments. This wonderful vessel was moored in the centre of the lake, looking like an enchanted castle, or one surrounded by a moat. To prevent the swelling of the lake, an outlet was opened through the mountain, like that of the Alban Lake, of less magnificence indeed, but of greater length. On the borders of the lake various walks were traced out, and alleys opened, not only as beautiful accom-

paniments to the edifice, but as accommodations for the curious who might flock to see such a singularly splendid exhibition. When this watery palace sunk we know not; but probably it was neglected, and had disappeared before the invasion of the Barbarians, as may be conjectured from the quantity of brass which remained in it, according to the account of Marchi, a learned and ingenious Roman, who in 1533 descended in a diving machine, and made such observations as enabled him to give a long and satisfactory description, from whence the particulars stated have been extracted. [See *Bro-tier's Tacitus. Suppl. App. and notes on Trajan.*] It is much to be lamented that some method has not been taken to raise this singular fabric, as it will probably contribute from its structure and furniture, to give us a much greater insight into the state of the arts at this period, than any remnant of antiquity which has hitherto been discovered (*Eustace*, ii. 272). Here is also the *Fonte Gerulo*, the grotto of Egeria the wife of Numa. On the banks of the lake are vestiges of ancient building. Julius Cæsar rebuilt his villa here at immense expense, and Claudius had his Naumachia in the lake. The palace submerged has been called one of the sunk ships. A tower belonging to the palace of the Duke is very ancient, and was formerly denominated *Turris Dianæ*, and is of a circular form, 120 feet high, 25 in the interior diameter, and 30 in the exterior. It was built just above the grotto of Egeria. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 87—90.

NEQUINUM. See NARNI.

NETTUNO (*Italy*). This place is the ancient Antium. There are the remains of the Temples of Esculapius and APOLLO. Indeed, the BELVIDERE APOLLO WAS FOUND HERE, as have been votive tablets, inscriptions, &c. Vestiges of the Temple of Fortune occur near the remains of the Port of Nero. There are traces of an aqueduct belonging to the Villa of Mæcenæ, probably at a place now called Torre delle Caldane; the vestiges of the Port of Nero extend very far into the sea. One of the ancient towers, useful for a land-mark, still subsists. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 106—119. *Eustace* says, (ii. 277) nothing now remains but subterraneous arches and vast foundations.

NICE (*France*). Inscriptions. *Milin, Midi de la France*, ii. 537 seq.

NICOPOLIS (in *Epirus*) now *Palia Prebeza*, anciently *Prebeza*. This town was founded by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory at Actium, an historical fact recorded upon coins. Mr. Hughes has given a plan of the city, (*vignette of ch. xiv.*) and the fullest account of the remains (*Travels*, i. 417—418). He mentions ruins of a large theatre, sepulchral chambers built of Roman brick, a long line of broken arches and buttresses belonging to an aqueduct; an Acropolis, the south and west wall remaining in a very high state of preservation, especially the latter, which is flanked externally with strong square towers, occurring at regular intervals of about 100 yards, opposite to which, intermediately, are projections, each supported by three circular arches, with two flight of steps for combatants to ascend the battlements. Near the middle of this wall, but nearer to the south-west angle, is a very fine gateway, flanked on the outside by two massive round towers, and still retaining the deep grooves by which its heavy portcullis was elevated or depressed. The gateway and the walls testify the hurried construction. Rows of large stones are alternately mixed with layers of brick work, whilst marble fragments and even sepulchral monuments are observed in the mass, as was the case in the long walls of Athens. The interior of the Acropolis contains many ruins of a temple, baths, and other edifices, the chief material of which is the large Roman brick and even marble cement, whilst many chambers are vaulted or covered with a beautiful



stucco. Marble shafts, and pieces of an entablature belonging to a superb temple, have been moved by the Pasha. A little theatre, perfect except the upper gallery or portico, still exists; the proscenium is very complete; there are also superb Roman Baths. The remains of the Gymnasium and its apartments are very spacious and regular: the latter are square, triangular, and semicircular. A Stadium is perfectly distinct in its outline, and the vast Theatre is a Roman building; the scene as usual consists of three large arched apertures or entrances, one in the centre, and two others at equal distances; the proscenium or stage is very narrow. An anonymous writer (*Archæolog. Libr.* i. 116), thinks light of these remains, as containing nothing either of marble or inscriptions. Mr. Dodwell (i. 56), says, that the ruins cover an extensive plain, overgrown with gigantic thistles, generally from six to eight feet high, which it is almost impossible to penetrate, and that these ruins are large masses of Roman brick building, many of which are unintelligible, and perfectly uninteresting. He says, that a vaulted passage, as at the Flavian amphitheatre at Rome, forms the portico of the little theatre; the pretended *Stadium*, as being Roman, he makes a *Circus*, the successor of the Stadium. He also adds Greek inscriptions.

NICOPOLIS (*Egypt*). Denon thinks, (i. 319, *Eng. ed.*) that some large columns of Cipoline marble in the ruin of a mosque, between Medium and Sapht, may point out the ancient Nicopolis.

NINEVEH. Diodorus and Strabo think this to have been the largest town ever known, but the farms or cultivated lands were no doubt included within the walls, as at Babylon. It is now entirely destroyed, but thought to have been situated upon the Tigris, opposite the place where Mosul stood. (*Enc. des Antiquit.*) Breydenbach and the compilers of scriptural itineraries, place it at Mosul. See *Bunting's Itinerarie*, 4to. 1636, p. 293. Jardine told Evelyn, that Nineveh was a vast city, now all buried in its ruins, the inhabitants building in the subterraneous vaults, which were, as appeared, the first stories of the old city, and that there were frequently found huge vases of fine earth, columns, and other antiques (*Evelyn's Memoirs*, i. 491). In the "*Description du Pachalik de Bagdad*," Paris, 1809, is the following passage, "En face de Mousol, de l'autre côté de Tigre, étoit l'ancienne *Ninive*, dont on voit encore quelques ruines, et sur l'emplacement de laquelle les Turcs revèrent un tombeau qu'ils appellent *Tombeau de Jonas*."

NIOLA (*Italy*). The vases found here are esteemed the most beautiful of any from Italy. *Stolbergh*, ii. 67.

NION (*Switzerland*). Supposed *Novidunum*. Many urns, coins, &c. have been found.

NISICA or MISNA (now *Seedy Doude*, *Africa*). Tessellated pavements; there appear on them the horse, the symbol of Carthage; birds, as the hawk and partridge; fish, as the gilt head, aurata of the ancients, and *laccia* or *leechy* of the Italians, and the mullet. The trees are the palm and the olive. Shaw says, "the contriver perhaps intended by this choice to point out the strength, the diversions, the fishery, and the plenty of dates and oil for which this country continues to be, as it was always, remarkable." *Shaw*, 88.

NISMES (*France*). The celebrated *Maison Quarrée* is a work of the Romans, admired by all persons of taste, for the elegance of all its parts, the proportion of the columns, and the delicacy of the capitals and ornaments. It is a parallelogram in form; the peristyle at the entrance presents a façade, adorned with six Corinthian columns, or which the entablement and the projecting cornice of the pediment are graced with the

most exquisite architecture ; the frieze is plain, and it has no bas-relief nor any ornaments on either side ; small holes, which seem placed by chance, perforate it in all its extent, and these holes are further remarkable upon a part of the architecture. *Seguier*, in a dissertation upon it, has by means of the holes, found out both the inscriptions anciently upon the *façade*, and in that discovery, its destination, viz. a temple to the sons of Augustus, from flattery, during their lives. In the first line upon the frieze was C. CAESARI AVGVSTI F. COS., L. CAESARI AVGVSTI F. COS., DESIGNATO, and in the second line upon the architrave PRINCIPIBVS IVVENTVTIS. (*Enc.*) Notwithstanding the severity of Governor Pownall, (*Pro. Rom.*) where is much of the *maison quarrée*, upon the learned Montfaucon, his representation, (v. 2. p. i. b. 2. p. xviii.) gives a very fair external view. Barthelemi (*Trav. Ital.* pp. 19, 20) observes, that it is built of large stones not united by cement, and in the Appendix has much of this famous temple. Montfaucon (ii. p. i. b. 2, c. 3) gives the remains of another temple, commonly called of Diana, which he makes a Pantheon. *Enc. v. Pantheon.* He has also (vol. 3, p. ii. b. 2, c. 9) engraved the fine remains of an amphitheatre. The order is Dorick, with two ranges of pillars, without reckoning a lesser range that terminates the building at the top. In the *Suppl.* vol. v. b. 6. c. 5, he has given the remains of the famous octagon tower, which appear to me to have been either a Gaulish temple, or a mausoleum. Inscriptions have positively proved it to have been used as an *ærarium*, or public treasury. Round about the chief body of the tower were six little chambers of a semicircular form, which had no opening but at top, and two a little higher, and these contained the treasures, as tributes collected from the neighbouring towns, the officers residing in, [I presume apartments below,] as the inscriptions say. A lantern might, or might not, be suspended from the top, as a *pharos*, on account of the neighbouring forests and morasses. Nismes has ever been a rich treasury of antiquities. It has, besides a public fountain, &c. a great Roman wall, called the Devil's wall, of more than 150 Roman miles in extent, furnished with towers, &c. It was the separation boundary of the Empire from Germany, begun by the Emperors and completed by Probus.—*Archæologia Æliana*, i. 219—230, with a map and plan.

OASIS. Browne, in an attempt to discover the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, came to *Siwa*, which answers the description given of the Oases, and about two miles from the town, found a building of undoubted antiquity. It was a single apartment, built of massy stones, of the same kind as those of which the pyramids consist, and covered originally with six large and solid blocks, that reach from one wall to the other. The length was about 32 feet in the clear, the height about 18, the width 15. A gate at one extremity formed the chief entrance, and two doors, also near that extremity, opened opposite to each other ; the other end was quite ruinous, but it does not appear that the building was ever much larger, or any edifice attached to it. There are remains of sculpture on the exterior of the walls. In the interior are three rows of emblematical figures, apparently designed to represent a procession, and the space between them is filled with hieroglyphic characters, properly so called. The soffit is also adorned in the same manner ; even the colours in some places remain. There have been, apparently, other buildings near the place. He also found catacombs cut in the rocks. (*Browne*, 19, 20.) At about six miles from *Siwa*, to go to *Araschie*, he passed a small building of the Doric order, apparently designed for a temple. It is of the best age of architecture, but without inscription. D'Anville supposes *Siwa* to be *Mareotis* ; some think that is the *Sirotrum* of Ptolemy, and that the Egyptian building was probably coeval with the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and dependent upon it. (p. 28) ; other



writers have strenuously maintained that it appertains to that very temple; the distance too tolerably corresponds as well as the character of the place.

OBRIO CUSTRO (a rocky hill on the Coast of Salamis). Ruins of an ancient Fort. *Dodw.* i. 586.

OCTRA (a mountain in *Eubœa*). It had a very curious temple, of which two views are given. It has no columns, in short is like the mouth of a cavern. The roof is simply a covering of stone, which is made to support itself, and of which no other example is known. That portion of the roof which lies upon the walls counterpoises the weight of that which is between them, or in other words is sufficient to counterbalance that part inwardly, and forms the ceiling. The Eastern wall was probably built a little thicker, in order to counterbalance the slabs, which on this side were not bevelled away and notched as those were on the west. The inclination of the slabs answered two purposes; *first*, to throw off the rain, *secondly*, to throw the weight more upon the wall. The opening between the opposite projecting stones must have been about two feet, which was probably formed with a ridged stone, the whole being covered with slab stones, of which there are plain indications in the view; in short, the whole roof appears to have been an affair of calculation, and plainly denotes a considerable progress having been made in the art of building. The remains probably belonged to a Temple of the Cyllenian Mercury. *Walpole*, ii 289, 290.

OCRIULI (on the side of a hill near *Ouccoli, Italy*). A considerable mass of fragments, in which the vestiges, perhaps of a theatre, and a few porticoes, may be perceived. *Eustace*, i. 337.

ÆTA (Mountain, *Greece*). On a steep part are ruins, consisting of the lower parts of a wall, which encompassed a long narrow hill, difficult of access. These walls are of the fourth style of military architecture, composed of large blocks; their general thickness is 7 ft.; in some parts they are composed with small stones and mortar, where their thickness is more considerable. The walls are turned up to the very edge of the precipice. It is difficult to determine the name of this place. There seem to have been three principal forts in this part of the mountain, named *Herakleia*, *Tichions*, and *Rhodountia*, and it appears that the summit, named *Kalhdromos*, was also fortified during the war with the Romans. These ruins probably represent the fortress of Tichions. *Dodw.* ii. 72. In p. 126, mention is made of an ancient fortress called *Muntmeno*.

ÆTYLOS (now *Vitulo, Turkey*). The modern houses have massive foundations. There are fragments of architecture in the church, especially a beautiful Ionick column, and three or four Ionick columns in the walls. The volutes and ornaments are fairly and beautifully executed, and different in some degree from any Mr. Walpole had seen elsewhere. The cord which encircles the neck of the column is continued in a sort of bow-knot round the succession of the volutes at each side of the capital, and is very freely carved. On the outside of the church are seen the foundations of a temple, to which these ornaments in all probability belonged. *Walpole*, i. 55.

OFFEDINA (*Nubia*). Ruins of a wall near the temple, and the statue of a female sitting under a tree, and draped very much in the modern fashion, are engraved in *Belzoni*, pl. 29.

OLBIOPOLIS (about 12 miles from *Nicholaef*). Bas-reliefs, inscriptions, amphoræ, tombs, &c. *Clarke*, ii. 352.

OLENOS (on the road from *Patra, Greece*). At the village of Lukala are some small Roman remains. About four hours further, in the walls of a Khan, called *Palaio-*



*Achaica*, are blocks and inscriptions, brought from a Palaio-Kastro adjacent. Of this the ruins are few and imperfect. The Acropolis occupied a small round hill. The few remains of the walls are nearly of the regular construction, but with an approximation to the fourth style, probably the remains of Olenos. *Dodw.* ii. 310.

OLMONES, or HALMONS (supposed *Topolias, Greece*). A few remains. *Dodw.* ii. 56.

OLYMPIA (now *Antilalla*, in *Greece*). It never was a town. Ortelius is wrong in calling it *Urbs*. The first ruins after passing the Kladeos are of Roman construction, and of bricks consisting of some unintelligible masses of wall, at the foot of a pointed hill, which, though much higher, is not much more extensive than the Roman capitol. This may be the *κεγονιος οχθος*, or hill of Saturn. The side of the hill which faces the *Alpheios* has a semi-circular indentation, which to imagination seems to be remains of a theatre, but there are no traces of architecture to confirm this opinion. A tumulus is observed near this spot. A little imagination can discern the stadium, which was between the Temple and the river, in a grove of wild olives. It was composed of banks of earth, which have been levelled by time and the plough. Not many paces from the foot of the Kronian hill, towards the *Alpheios*, are the miserable remains of a spacious Temple, which there is every reason to believe that of the Olympian Jupiter. The wall of the cella rises only two feet above the ground. Some frusta of Dorick columns discovered on excavation had flutings 13 inches wide, and the diameter of the whole column 7 feet 3 inches. These dimensions considerably exceed those of the Parthenon and the Olympicon at Athens, and are probably larger than the columns of any Temple ever erected in Greece. Part of a column of Parian marble was also found. The intervals of the fluting show it to have been of the Ionick or Corinthian order. It was too small to have belonged to the interior range of columns, but perhaps formed part of an inclosure of the throne of Jupiter. The Temple was built of the stone called Poros. Some remains, which are still visible, render it evident that the columns were covered with a fine white stucco, about the tenth of an inch in thickness, which gave them the appearance of marble, and which might easily have imposed upon incorrect observers. Not only the great dimensions of the columns, which are found amongst the ruins, induce a suspicion that this is actually the Temple of Jupiter, but the conjecture seems to be confirmed by the black marble, found in excavating, and which, according to Pausanias, composed the pediment in front of the statue. [A presumptive representation of this statue is engraved in the superb work of M. Quatremere de Quincy.] There were also found several fragments of the slabs, which appear to have been about six inches in thickness. On the summit of a hill to the west of the Temple are ancient vestiges and large blocks of stone. Towards Miraca are traces of banks and walls, which may have been the Hippodrome and Stadium. (*Dodw.* ii. 331—336.) The same traveller found here bronze helmets, supposed for use in processions, and a lebes or cauldron, one of those which, Pausanias says, was placed upon each of the *Akroteria* of the Temple of Jupiter. Stuart (*Athens*, i. 72) notes that the Temple of Jupiter was Hexastyle in the fronts. In *Laborde's Italica* (p. 62.) is a comparison of the Hippodrome with the Circus at Rome. Bromley (*Arts*, i. 347.) says that the oldest structure of the Dorick order upon record is the Temple of *Juno*, built by Oxy-lus, at Olympia, in Peloponnesus, 1121 years before Christ. An anonymous traveller gives the following account, which illustrates and aids that of Mr. Dodwell:

Olympia is now the villages Miraca and Andilalo. It stands in a plain, two leagues from the sea, where several sarcophagi have been disengaged by the feet of horses. Miraca stands upon the right bank of the Roufia, formerly the celebrated *Alpheus*. In



the bed of the Cladeus, a river held next in estimation to the Alplicus, into which it runs, are the remains of an ancient bridge, and about the banks of the river have been found pottery, bricks, and tiles, also some fragments of marble. On the other side are relics of a Theatre, fronting the South and backed by a mountain. There are vestiges of walls, very low, and covered with brush-wood. The village Andilalo is the site of the famous Echo, where the Greeks stood who attended the Olympic games. Several shafts of fluted columns, upwards of 6 ft. diameter, the first segment of one of which was in its place, have been discovered in a cavity. Pausanias remarks that the Temple of Jupiter was of the Dorick order, surrounded by a colonnade 68 feet high, and that it was not built of marble, but of a stone, called *poros*, filled with marine shells. The columns are made of this stone, stuccoed over, and the Greeks still call the material *poros*. To the East of a Temple are some vestiges of an octagon figure, projecting and forming an obtuse angle, on a spot, whose regular form, its slope, and the circular shape of its East side, point out the Hippodrome. Its depth is about 15 feet. In the angular wall are some chambers, level with the surface, 9 feet deep and 5 or 6 feet wide, supposed to be the chariot houses. It is 1200 feet long, being double the size of the *stadium* at Athens. Another spot, on the same level, separated from the former only by a gentle eminence, must have been the *stadium*. It extends to the bank of the Alpheus, whose waters, when overflowed, inundate and undermine it. At its western extremity it is not rounded, but forms the half of a hexagon. In the part excavated by the Alpheus, are to be seen *sarcophagi*, the earth surrounding which being in part washed away, they appear ready to fall into the river. Sometimes also bronze helmets are found, one of which is of the form of that on Phocion's statue. Other accounts place the *stadium* nearer Mount Labern, between two hills, where there are still to be found some seats; and this idea is supported by the vicinity of the village of *Echo*. *Archæol. Libr. i. 23. seq.*

OLYMPUS. This mountain is very high and full of glens, breaks, and forests. (*Dodw. ii. 105, 106.*)

The fable of the Assembly of the Gods upon this celebrated hill is supposed to be owing to appearances incident to it resembling the *Aurora Borealis*. In the *Opuscula of Mairan*, printed in the *Acad. des Inscrit.* and, separately, at the Louvre, in 1770, is the impression of a *Sardonix*, in the French King's cabinet, which represents Neptune plunged into the ocean down to the half of his body, and holding over his head a kind of veil, which forms an arch, upon which Jupiter is seated, holding the thunder in his hand. Mairan supposes it to imply an obscure segment of the *Aurora Borealis*. The Orientals imagine, that before the creation, God walked upon the waters; and the Indians still represent *Bramah* laid upon a palm-leaf and floating upon the waters. *Enc. des Antiquités.*

OMAR ISCHAOUSCH (*Greece*). Beyond this place are some ancient vestiges near the junction of three streams. *Dodw. ii. 206.*

OMBOS (*Egypt*). Col. Light says (p. 50) that the Pharos of Denon is not to be seen. The ruins of this city are close to the east bank of the Nile, on a sort of promontory, and the desert threatens to cover them completely. Some Roman ruins are still to be traced from the shore. The columns of the portico (says *Belzoni*, 59) form one of the richest groups of architecture which he had ever seen. On the water-side are the remains of a smaller Temple, part of which is fallen into the Nile. The stones of this little Temple are not so large as most of the rest, which proves that the Egyptians paid great attention to the proportion of masses, as one of the principal points in

the effect intended. The altar is fallen down, and may be seen when the water is low. It is a piece of grey marble, without hieroglyphicks. In the "*Grande Description*," A. vol. i. plates 39 to 46 refer to Ombos, now Koum Ombos. *Plate 39* gives a general plan of the ruins and environs; the great Temple and the little Temple both enclosed with a wall of raw bricks which jut out in parts like the salient angles of a fortification. In *Plate 40* is a view of the great Temple; it is very massy. *Plate 41* contains the plan and elevation of the great Temple, and a bas-relief with details of hieroglyphicks. Here are two of the ovals, inclosing hieroglyphs, like those of Dr. Young\*. *Plate 42* consists of capitals, elevations, &c. *Plate 43* gives hieroglyphicks, inscriptions, architectural details, and bas-reliefs of the portico of the great Temple. Here are more of the ovals of Dr. Young. *Plate 44* exhibits sculptures and details of the Greek Temple. Here are several ovals, forming part of an ornamental frieze or wall. *Plate 45* shows the bas-reliefs of the little Temple, symbolick head-dresses, and bas-reliefs of the grottoes of Selseleh. A novel figure appears in the bas-reliefs, viz. a short monster in the attitude of a man sitting on a privy, with his hands on his thighs. *Plate 46* is a perspective view of the two Temples and the enclosure. Capitals of human faces, &c. appear. Pococke mentions two modern parts of architecture in this Temple; *first*, the *cartouche* under the cornice, which, he says, is the usual ornament of Egyptian gates; *secondly*, a *niche*, supposed for an Idol, in an antique monument 18 feet high.

ONCHESTOS (near *Mount Phoinikios, Greece*). Scattered remains. *Dodw.* ii. 147.

ONOND-UM (*Dalmatia*). It is now *Nona*; and vast ruins are probably buried. A bank made to turn the river is still visible.

OPOUS (An hour from *Andere Pass in Greece*). Remains consisting of confused and scattered blocks and foundations. *Dodw.* ii. 58.

ORANGE. See ARAUSIUM.

I. ORCHOMENOS (*Arcadia, now Kalpak*). This was a strong and extensive city. The most ancient town, which was afterwards the Acropolis, was situated on a high steep, and insulated hill; this Acropolis is steep on all sides, and flat at the summit. The walls were fortified with square towers, and may be traced entirely round the whole of the extreme edge. In some places they are well preserved, and the most ancient parts are in the rough Tirynthian style. The village of Kalpaka is situated upon the ruins of the lower town, and a cottage stands upon the remains of a Dorick temple of white marble, of which some large masses are scattered about in the vicinity. Dorick capitals of an elegant form and in perfect preservation have been excavated. The columns had only eighteen flutings. The church of Panagia, which is situated at the north foot of the Acropolis, is entirely composed of the remains of a Dorick temple, amongst which are triglyphs, plain metopes, and fluted frusta of white marble, but of small proportions. Here are also some fragmented antefixa of terra cotta, depicted with the usual foliage of a dark red hue. Further down in the plain, towards the lake, is another ruined church, constructed with ancient blocks of stone and marble, and near it an Ionick capital; a few paces from it are the remains of an ancient tower. Near the village of Rush, is another church, in the walls of which are some marble triglyphs. A few hundred paces to the west of Kalpaki, there is a heap of square

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\* On hieroglyphicks, p. 122. They denote that the hieroglyphicks within them mean letters of the alphabet, and appertain to proper names.



blocks of stone, of large size, and further on the plain are similar remains. *Dodw.* ii. 427.

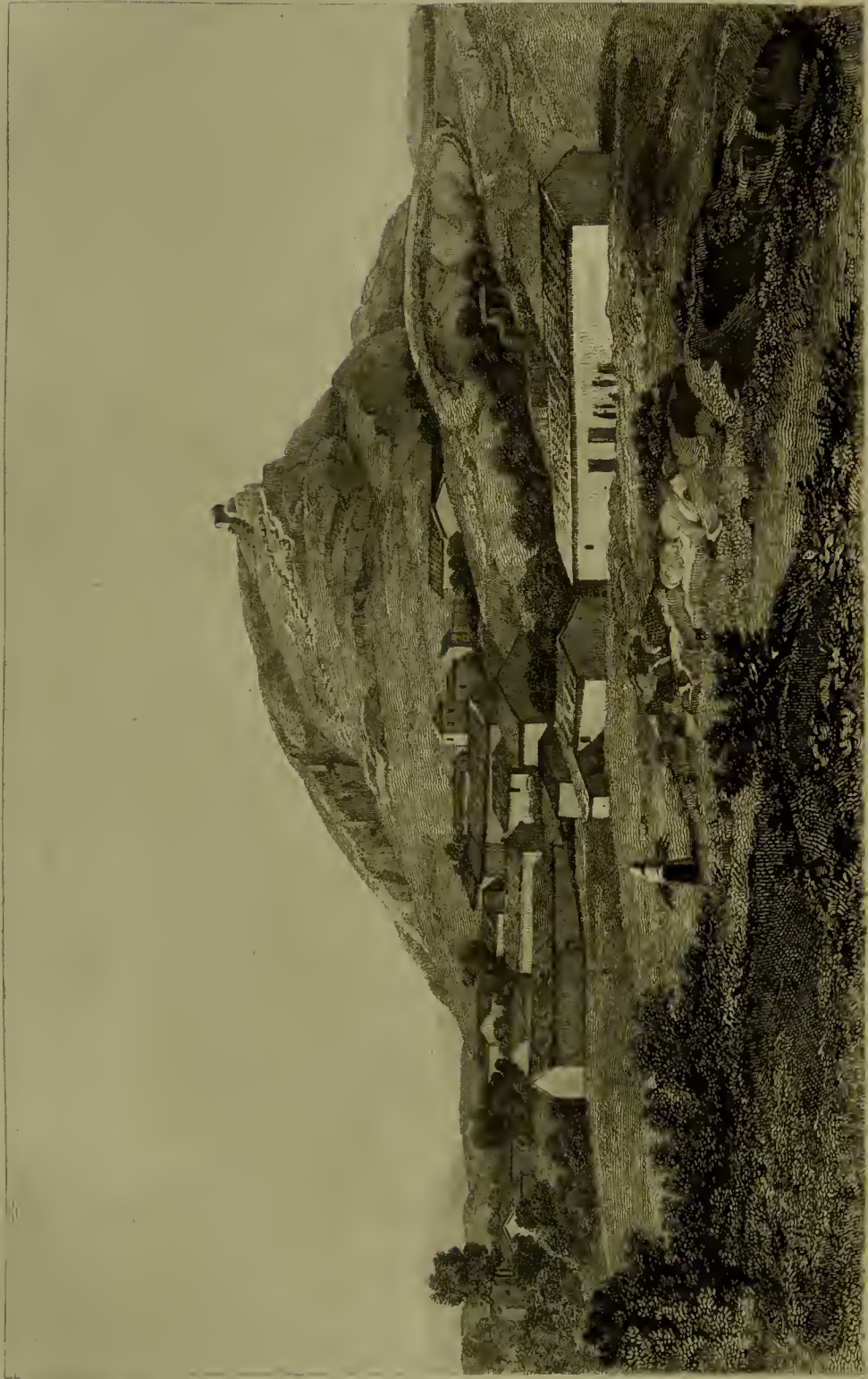
II. ORCHOMENOS (*Bastia*, now *Scripu*). Here, says Mr. Morrit (*Vindicat. of Homer*, 197), the barrow of Minyas and all those mentioned by Pausanias (Athen. p. 2. Arcad. 239. Corinth. p. 57. Bœot. 311,) are still to be seen. Dr. Clarke says, (xiii. 188, 189,) that a tumulus, supposed to contain the bones of Hesiod, is still to be seen on approaching Orchomenos; that there are remains of an ancient paved road, inscriptions\*, in the monastery, the well or fountain mentioned by Pausanias (194), that both the church and monastery occupy the site of the Hieron of the Graces, (p. 208) that a dome occurs, in the treasury of Minyas, not consisting of mere horizontal projecting stones as in the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ (pp. 213); that there is a tumulus, perhaps the tomb of Minyas, and part of the walls and mural turrets of the Acropolis still visible. *Id.* 214, 225. Mr. Walpole (i. 336) mentions inscriptions, a large block of marble, supported by two upright walls, supposed part of the celebrated treasury of Minyas, and the walls of the Acropolis, well built in the best style, without cement; and the Acropolis itself, long and narrow, adapted to the shape of the hill. Mr. Dodwell (i. 226—232) gives the following account: "Traces of the former strength of the place, and some remains of its magnificence, still exist. At the east foot of the Acropolis are the small remains of the treasury of Minyas, which Pausanias (ix. 38) styles one of the wonders of Greece. The entrance is entire, though the earth being raised above its ancient level, conceals a considerable part of it, as only six large blocks, which are of regular masonry, remain above the ground. The whole of the building was of white marble; the lintel or architrave is flat, and composed of a single block, 15 f. 4 in. long, 6 f. 3 in. broad, and 3 f. 3 in. thick. On the sides of the entrance are several perforations for nails, as at the treasury of Mycenæ; the form, when entire, was that of a Gothic dome. The Minyan treasury was double, like that at Mycenæ, except that both the chambers of the former were circular, whereas one of those at the latter place was circular, the other quadrangular. Similar edifices called *noragis*, though smaller, still exist in Sardinia. The Acropolis stands on a steep rock, the Cephissos winding at the southern base; the walls which extend from the plain to the summit of the hill, enclose a regular triangle, the acute angle of which terminates at the summit of the rock, which is crowned with a strong tower of nearly a square form, the walls of which are regularly constructed. In the interior a large cistern is formed in the solid rock; steps, which are about six feet wide, are cut in the rock, and lead up to the tower, the position of which is remarkably strong. The walls which enclose the Acropolis are much more ancient than those of the tower. The three first styles are visible. The polygonal construc-

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\* From these Dr. Clarke shows the antiquity of our *common of pasture*, as now usual. By the inscriptions in that author, it appears that purchase of that right, &c. was then frequent. Eubulus lends to the Orchomenians a sum of money, which is partly repaid. The old writings in the hands of Euphron, &c. are then cancelled, and new ones made out. These again are cancelled on condition that Eubulus should have a right of common. Second and third inscriptions occur, as counter vouchers, the one being a public record of Eubolus's receipt, and the other of the right granted him. The third inscription says, "Let Eubolus have a right of pasturage for a given time, that is to say, the right of grazing for four years 220 head of cattle, including horses, and 1000 sheep, including goats, i. e. a horse to reckon for an ox, and a goat for a sheep. Νομαρχης is the contractor, who farms the public pasture land. Eubolus enters his cattle at the offices of the Treasurer and of the Contractor, that their accounts may check each other. Eubolus is to register *first* the marks of his cattle, horses, &c. specifying any which may be unmarked: *secondly*, the number of each sort. The mark was *καυμα*, or *εγκαυμα*, a burnt-in mark. See Scaliger in Varro de L.L. p. 137, &c. &c. quoted by Dr. Clarke, p. 195.







J. Pomardi del

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Rudcliffe sculp.

## ACLEOPOLIS or OPECHIEMONOS.

TREASURY OF MINYAS

tion is predominant. The Tyrrhenean style is only seen in a few places. This part was probably built before the time of Hercules, who destroyed the city, and those which indicate the second style were erected after the early destruction of the citadel. The tower and regular restoration were probably constructed about thirty years after the demolition of the city by the Thebans, about 364 years B. C. as they resemble the less ancient part of the Plataean which were raised by Alexander. One gate of the Acropolis is entire, and is situated on the north wall, facing Libadea. It diminishes towards the top, and is covered with two large blocks or lintels. In the opposite or northern wall are the remains of another gate, but without the lintel. There was no doubt a third in the base of the triangle, commencing with the lower town. The general thickness of the walls is seven feet. The ancient monastery of Panagia Kemis occupies the site of some edifice of consequence, as it is formed almost entirely from ancient remains. It was probably the Temple of the Graces. Tessellated pavements have been found. Mr. Dodwell has engraved a very curious sun-dial. It is an oblong square, in the centre of which is a semicircle, with radii terminating in letters of the Greek alphabet. In the spandrels, if the term may be so used, are figures of birds. It is certainly a great curiosity, and is thus minutely described by Dr. Clarke (vii. 212). It is a large marble tablet in the wall of the church. The Gnomon has long disappeared, but every thing else is entire. The *στοιχεῖα*, letters of a dial for numbering the hours by the earth's rotation, were ten in number, A B Γ Δ E Z H Θ I K, and they were also sculptured in relief upon the surface. The remarkable illustration of a Greek epigram in Athenæus, which this dial affords, has given an additional interest in the discovery. The age of the workmanship is uncertain, but owing to the manner of carving the letters, like so many cameos, and to the existence of the H among them, it is probably not of remote antiquity. At the same time, the epigram from Athenæus sufficiently proves, that such dials and so inscribed, existed towards the end of the second century. It is also evident, that the H must have occurred in the same situation, among the ten letters, when this epigram was composed.

OROPUS (now *Ropo, Greece*). Architectural fragments, in marble, and traces of the Acropolis wall on a neighbouring hill. *Dodw.* ii. 156.

ORTHOSIA. (Query, in *Caria* or *Phenicia*?) Probably *Jeni Sheir*, where are vaults or arches; remains of sepulchres; ruins of the walls of a town built with small stones; and fragments of columns. *Chandl. As. Min.* 215, 216.

OSSA (*Greece*). Near it are fragments, tumuli, sarcophagi, &c. At Eremo, about ten miles from Larissa, are traces and foundations of a small town, but not that of Atrax. *Dodw.* ii. 104.

OSTIA (*Italy*). Boustetten says, that near the present town of Ostia, was the camp of Æneas, i. e. in an angle formed by the Tiber and the adjacent lake. This city was originally built by Ancus Martius; and there remain considerable vestiges of ancient building. Many iron rings, for mooring vessels, are found affixed to ancient edifices (*Miss Knight's Latium*, 100). The plan of the famous Roman fort has been much admired. Mr. Eustace says, that there are brick walls of some temples, vaults of baths, Mosaicks, &c., and that excavations have been made here with success. One of Mr. Eustace's party, while looking for pieces of marble, amongst the heaps of rubbish, found a small Torso of the Venus de Medicis, about four inches in length. It was white and fresh, as if just come from the hands of the artist. *Eustace*, ii. 284.

OUFEDDONEE (*Egypt*). Architectural remains in the neighbourhood of a con-



siderable village. On the waterside, is an oblong building of about 54 feet long, and 30 broad, which seems to have been part of a primitive church. There are 16 columns, 6 on the N. and S. sides, and 4 on the E. and W., all perfect, of about 2 ft. 3 in. diameter. Of the surrounding wall the north side only is perfect. On the east side a sort of chancel projects southward at right angles with the south columns, on which are painted scriptural figures, like those in modern Greek churches. The cupolas are not alike, nor do they appear to have been finished. They support a die and entablature, composed of single stones, from column to column, about 6 feet in length. The shafts are proportionately small. Col. Light saw many pointed Greek inscriptions on the entablature or frieze in the interior in small characters, which the Colonel could not distinguish. The first words of all were ΤΟ ΠΡΟ ΣΚΥΝΗΜΑ. In the centre of the frieze, on the west end, in a small stone tablet in relief, was the word JOHANNI painted in red letters. In front of the south columns, are several rows of stones in regular order, apparently of part of the building thrown down, on which were hieroglyphicks; and on one some Greek characters, which Col. Light could not copy. A bare wall near the south end contains symbolick figures of bad sculpture evidently scriptural. One had reference to the virgin sitting under a tree. *Light*, p. 90.

OURFA (the ancient *Edessa* and *Antiochia ad Callirhoen*, in Asiatick Turkey). The castle has two very lofty Corinthian pillars with their bases, the capitals of which are exceedingly fine. The columns consist of 26 stones, each about 1 ft. 6 in. thick. Probably they are the remains of a portico belonging to some large temple.

OXYRINCHUS (*Egypt*). Benesech is built upon its ruins. There remain only fragments and columns, not in the style of ancient Egypt. *Denon*, i. 372.

PADISCHAN (village towards *Cephissia*, *Greece*). Ancient walls cut in the rock, and blocks of stone indicate the site of ancient habitations. *Dodw.* i. 526.

PÆSTUM. This was a colony of Dorian Greeks, restored and augmented by the Sybarites. Its oldest name was *Sistilis*, afterwards changed to *Posidonia*. *Pæstum* seems to commence with its subjection to the Romans, to whom it became colonial, 272 B. C. Of the Pæstans, their famous rose excepted, very little is known. (*See Eustace, further on.*) The town wall, inclosing a circuit of about three miles, and nearly of the original height, is built with native oblong stones. The gates are placed in the centre of each side of the quadrangle, and a great street runs in a line from the north to the south gate. On the eastern side stand the remains of the principal civil and religious edifices. Nearest to the south wall, is a quadrilateral building, with nine columns in each front, and eighteen on each side, reckoning those of the angles for both: the architrave is whole all round, and so are some pieces of the frieze, but without any of the distinctive ornaments of the Doric order. Of this below.

There are fragments of a smaller temple, with pilasters, as well as columns, the frieze adorned with foliage and figures, but posterior in date to the other. Near it are the remains of a small amphitheatre. The last ruin towards the north is a temple of six columns in front, and 13 in flank, of a smaller proportion, than those of the other temple, also inferior in architectonic merit. It has no remains of vestibule or cella, and, like all the other buildings, was stuccoed over. Thus *Swinburne*, ii. 131. seq.

Mr. Wilkins says, "the lesser temple at Pæstum is hexastyle, properly having six columns in the fronts, and thirteen in the flanks, reckoning those at the angles; and in these respects, it agrees with the received idea of a Grecian hexastyle temple. The plan of the interior differed, however, from that of any Grecian temple known to us. The temple within the peristyle appears to have consisted of an open vestibule, a cella,





Drawn by H. Light

Engraved by C. Heath

SOUTH VIEW OF RUINS AT OUFEDDOONET

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an opisthodomus or sanctuary. It consisted of the continuation of the walls of the cella. The pronaos was a portico open in the front and sides, and terminated by the triangular wall of the cella. The epistylia over the columns of the angles are jointed diagonally, a mode which does not appear to have ever been practised by the Greeks. The method in placing the triglyphs immediately over the axes of the angular columns is peculiar to the Romans, who with scarcely a single exception, left half a metope at the angles of the zophorus (65).

Miss Starke says (ii. 141) that the city walls seem to have been nearly square, and broad enough to admit two carriages abreast. The gates and two of the towers are likewise distinguishable, two of the last being in ruins, the other perfect.

Pæstum is the subject of a particular work, but it is superseded by Mr. Wilkins's *Magna Grecia*, recently quoted. The walls, three temples, and amphitheatre, as before. Mr. W. notices two spots, distinguishable by heaps of stones. Of all these, the only one which has claims to Grecian origin is the *Great Temple*. It is presumed to be coeval with the earliest periods of the Grecian migrations to the south of Italy. Low columns, with a great diminution of the shaft, bold projecting capitals, a massive entablature, and triglyphs, placed at the angles of the zophorus, are strong presumptive proofs of its great antiquity. The shafts of the columns *diminish in a straight line from the base to the capital*, although at first sight, they appear to swell in the middle. [Swinburne, &c. have fallen into this mistake.] Excepting these, this temple was hypæthral, differing but little from the hexastyle temples, described in Mr. W.'s work. It has 6 columns in front, and 14 in the flanks, including those of the angles. The intervals between the angular columns, like those in every Grecian temple of the Doric order, are made less than the others in order that by placing the triglyphs at the angles of the zophorus, the metopes might be of equal width. The columns have 24 flutings, contrary to what is observed in other instances of the Doric order, where the number does not exceed 20. The number in the columns in the lower range within the cella is however only 20, and in those of the upper range 16. The plan of the flutes at the base of the shafts is a segment of a circle; below the capital the plan is a portion of an ellipsis. The drops below the triglyphs are conical, as were also those in the mutules. The stylobate consists of three steps, five others give access to the cella, the floor of which is nearly five feet above the level of that of the peristyles. The cella was approached both by the *Posticum* and *Pronaos*. In the transverse wall of the latter were inserted the staircases, which conducted to the roof, and the apartments over the vestibule. The cella was separated into three divisions by a double range of columns, two tiers in height; these were intended for the support of the roofs which covered the lateral peristyles, leaving the center division exposed to the air. This circumstance is sufficient to justify the conjecture, that the temple was dedicated to Jupiter, and not to Neptune. Hypæthral temples are generally, if not universally, consecrated to Jupiter. Not a single column either of the outer peristyles or of the vestibules, is wanting, and the entablature, with the exception of a few places, perfect all round. The columns are 6'. 10". 35 in diam. and 28'. 1". 5 in height, including the capitals. The whole entablature is 12'. 2". in height. The columns of the interior ranges are 4'. 8". in diameter, and 19'. 9". high, including the capitals. The diameter of those in the upper range, was determined by the diminution of the shafts of the lower, since each upper and lower column may be considered as the frustum of the same cone continued through the Epistylia. All the lower columns are yet remaining, together with seven in the upper, four in the south,



and three in the north side. The lateral walls of the cella have almost entirely disappeared, except such parts of them as were contiguous to the antæ of the vestibules. (pp. 59—61.) Mr. Wilkins notices the following additional inconveniences: (1.) That the diameter of the columns among the Greeks is invariably less than the width of the intercolumniation. (2.) That the lintel and drops are always found to accompany triglyphs of the Grecian zophorus. *Id.* 63, 64.

The form of the second temple was pseudo-dipteral, and differs from every other existing, inasmuch as it has nine columns in the fronts. The pronaos has consequently three columns placed between the antæ. Three columns which divided the cella are still remaining, the use of which was, probably, to support the roof. The position of these columns has led to various conjectures, concerning the appropriation of this building. Paolli calls it a Basilica [as does Swinburne]. Piranesi, the college of the Amphictyons; but it was a temple. One circumstance appears to have escaped the notice of all those who have described the temples of Pæstum, which is the existence of two steps, the upper of which, in part, separates the first columns of the interior range. Had these steps been the basis of the transverse wall of the cella, as was commonly the case, and the same rule been observed in the posticum, the length of the cella between these walls, will have been very nearly double its width, which proportion, we know to obtain very frequently in the cellæ of temples. Hence it will appear, that this, in common with other temples, had a cella, and the deviation from the plan generally adopted, in having a range of columns in the centre of the cella, arose from the necessity of supporting the roof. It cannot be objected, that the introduction of these columns will interfere with religious ceremonies, since each of the iles is of greater width than the center ile of the great temple. The temple might have been devoted to two deities, which was not unusual with the Romans. The form of the temple may be considered as a variety of that which admitted of interior columns, and the deviation from the rule generally observed in placing an even number of columns in the fronts, to have arisen from the determination to adopt a single instead of a double range of columns within the cella for the support of the roof. Such a strong deviation from the simple style of ancient architecture can only be attributed to the vitiated taste of the age in which it was built. This consideration leads to the probable period of its construction. From the great similarity of the capitals of these and the lesser temple, and the general character of the mouldings, we may adopt the opinion so generally prevalent, that they were coeval. *Id.* 62, 63.

It is noted, that in the ancient temple are found the real proportions of the Dorick order. Eustace's account, notwithstanding some repetition, is a proper conclusion, of this grand and interesting collection of Ruins.

Pæstum (he says, iii. 92—103.) was founded by a Colony from Dora, a city of Phœnicia. It was called *Posetan*, or *Postan*, in Phenicia, signifying Neptune, to whom it was dedicated. These Colonies were expelled by the Sybarites, about 500 years before Christ. The old town is supposed to have extended from the present ruin southward to the hill, on which stands the little town, still called from its ancient distinction *Acropoli*. The Romans seem never to have adopted the genuine Dorick style. To judge from the form of this at Pæstum, we must conclude that they are the oldest specimens of Grecian architecture now in existence. In beholding them, and contemplating their solidity, bordering upon heaviness, we are tempted to consider them as an intermediate link between the Egyptian and Grecian manner, and the first attempt to pass from the immense masses of the former to the graceful proportions of the latter.



In fact, the temples of Pæstum, Agrigentum, and Athens, seem instances of the commencement, the improvement, and the perfection of the Dorick order.

The *First Temple* (last ruin in Swinburne before quoted) is the smallest. It consists of six pillars at each end, and thirteen at each side, counting the angular pillars in both directions. The architrave is entire, as is the pediment at the West end, excepting the corner-stone and triglyphs, which are fallen, and the first cornice (that immediately over the frieze), which is worn away. At the East end, the middle of the pediment, has much of the frieze and cornice remaining; but the North-east corner is likely to fall in a very short time. The cella occupies more than one third of the length, and had a portico of two rows of columns, the shafts and capitals of which, now overgrown with grass and weeds, encumber the pediment, and almost fill the area of the temple. [The peculiar character of this temple is given before from Mr. Wilkins.]

The *Second Temple*. [This is the *Great Temple* of Mr. Wilkins, before quoted.] It has six columns at each end, and fourteen on each side, including those of the angles. The whole entablature and pediments are entire. A double row of columns adorned the interior of the *cella*, and supported each another row of smaller pillars. The uppermost is separated from the lower by an architrave, only without frieze or cornice. Of the latter, seven remain standing on each side; of the former, five on one side, and three on the other. The *cella* had two entrances, one at each end, with a portico formed of two pillars and two *antæ*. The whole of the foundation and part of the wall of this *cella* still remain under it with a vault. One of the columns, with its capital at the West end, has been struck with lightning, and shattered so as to threaten ruin, if not speedily repaired. Its fall will be an irreparable loss, and disfigure one of the most perfect monuments now in existence. It might indeed be restored to its original form with little expence and labour, as the stones which have fallen remain in heaps within its inclosure.

The *Third Edifice* [the *Second Temple* of Mr. Wilkins before quoted] is the largest. It has nine pillars at the ends, and eighteen at the sides, including the angular columns. Its size is not its only distinction. The rows of pillars extending from the middle pillar at one end to the middle pillar at the other, divides it into two equal parts, and is considered as a proof that it was *not* a temple. Its distinction has not been ascertained. Some suppose it to have been a *Curia*; some a *Basilica*; and others a mere market or exchange. In the centre there seems to have been an aperture in the pediment, leading, as it is said, to vaults and passages under ground. There is, indeed, at some distance, a smaller aperture, like the mouth of a well, which, according to the Guides, had been examined, and was probably intended to give air and light to a long and intricate subterraneous gallery, which extended to the sea on one side, and on the other side communicated with the temple.

Such are the peculiar features of each of these edifices. In common to all, it may be observed, that they are rested upon substructions\* (*podia*), forming three gradations (for these cannot be termed steps, as they are much too high for the purpose), intended to give due elevation and relief to the superstructure. Thus the columns in all are without base, from the uppermost in these degrees. These columns are fluted, are

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\* These substructions are observable in all the Dorick temples of Italy and Sicily; and seem essentially to give a corresponding support, as well as relief to the massive forms of this order. Ordinary steps seem to sink under the weight, and are quite lost in the cumbrous majesty of the Dorick column. I need not observe, says Eustace, that the second temple is the most beautiful of the three, and the nearest to the proportions of the temples of Agrigentum, iii. 96, 97.



between four and five diameters in height, and taper as they ascend up to the fourth. The capitals are all very flat and prominent. The intercolumniation is a little more than the diameter. Thus the order and ornaments are in all the same, and the pediments in all very low. In fine they are all built of a porous stone, of a light or rather yellow grey, and in many places perforated and worn away.

*Other Buildings.* In the open space, between the first and second temple, were two other large edifices, built of the same sort of stone, and nearly of the same size. Their substructions still remain, encumbered with the fragments of the columns, and of the entablature, and so overgrown with brambles, nettles, and weeds, as scarcely to admit a near inspection.

*Walls, &c.* All the temples stand in a line, and border a street which ran from gate to gate, and divided the two parts nearly equal. A hollow space, scooped out into a semicircular form, seems to be the terrace of a theatre, and as it lies in front of the temple, gives reason to suppose that other public buildings might have ornamented the same side, and been made to correspond in grandeur with those opposite, in which case few cities could have surpassed Pæstum in splendid appearance. The walls of the town remain in all the circumference, five at least, and in some places twelve feet high. They are formed of solid blocks of stone, with towers at intervals. The archway of the gate only stands entire. Considering the materials and extent of this rampart, which incloses a space of nearly four miles round, with the many towers which rise at intervals, and its elevation of more than forty feet, it must be acknowledged, that it was in the whole a work of great strength and magnificence. A few rose-bushes, the remnants of “*biferi rosaria Pæsti*,” still remain. The roses are still remarkable for their fragrance. Some vestiges are supposed to remain on the hill of the Acropolis.

PAIONIDAI (supposed *Menidi, Greece*). A village, near it three low tumuli. *Dodw.* i. 522.

PALATIOCHORA (at the foot of *Oeta, Greece*). Remains of an ancient city. *Dodw.* ii. 13.

PALAIOPOLI (*Greece*). A short way from this place are tumuli dispersed through the plain, and imperfect vestiges. Barrows in Greece are generally indicative of battles, which have been fought upon the spot. *Id.* ii. 320, 321.

PALAKION of Strabo (the *Chersonesus*). The ruins of Balaclava are those of this ancient city. The streets perhaps exhibit the appearance which they had in ancient times. The principal street is very like that of Pompeii, near Naples, which has been laid open, being quite as narrow, and being paved after the same manner. The shops are also like those of Pompeii. *Clarke*, ii. 219—229.

PALAIS GALLIENI (near *Bourdeaux, France*). This is the name of an amphitheatre, erected in the time of Gallienus, but foolishly ascribed to Galliena, wife of Charlemagne. It is composed of a symmetrick, but varied mixture of bricks and stones, and like other amphitheatres is an oval. (*Enc. des Antiquités*.) Montfaucon (iii. p. 2, b. 2, c. 8.) has engraved it. The remains are poor, being the worst in France, except that at Lyons.

PALEO-CASTRO. *Clarke* (*Ess. Alexander's Tomb*, p. 152.) thinks that this is the ancient *Ledon*, though only the marks of walls remain.

PALESTRINA. See *Preneste*.

PALMYRA. It can scarcely be accredited, that a city situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, between Seleucia and Antioch, upon the frontiers of the kingdom of Parthia, only five days journey from the Mediterranean, and the grand dépôt of commerce, between Europe and the Indies, under the Seleucidæ, and the Roman Emperors,

should be utterly unknown as to its situation: yet this was the fact, until some English merchants, attracted by the accounts of the Arabs, in the year 1691 travelled thither, and brought to the notice of Europe, remains worthy of the finest ages of Greek architecture. Their account is printed in the *Philos. Transactions*, and I shall begin with the substance of that, as I find it in *Lowthorpe*, iii. 503, seq. After passing by a modern castle, on a very high hill, they saw *Tadmor* (the modern name for Palmyra), inclosed on three sides, with long ridges of mountains, but open on the south to a vast plain. In this plain is a large valley of salt, which they supposed to be that where David smote the Syrians, (2 *Sam.* 8, 13,) rather than another near Aleppo. The soil is exceedingly barren, without any vegetation, but palms in the gardens, and scattered about the town. The city appears of large extent, but no traces of walls remain to determine the figure. The inhabitants consisted only of about 30 or 40 families, who lived in huts, made of dirt, within the walls of the spacious court which inclosed the temple of the sun. The whole inclosed space is a square of 220 yards on each side, encompassed with a high and stately wall, built of large square stone, and adorned with pilasters within and without, to the number as near as they could compute by what was standing of the wall, which was much the greater part, of 62 on a side. The cornices and carvings were exquisite. The west side, where is the entrance, is most of it broken down, and near the middle of the square a fortress is erected out of the old stones and broken pillars. This conceals the magnificent entrance which belongs to the first fabric. The two stones which supported the sides of the great gate, each of which is 35 feet long, and artificially carved with vines and clustres of grapes, are both standing, and in their places; and the distance between them gives the width of the gate, 15 feet; it is now walled up. Upon entry within the court are two rows of very noble marble pillars, 37 feet high, with exquisitely carved capitals, as were also the cornices before they were broken. Of these there are now no more than 58 remaining entire, but there must have been many more, for they appear to have gone quite round the whole court, and to have supported a most spacious double piazza or cloister. Of this piazza the walks on the west side, which is opposite to the front of the temple, seem to have exceeded the others in beauty and dimensions, and at each end are two niches for whole-length statues, with finely-wrought pedestals, borders, supporters, and canopies. In the space within, which they conceive to have been an open court, stands the temple, encompassed with another row of columns of a different order, and much higher than the former, being above 50 feet high. Of these only 16 remain: but there must have been about double that number, which, whether they inclosed an inner court or supported the roof of a cloister, there being now nothing of a roof remaining, is uncertain. Only one great stone lies down, which seems to have reached from these pillars to the walls of the temple. The whole space within these pillars they found to be 59 yards long, and nearly 28 broad, in the midst of which is the temple, more than 33 yards long, and 13 or 14 broad; it points north and south, having a magnificent entrance on the west, exactly in the middle of the building. Just over the door, they discerned part of the wings of a large spread eagle extending the whole width. [They were not aware of the globe and wings over the entrance of the Egyptian temples.] Within the walls is a mosque; but at the north end, which is excluded from the mosque, are what they think might be canopies over altars, of curious fret-work, in the midst of which is a dome or cupola of one piece, above six feet diameter. Having passed the ruins of a mosque, and advanced towards the North, they saw two obelisks or pillars, consisting of seven large stones, besides its capital and the wreathed



work about it, the carvings here being very fine. The height is above 50 feet, the girth, just above the pedestal, twelve and a half feet. On the East and West of this are two other large pillars, each a quarter of a mile distant, which seem to have some correspondence one to the other, and there is a piece of another standing near that of the East, which inclines them to think that there was a continued row of them. Proceeding forward, directly from the obelisk, about 100 paces, they came to a magnificent entrance, very large and lofty, and of equal workmanship. This entrance leads into a noble piazza, 930 yards long, according to their measurement, and 40 feet broad, inclosed with two rows of stately marble pillars, 26 feet high, and 8 or 9 about. Of these there remain standing and entire 129, but by a moderate calculation there could not have been less than 560. Upon several of these pillars are little pedestals projecting about the middle of them, sometimes one way only, and sometimes more, which seem to have been the bases of statues. The upper end of this spacious piazza was shut in by a row of pillars, standing somewhat closer than those on each side, and a little further to the left are the ruins of a very stately building; it is built of a better marble, and is of superior work to the piazza; the pillars are of one entire stone, and one of them measured 22 feet long, and 8 feet 9 in compass. In the West side of the great piazza, are several apertures for gates, leading into the court of this fabrick; two of them of remarkable elegance, and adorned with stately porphyry pillars. Each gate had four, not standing in a line with the others of the wall, but placed by pairs in the front of the gate, two on one side, and two on the other. They are about 30 feet long, and 9 in circumference. On the East side of the long piazza stands, what they call, from the confusion, *a wood of marble pillars*, some perfect, and others deprived of their capitals. In one place are eleven together in a square, paved at the bottom with broad flat stone, but without roof. At a small distance from that street are the ruins of a small Temple, apparently of exquisite workmanship. Before the entrance is a piazza, supported by six pillars, two on each side of the door, and at each end one. The pedestals of those in the front have been filled with inscriptions. They then proceeded to the sepulchres, which are square towers, four or five stories high, and standing on both sides of a hollow way, towards the North of the city. They extend a mile. The *costume* of some statues which they saw was more European than Oriental. The most perfect of these sepulchres are two square towers, rather larger than ordinary steeples, and five stories high; the outside of common stone, but the partition and floors within of good marble. They were adorned with paintings and figures of persons as far as the breast and shoulders, but much defaced. Under these statues are memorial inscriptions, in the Palmyrene character. They entered one by a door from the South, from which was a walk across the whole building, just in the middle. The floor was broken up, and thus gave them a sight of the vault below, divided in the same manner. The spaces were again subdivided into six partitions, by thick walls, each partition being capable of receiving the largest corpse, and, piling them one above another, as their way appears to have been, each of those spaces might contain at least six or seven bodies. [It was a rule among the ancients never to place one body upon another as we do (see *Du Cange*, v. *Bisomum*). Hence the partitions or ovens in ancient Mausolea.] For the lowest, second, and third stories, those partitions were uniform and altogether the same, except that from the second floor, which answered the main entrance,—one partition was reserved for a stair-case. Higher than this, the building being somewhat contracted towards the top, would not afford space for the continuation of the same method: therefore the two uppermost rooms were not so parted, nor



perhaps ever had any body laid in them; unless it was that of the founder alone, whose statue, wrapped up in funereal apparel, and in a prostrate position, was placed in a niche, or rather window, in the front of the monument, so as to be visible both within and without. Near to this statue was an inscription. The other monument, on the opposite side of the way, was much like this; only the front and entrance were towards the North, and the work more rude, but it is a century older; an inscription placed above a niche, which doubtless once contained a statue, being of the date of about ten years before Christ."

Such is the description of Palmyra, as it was when first discovered in 1691, but the wretched bird's eye views and plates show nothing but a confused heap of pillars and rubbish, and no clear idea was formed of it, till the visit of Dawkins and Wood in 1758, produced a splendid publication, which does justice to its fine remains. The beauty of Palmyra is the *coup d'œil* produced by the colonnades, and consequently to be estimated only by plates of a proper size. The identity of the whole below mentioned, renders much verbal description unnecessary, as mere technical and architectural details do not appertain to this work.

Palmyra, they say (p. 3) is the work of some of the Seleucidæ, but is not mentioned in the Roman History, till Antony attempted to plunder it. (4.) Pliny's account (v. 25,) is, that it was divided between the Parthian and Roman Empires, and a kind of neutral state, respected, during discord, by both. From the time of Adrian to that of Aurelian, it flourished highly. The last mention of it in history, is the quartering of the first Illyrian legion, about the year 400 after Christ (p. 13).

The ruins of Palmyra are of two different periods of antiquity. All that can be collected with relation to its buildings, is, that they have been repaired by Adrian, Aurelian, and Justinian, to which Latin inscriptions add Dioclesian. *There is a remarkable sameness in the architecture of Palmyra.* It is true, that there is on the outside of the Sepulchral Monuments without the town, an air of simplicity very different from the general taste; from their singular shape, great steeples, they at first considered them as works of the country prior to the introduction of Greek architecture, but the inside was ornamented like the other buildings. It is remarkable, that except four Ionick half columns in the temple of the Sun, and two in one of the mausolea, the whole is Corinthian, richly ornamented with some striking beauties, and some as visible faults. In pl. 3, is the plan of the temple of the Sun, and its court. It was damaged by the Roman soldiers, when Aurelian took the town, and he ordered large sums for the repairs (p. 42). The court is paved with broad stones; part is sunk 16 feet lower, for what purpose does not appear. (*Ibid.*) All the bases at Palmyra are Attick. The portico was destroyed by the Turks. The projections from the *shafts* of the columns! (a vile taste) to support statues, are shown in the plates.

There are many inscriptions: and by means of them, Barthelemy has formed a Palmyrene alphabet. There are *none* (say *Wood* and *Dawkins*, p. 35) earlier than the birth of Christ, or so late as the destruction of the city by Aurelian, except one in Latin, which mentions Dioclesian. They are all in a bad character, some sepulchral, but most honorary. The names in the oldest are Palmyrene, but the later have Roman Prænomina\*. *Ibid.*

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\* The general views of Palmyra, lead to an opinion that the ruins consist of numerous buildings, which have not yet been appropriated. There are some very fine views of Palmyra in the "Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la basse Egypte, &c. Paris, by the Cassas. Imper. fol. i. pl. 26, seq.



PANOPE-US (near *Agios Blasios, Greece*). The walls still exist. (*Walpole*, i. 319). Mr. Dodwell calls it,

PANOPEUS, destroyed by Xerxes. Near a spring, on the North side of the Acropolis, is a votive rock, in which there are niches for offerings, with some illegible inscriptions. The walls of the Acropolis extend round the rocky summit of a hill, and exhibit specimens of the three last styles of Grecian masonry, although Polygons are seen only in a few places. Some of the stones are twelve feet in length. The square towers which project from the walls like those of Daulis are apparently of a less ancient construction than the rest of the inclosure. Some of them are extremely perfect, and contain doors and windows of the usual form, diminishing towards the top. In some places, the steps lead up to the entrances of the towers, or are cut in the rock. Besides the gate mentioned, which faces Parnassus, there is another on the west side of the Acropolis, built with very large blocks of the third style. The outer surface is left in a rough state. The architrave is fallen. The only remains within the walls are two wells, cut in the rock, and two dilapidated churches, but no architectural fragments or inscriptions. Pausanias (ix. 4.) mentions only a small temple at Panopceus of unbaked bricks \*. *Dodw.* i. 209.

PANOPOLIS. Savary says, that it is the Chemmis of Herodotus and the modern Achmim, where there are ruins of a temple to the North, among stones covered with hieroglyphicks, one of which contains the signs of the Zodiac (i. 563). Denon (iii. 93) mentions a building, buried up to the roof, no doubt the temple of Pan, consecrated to prostitution. It is still the residence of Almehs and women of the town.

PANORMUS (now *Palermo, Sicily*). Nothing of the ancient city remains but the site, which is the same, and was formerly divided into three parts. *Denon*, p. 112.

PANTICAPÆUM (now *Kertchy* in the *Crimea*). Here is an immense tumulus, called wrongly the tomb of Mithradates. It stands upon the most elevated spot of this part of the Crimea, and is visible for many miles round. It is placed exactly upon the vallum, or inner barrier of the Bosporian Empire. This work still exists in its entire state, having a fosse in front. Several other smaller heaps of astonishing size are set near the tumulus, although it towers above them all. The plains below are covered with others of smaller dimensions. Another circumstance is also worthy of notice. Beyond the vallum on the West there are no tumuli, although they are so numerous upon its eastern side, that is to say, within the Bosporian territory; neither are they seen again but very rarely in all the ground towards Caffa (*Theodosia*), and before arriving at this place, they altogether disappear. Afterwards proceeding to the site of *Stara Crim*, others may be noticed. The shape of the *Altyn Obo* is not so conical as usual in ancient tumuli. It is rather hemispherical. Its sides exhibit that stupendous masonry seen in the walls of Tiryns, where immense unshapen masses of stone are placed together without cement, according to their accidental forms. The western part is entire, although the others have fallen. Looking through the interstices and chasms of the tumulus, and examining the excavations made upon its summit, Dr. Clarke found it, like the cairns of Scotland, to consist wholly of stones confusedly heaped together. Its exterior betrayed a more artificial construction, and exhibited materials of greater magnitude. It seems to have been the custom of the age in which these

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\* Other examples of this kind of construction, beside those in Egypt and Asia, are to be seen in Greece. The principal of these were the walls of Mantinea, and of Eion in Thrace. A temple of Ceres at Lepreos in Triphylia, another to the same goddess at Stiris in Phocis, another in Argolis, and the portico of Kotios at Epidaurus. *Ibid.*

heaps were raised, to bring stones or parcels of earth from all parts of the country to the tomb of a deceased Sovereign, or of a near relative\*. To cast a stone upon a grave was an act of loyalty or of piety; and an expression of friendship or of affection still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect: "I will cast a stone upon thy cairn." Stones were generally used in preference to earth, perhaps because they were more readily conveyed, and were likely to render the heap more durable. In the Isle of Taman, where stones were not easily procured, it is curious to observe the ingenuity used to preserve the tombs from decay; first by a massive and gigantick style of architecture in the vault, then by a careful covering of earth, whether by a layer of seaweed, or the bark of trees to exclude moisture, and finally by a stupendous heap of such materials as the country afforded. The Tahtars have not even attempted to effect a passage. The stones fall in as they proceed. Yet they entertain a notion that an entrance was once accomplished, and they describe the interior as a magnificently vaulted stone chamber, formed by enormous slabs, seeming as if they would crush the spectator. It is remarkable, that they should use an expression signifying vaulted, because it agrees with the style used in the interior of other tumuli upon the Asiatick side. The view from the top of the Altyn Obo is one of the finest in the Crimea. A range of smaller heaps continues along the lofty ridge, whereon this tumulus stands, the whole way to Kertchy. The object was the high mountain upon which the Acropolis of Panticapæum was placed, that is to say, upon the precipice above the sea, whence Mithradates threw the body of his son Xiphanes into the waves. The palace of Mithradates was in all probability a fortress, and the traces of its foundation are yet visible, near to a small semi-circular excavation in the rock, and this last is a work of great antiquity. One of the tombs in the range mentioned, although not so large as that ascribed to Mithradates, is equally remarkable. It is the nearest to the spectator in the series. The pretended tomb of Mithradates or *Altyn Obo* being the last towards the West, and immediately upon the barrier or vallum, beyond which, as before stated, these monuments cease to appear. It is surrounded, near to its summit, with a circular wall of stones, placed regularly together without any cement. Over all the distant promontories towards the East, in all the plains below, and wherever the eye could reach (except beyond the Bosporian vallum), appeared the ancient tumuli, so often described. At Panticapæum are also an immense number of antiquities. The town walls are full of broken and entire marbles, with bas-reliefs and inscriptions. Some of the latter are used as steps before house-doors. Upon the bas-reliefs of the Bosphorus, the remarkable representation of an equestrian figure, attended by a youth, is so often repeated, that it ought not to pass without observation. Perhaps a passage in Herodotus may throw some light upon the subject. He relates, that the Scythians killed their slaves and finest horses, and after taking out their entrails, stuffed them with straw, and set them up as equestrian figures in honour of their kings. The temple of Esculapius probably stood where is now the present church of Kertchy. There are also marble foundations composed of ancient materials. Marble columns, together with fragments of marble entablatures, lie scattered about, either upon the ground or among the stones used in building the walls. *Clarke*, ii. 114—122.

PARAMITHIA (*Greece*). An ancient city unknown, but presumed *Pandosia*, occupied the site. There are remains of Hellenick building in the fortress. Several

\* Δαρείος ἐκέλευε πάντα ἀνδρᾶ ΛΙΘΟΝ ἑΝΑ παρῆζιοντα τίθηναι ἐς τὸ ἀποδεδεγμένον τοῦτο χωρίον ἐνταυθα κολωνοὺς μεγάλους τῶν λίθων καταλιπὼν ἀπῆλαυνε τὴν στρατίαν. Herodot. Melpom.



broken statues have been excavated. The fortress is surrounded by an outer wall in which are substructions of ancient masonry; but this is much more apparent in a gateway at the north-east angle [engraved in the vignette of vol. ii. l. 13]. The foundation of many houses, and other buildings, within its circuit, show that probably the whole city, or at least a considerable portion of it, stood in this quarter. There are also ruins of a monastery, destroyed during the Suliot wars. It stood on the very brink of Achéron, and within the precincts of an ancient temple. This was evident from a considerable number of columns, some of which lay scattered on the ground, whilst others, though broken, still rested upon their bases. It seemed as if the temple itself had been, at some time or other, repaired or enlarged. For though many of the pillars were of antique construction, and the granite of which they were made was in a state of decomposition, others were marble, of similar dimensions, and of more modern form. The temple was probably of Pluto, the site being called Aidonatic. *Hughes's Albania*, ii. 300—307.

PARENZO. Some remains. Foundation of a temple of the Corinthian order, of which two of the columns are in tolerable preservation. *Allason's Pola*, p. 5.

PARIUM (now *Camaris* in *Mysia*). Walls of large blocks of squared marble without mortar. Ruins of an aqueduct, reservoirs for waters, and the architraves of a portico. There are also some subterraneous buildings and inscriptions (*Walpole*, i. 88). Dr. Clarke adds, coins found chiefly of the Emperors, and curious Mosaic pavements, iii. 83, 221.

PARESKEBI (near *Konarios, Greece*). About an hour from hence is a tumulus. Sepulchral urns, sarcophagi, and many scattered blocks of stone occur. *Dodw.* i. 248.

PARNASSUS. PARNESS MOUNT. Ruins of some large edifice, once adorned with columns and statues, probably of the Phocion. Some way further on, is a large tumulus, probably the heroick monument of Xanthippos, mentioned by Pausanias (*Dodw.* i. 202). On Parnassus and the plain of the Cephissus, at the rocks of the mountain, may be enumerated eight fortified places, as remarkable for the strength of their position as the durability and excellence of their workmanship. These fortifications were generally placed on a rugged height, naturally difficult of access. Walls with square or round towers at intervals, were continued along the irregular contour of the hill, which served as an acropolis or citadel, while the slope of the mountain, with a portion of level ground at the bottom, was inclosed, and contained the houses and building of the city. Sometimes heights are fortified for the defence of a pass in the mountains. We see an instance of this in *Palaio Castro* in the *ὁδὸς σχίστη*; and another on the road to Parnassus, from the upper part of the Cephissus, which leads to Salona and Delphi. The fort of Phyle on Mount Parnes, and one near a gorge in Cithæron, continuing from the plains of Eleuthoræ into Bœotia, may be added. Sometimes the wild inclosures are natural in the plain, as in the remains of Plataea, and the oval fortifications of Leuctra. *Walp.* i. 320. At a cave near Kashar are niches for votive offerings, and an inscription. On the perpendicular face of the rock, which rises near the cave, several ancient apertures have been cut by way of steps, from the bottom to the top. They shelve downwards in order to assist the approaches of the feet and hands. The same kind of ancient stationary ladders are formed in perpendicular rocks at Leontium, and at Syracuse in Sicily. The cave is probably sacred to Pan and the Nymphs. *Dodw.* i. 508.

PAROS (*Greece*). Bas-reliefs, inscriptions, &c. In the walls of the castle are columns, which had been placed horizontally among the materials used in building it;

and their butt ends sticking out, were singularly inscribed with the letter A placed close to the cavity intended for the reception of the iron instrument called by modern architects the Lewis, either as a mark by which to adjust the several parts of the shaft, or for a curious method of preserving the initials of the architect's names. Piranesi found stones in ancient buildings, in which were cavities for an instrument of this dovetailed shape \*. *Clarke*, vi. 117.

PARTENAK OR PARTHENIT. (*Chersonesus*). Columns, remains of one of the Temples, dedicated to the Taurican Diana upon the site of a monastery. *Clarke*, ii. 259.

PARTHENIUM of *Strabo*. Perhaps *Aia Burun*. Dr. Clarke &c. have thought that they had found the ruins of the fane of the Demon virgin of *Strabo*, in a ruined structure with decisive marks of the most remote antiquity. Its materials, of the most massive stone, were laid together without any cement. Part of the pavement and walls are still visible. *Clarke*, ii. 289.

PASARGADÆ (now *Mourgaub*, *Persia*). The *Tackt* or Throne of Sulieman appears to have been the platform of a building, and consists of a mass of hewn stones, raised nearly to a level with the summit of a rocky hill, to whose side it adheres. On every block is a particular figure probably to guide their situation on the spot of erection. There are no traces of columns or any thing else to show its destination. Sir R. K. Porter calls it the sacred platform for the great royal altar, and in a south direction he came to a square tower-like building, which Mr. Morier calls the fire temple. Not far from here is the *Court of the Dees or Devils*. It is a large mount, formerly ascended by steps. From the centre rose a perfectly round column smooth as the finest polish, composed of four pieces of marble, the base buried. A spacious marble platform supports this immense fragment of a column, the square shape of its area being marked by four pillars, of small style and dimensions. There is another column in appearance to the south-east. An immense single elevation belonging to a former edifice now entirely swept away, and which, but for the fragment that attracted the attention of Sir R. K. Porter, could only be marked by the bases on which stood its ancient columns. Its shape is a parallelogram, 150 feet by 81. Two rows of pedestals divide it, each composed of four stones. The sizes of these are irregular. Perhaps some were intended to support an elevated floor, others to sustain columns. If this tract be allowed to be the site of the city established by Cyrus, this very edifice may be that which *Plutarch* mentions (*Vit. Artaxerxis*) as the place where the Persian kings or successors receive consecration, and which, he observes, was dedicated to a goddess, in whose guidance were the affairs of war. By the general plan, there appear to have been two entrances, one from the north-east, the other from the opposite quarter. A sculpture found, the figure of a man in a garment shaped liked like a woman's shift with four wings, (engraved pl. 13.) issuing from his shoulders; two reaching above his head, the others being downwards. There is nothing which renders so strong a resemblance to the whole of the figure on the pillar, as the ministering or guardian angels, described under the names of Seraphim and Cherubim by the different writers in the Bible. See *Exod.* ch. xxv. v. 18, 20. *Sir R. K. Porter*, i. 489—495.

PASHEENA (*Bridge of Epirus*). Two ruined churches, built of large Roman bricks, and in the very best style of that masonry. *Hughes*, ii. 333.

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\* An account of the Parian Marble is given in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.



PASSERON. See CASSOPEA.

PASSIGNANO. Here was the victory gained by Hannibal at Thrasymentus. Between this place and Sanguinetto is the site of the Roman camp, and the pass through which Hannibal came down from the right may be discovered. *Starke*, ii. 177.

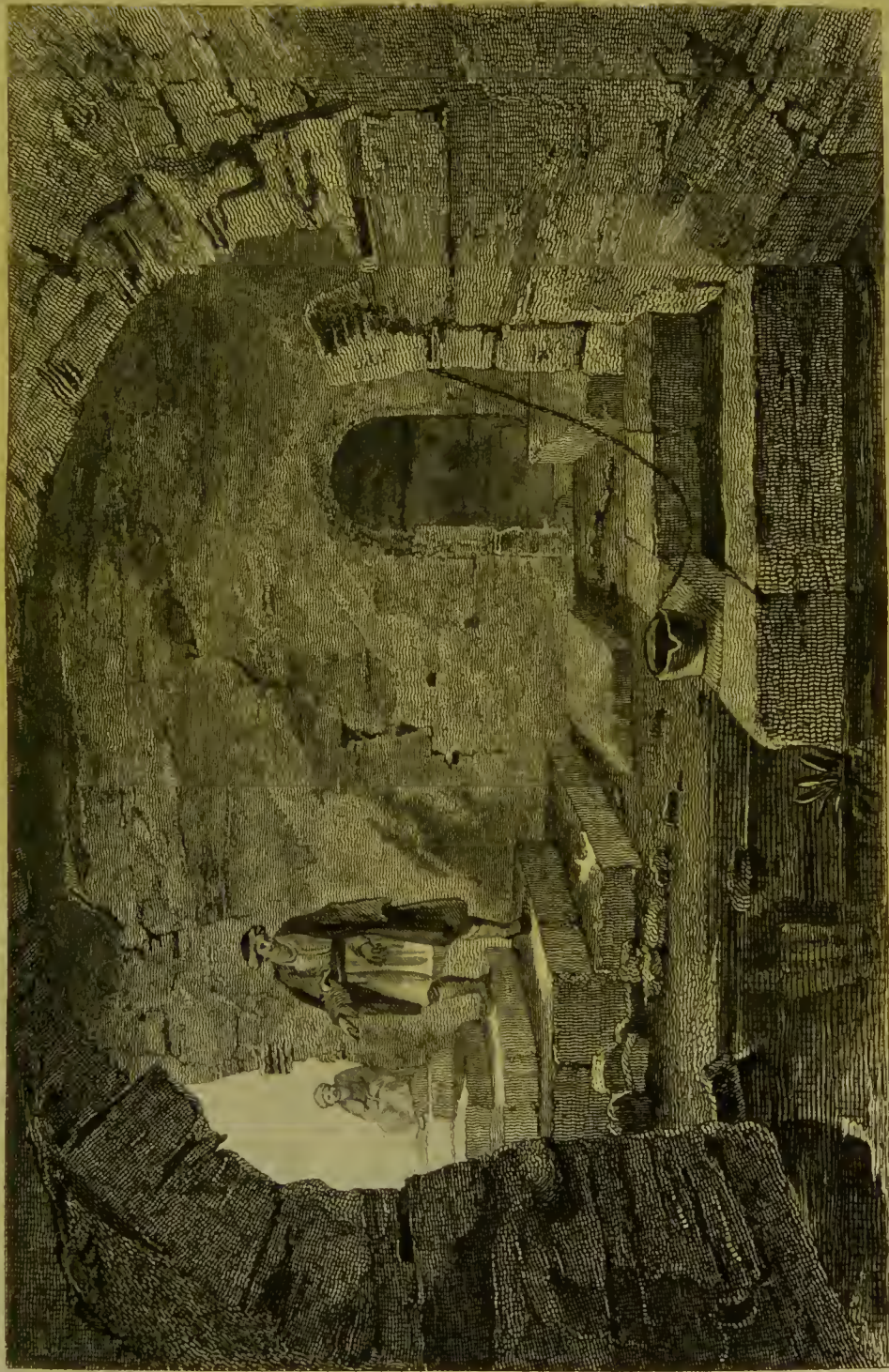
PATARA (*Lycia*). The ruins of the theatre are engraved in the *Ionian Antiquities*, pl. 56. In pl. 57 we have the seats and houses behind.

PATMOS (*Isle*). Very considerable remains of a Greek fortress. Also towers and pieces of the wall. *Walpole*, ii. 45. A grotto in a rock is shown, as the place where St. John wrote his Apocalypse.

PATRA (*Achaia*). Here are a few ancient remains of Roman construction, but not important; also foundations of a cella of a temple, consisting of square blocks of stone, upon which is a superstructure of brick. This may be a Roman restoration. The ancients have practised the same mode of construction, and the ruin in question may be the temple of Jupiter and Hercules, which Pliny affirms was of brick, excepting the columns and the Epistylia, which were of stone. There are ruins of a small Roman brick theatre, on which stands the house of the German Consul. A long brick wall supports a terrace, the probable site of a temple. The castle is upon an eminence, commanding the city, probably built on the ruins of the Greek and Roman Acropolis. The walls are composed of fragments of ancient edifices, which probably stood upon the spot. Some large foundations, scarcely perceptible, mark the direction of the two long walls, which united the city and the port, as at Athens, Corinth, Argos, Eleusis, and Megara, and which, according to Plutarch, the Patræans, constructed by the advice of Alcibiades. On the road towards Panachaikos are the remains of a Roman aqueduct of brick. It had two tiers of arches. Some of the lower are entire. Pausanias mentions a temple of Ceres, and an oracular fountain near the sea. This fountain remains nearly as Pausanias describes, and is still an Agiasma or sacred well, being dedicated to Saint Andrew. It is inclosed in the wall, which being composed of small stones and mortar, seems not to be of more ancient date than the neighbouring church. Some steps lead down to it. A copper vessel attached to a chain, which is fixed in the wall, affords the devout or the curious the means of satisfying their thirst. [See a view of the fountain, p. 120.] The church of St. Andrew is probably built on the ruins of the temple of Ceres. *Dodw.* i. 120. *Chandl. As. Min.* 277. The fountain was that where, to know the fate of the sick, they suspended a mirror with a thread. The back of the mirror touched the water, and the polished side floated above. From the appearances they determined the presage. *Enc. des Antiquités*.

PAUSILIPPO. The famous grotto mentioned by Strabo, Seneca, &c. still remains, 2316 feet long, 22 broad; and in the loftiest part 89 feet high. Virgil's real or supposed tomb is a cylinder, surmounted by a square base, over which is a dome. Within are ten *columbaria*, or niches, the principal, opposite the door, being that, where Virgil's ashes were deposited, but in the 16th century it is said to have had nine marble columns, supporting an urn, upon which was *Mantua me genuit*, &c. An inscription appropriating it to Virgil has been found. After doubling the Cape, are seen the ruins of many ancient buildings, among others, those commonly called the schools of Virgil, but supposed to have been that of a villa of Lucullus. Some of these ruins belong to that of Vedius Pollio, who devised it to Augustus. Among these are the famous fishponds for *Murenæ*, surrounded by walls, and worked in the sea. They are in such preservation, that two bronze lattices, through which the sea was ad-





S. Pomardi del.

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Smith sculp.

SACRED WELL AT PATRA.





mitted still subsisted. *Winckelm. Enc. des Antiq. Starke*, ii. 157, 661. Eustace, ii. 366, 372, defends the authenticity of Virgil's tomb.

PEDUM (*Italy*). Probably at *Osteria del Osa*, where are vestiges of ancient walls. Some place it at Galliano. Miss *Knight's Latium*, 203.

PEGA. See SHOOMADOO.

PEKIN (*Walls of*). Du Halde (*China*, i. 29, 30.) says, that this famous wall was built by the Emperor Isin Chi Hoang, 221 years before Christ, the beginning being a large bulwark of stone raised in the sea to the east of Peking. He adds (ii. 76) that it defended three provinces against the irruption of the Tartars. As soon as he had determined upon this grand design, he drew a third part of the labouring men, out of every province, and in order to lay the foundation of it in the sea coast, commanded several vessels, loaded with iron, to be sunk, as likewise large stones; upon these, the work was caused to be erected with so much nicety and exactness, that if the workmen left the smallest chasm discoverable between the stones they forfeited their lives. There are two principal reasons of this enterprise being so much admired. The first is, that in its vast extent from east to west it passes over very high mountains, in which it rises gradually, and is fortified at certain distances with large towers, not further from each other than two bowshots, in order that no place may be left undefended. It is hard to comprehend how this enormous bulwark has been raised to such a height, in dry barren places, where materials were to be brought from a great distance, with incredible labour, without bricks, mortar, and all the necessary materials. The second is, that this wall turns and winds according to the mountains, in such a manner that, instead of one wall, it may be said that there are rather three, which encompass this great part of China towards the north, where it borders upon Tartary.

Upon the preceding passages it is to be observed that the antiquity is controverted. In my opinion there is no reason whatever to *admire* these walls, for carrying them over mountains is no more singular than Roman aqueducts, or building houses at Bath or Gibraltar. These walls only prove labour and perseverance; in which respect, as Anderson says, the work is perhaps the most stupendous ever executed by man. The length is supposed to be upwards of 1200 miles (the height varying according to the situation), and the breadth about 24 feet. The foundation is formed of large square stones, and the rest is brick. The middle is of tempered earth, covered with broad stones. There is also an embattled parapet, or breast-work of stone, 3 feet thick, on each side of the wall. When it is considered that this immense structure is not merely carried along level ground, but passes over immense rivers, where it assumes the form of bridges, some of which contain double rows of immense arches, or stretches in the same expansive shape across deep vallies, to connect the mountains which form them; and that it not only descends, but also ascends the steepest acclivities, the idea of its grandeur, and the active labour employed in constructing it in the short space of a few years, is not easily conceived by the warmest imagination. Where it climbs the heights the ascent is aided by a large flight of steps, so that the passage along it, is at once easy, secure, and uninterrupted. In short it formed a fine military road, by which the armies of China, employed to defend its frontiers against the Tartars, could march from one end of the kingdom to the other. There are also, at proper distances, strong towers, from whence, by certain signals, an alarm could be communicated in a short space of time, across the whole empire; and wherever the wall attains the summit of a hill or mountain, there is a strong fort



destined to watch the incursions and motions of the enemy. Many parts of it are already fallen, and other parts are in a ruinous state. *Anderson*, 196—8.

PELASGIA, or LARISSA KREMUSTE. Supposed the capital of the kingdom of Achilles, about 10 miles from Echina, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour from Graditza. There are remains at the foot of a steep hill. The walls are built up the side of the hill. The construction is of the third style, and is finely built with huge masses. The summit of the hill seems to have been occupied by a Dorick temple, as Mr. Dodwell found a triglyph with some fragments of white marble. *Dodw.* ii. 81.

PELASGU (*plain between Larissa and Tempe*). Numerous tumuli; some extremely large and in excellent preservation. *Clarke*, vii. 353.

PELETIN (*in Marche in France*). An octagon temple of the Gauls. *Montfauc. Suppl.* ii. b. 8. c. 2.

PELLA (*Judæa*). Now Beil or Ras, where are large ruins, but no columns standing; several of great size, however, lie on the ground. *Archæologia*, xxi. p. 140.

PELLANA supposed 33 minutes from *Agio-Basili, Greece*). Several large blocks and foundations, also a fine *Kephalo Brusi*, or spring supposed the *Pellanis*, one of the sources of the Eurotas. *Dodw.* ii. 399.

PELORUM (*Sicily*). Ruins of walls in *mattoni*, coated with marble, a pavement of white Mosaic without compartments. Another circular chamber with flues within the wall, undoubtedly a hot bath. Pieces of square marble excavated, which appear never to have been used. No coins found before Constantine. *Denon*, 403.

PENTELICK QUARRIES. They are engraved in Dodwell (i. 498). The quarry is cut into perpendicular precipices. The marks of the tools are still visible upon its surface. Several frusta of columns and large masses have been left scattered about. Rough designs of temples, probably made by the stone-cutters in their idle hours, are cut in the precipices and engraved. *Id.* i. 500.

PERGAMUS. The ruins of Pergamus (says Dr. Clarke, iii. 226.) are very deserving of minute examination, particularly those in the Acropolis. In one part of it, towards the south, is a wall of granite, a most stupendous work 80 or 90 feet in perpendicular depth. Vast cisterns and decayed towers (in one of which Dr. Clarke copied a Greek inscription) are to be seen. The Acropolis was adorned with a temple of the Corinthian order, whose pillars, of nearly four feet diameter, are lying prostrate among other parts of it. This temple, Dr. Clarke conceives, was erected to Minerva. We know from Vitruvius (i. e. 7.) that her temple was built (*in excelsissimo loco*). To the west of the town was the *Stadium*, and a theatre above it. The relative situations of these two buildings, at Tralles in Asia, were the same, according to Vitruvius. [*Trallibus Porticus ex utraque parte scenæ, supra Stadium*, l. v.] Further on to the west are the remains of an amphitheatre or naumachia, for it could be furnished with water at convenience. In the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, tom. ii. pl. 1, 2, are engraved a plan of the town; of the temple of Esculapius; the Acropolis; ruins of the gymnasium, walls, and arches. About nine miles from Smyrna, on the road to Colophon, tombs were discovered. The most ancient of these tombs are also the most simple, and those of which the structure has the most resemblance with those of the Scythian tombs, observed by M. Pallas. They are cones of earth, raised with much art, upon the place which was occupied by the funeral pile, and which contained its remains. Sovereigns elevated these to hold their whole families. Hence these gigantic tombs and mountains, supported by interior vaults. The Asiatick princes observed the Scythian form, raised their sepulchres upon solid stone bases, and

the natural vault was sometimes divided into many caves. Of this last kind are the tombs of Pergamus. There are also remains of the (supposed) temple of Jupiter Nycephorus (the *Nikephorion*) worked up in the bazaar. Out of the citadel are ruins of a temple, and a large edifice presumed to have been the Prytaneum. The temple was of Esculapius. In front of this edifice, and on two sides of the façade, are the remains of two circular monuments of equal and cubic stones. There is an ancient bridge over the Selinus; also ruins of an immense edifice, which might have been the gymnasium; the site of a stadium; remains of a theatre; the gate, like a triumphal arch, leading to an amphitheatre, engraved pl. 3. *Id.* pp. 29—34. Some of the verses, *isopsephes*, have been found at Pergamus. They consisted in making the numeral letters of every line correspond, *e. g.* suppose they chose the number 3,000 for the first line, then each of the following lines was to produce the same sum. A specimen is given in pp. 169—171.

PERGUS-USA. The lake in Sicily, near which Pluto carried off Proserpine. It is four miles round, and not now in the forest, but the banks are planted with vines. *Enc. des Antiquités.*

PERIGUEUX (*France*). Remains of an amphitheatre and temple of Venus. Ancient inscriptions occur in the walls of the barracks. Among them is a Gaulish military column, being the only inscription where the Emperor Florianus is mentioned. *Enc. des Antiquités.*

PERSEPOLIS, now *Cheminar*, or the *Forty Columns*, forty being an indiscriminate term for a large number. Mongez (*Mem. Instit. Nation.* iii. 213, *seq.*) has an historical memoir upon Persepolis. The first precise notice of it is with Cyrus the elder, six centuries B. C. who built a palace here. (*Just.* i. c. 6. *Æl.* c. 59.) The city was surrounded with a triple wall of a square form, the inner the lowest; the outer being 90 feet 8 inches high, with brass gates, and palisades of equal height. The fortress which defended this triple wall, inclosed a sumptuous palace, for the kings and generals, and treasuries. Thus Diodorus Siculus, of whose account more hereafter. Alexander, according to Langles, burnt only a palace of cedar (*Archæol. Libr.* i. 133); but it is generally agreed, that the town Persepolis was by no means destroyed at that time, only the *palace*. Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the year 378, mentions it as then famous, and the Peutinger tables make it the centre of Persian commerce, by means of its situation upon the Araxes, which communicated with the Persian Gulf. The destruction of the city is to be referred to the year 637, when the Caliphs introduced Mahometanism. The Great Abbas, who died in 1629, brought away much of the remains for his palaces and mosques. It was usual for the court to pay the expenses of European Envoys and accredited persons, who visited these ruins. This induced Iman Coulican, Abbas's Generalissimo, to order them to be destroyed; but the inhabitants of Mirkaskon, who derived a great profit from these visits, were not speedy in the office, which, however, has been since daily executing by the inhabitants of the banks of the Bendemir, the ancient Araxes. The bas-reliefs in particular are carried off; but the platform is composed of such immense blocks, that it will probably last as long as the rock upon which it stands. The walls, which form the grand esplanade, are broken in length, by salient parts and recesses, distantly resembling curtains and bastions. The west front is 22 feet above the level of the plain, where stood the city. Thus the palace towered over the rest. The stones are 8, 9, or 10 paces long, and the joints barely perceptible. This esplanade is paved with like pieces. *Mongez*, 258.



You enter, says Franklin, (*Trav.* 202.) by a grand staircase, of 104 steps, of blue stone, so easy, adds Mongez, that horses and camels loaded, ascend with facility. The first object afterwards, is two portals of stone, about 50 feet high. The sides embellished with immense sphinxes, dressed out with a profusion of bead-work, and, contrary to the usual method, rampant. On the side above are inscriptions, in characters hitherto undecyphered. (*Franklin*, 202.) They are formed, by one same character, similar to a nail, placed in various positions. The characters are found upon Babylonian bricks. *Mongez*, 259.

At the top of the grand staircase, he says, are two grand porticoes, separated by two columns yet standing. These porticoes are 22 feet deep, 13 broad; the first 39, the second 28 feet high. Within four pilasters, which form these porticoes, are four fantastic animals in bas-relief; two resembling horses, but caparisoned in a manner totally different from any other monument; the other two, in the second portico, winged, and having a *coiffure* of faint resemblance to those of the Egyptian sphinxes. The two pillars, yet standing, are of white marble, and of capitals totally dissimilar to the Greek and Tuscan architecture. Between them and the second portico are the places and remains of two other columns, which shows why those now standing were placed nearer the first than second portico. The pieces which composed their shafts were bound by a piece of metal three inches thick. Near them is placed a huge bason, made of a single stone 20 feet long by 17 feet 7 inches broad. It is elevated above the ground three feet and a half. *Mongez*, 261.

This is the first mass of ruins; and from thence you pass to a second, upon the right of the porticoes, which second is upon a more elevated platform. The wall of it is of marble, in the most part sculptured. This platform is ascended by a similar staircase, but smaller, and the sides which support it have bas-reliefs, of which hereafter. The bases of 36 columns, occupy, with some remains of a subterranean edifice, or basement story, this vast platform, which is paved with stones 22 feet long. Seventeen (15 only, *Franklin*) columns yet remain standing, and a few have their capitals, which represent camels squatted upon the tail. They are from 70 to 80 feet high, with pedestals curiously wrought. The shafts are fluted to the top. Not far from hence are the remains of three porticoes, 24 feet high, and the bases of some columns. These porticoes are charged with bas-reliefs, the figures two feet high, and elevating their arms to sustain the upper reliefs. *Mongez*, 261, 262. *Franklin*, 204.

Between the columns and the mountain is a square, 85 paces broad, inclosed by the remains of doors, walls, and windows. The entrance is through a door of granite. The doors and windows are of black marble, and polished like a mirror. The former consist of eight or fewer stones. The jambs are charged with bas-reliefs. Some bases placed in the middle have had columns, upon which were ceilings. Some of the pieces of the columns are of such size, that it is wonderful how they could have been put up. The soffit or ceiling has commonly in relief, the man holding a circle, of which below. *Mongez*, *Franklin*.

Above, and beside the colonnade, is an edifice, divided into many parts, but there only remain doors and windows cut out of a single stone, and adorned with inscriptions and different mouldings. The doors are formed of three stones only. This edifice perhaps inclosed the Baths, for drains are yet found. On the south of the esplanade are two edifices precisely similar in construction and sculpture, therefore not described by Mongez, who ends here as to the buildings. I shall therefore first proceed from

Franklin, and then from Sir R. K. Porter, the latest traveller, and highest authority upon the subject.

Behind the hall of pillars, and close under the mountain, are the remains of a very large building (p. 208), of a quadrangular form. It has four principal entrances, two from the north-east and two from the south-west. The walls are divided into several partitions, ornamented with various pieces of sculpture. Over the doors, which are twelve in number, are bas-reliefs. The recesses on the walls are all lined with fine granite, and their fronts have handsome cornices of stones.

Descending to the foot of the mountain, on the south, you meet with the remains of a small square building, which has several doors and windows still standing, with similar carved figures to the others. A little to the west of this, you ascend by a stone-staircase, into a magnificent court of a quadrangular form. Several pedestals of pillars, and the remains of two grand portals to the east, are still visible. The cornice of the portals appears to have been very superb. They are of an oblong shape. On many of the broken pieces of the pillars, are ancient inscriptions.

The tombs of *Nakschi Roustam* (a legendary hero of the Persians, like our St. George\*) are like those of *Tchehel-Minar*; and one description, says Mongez (p. 260), with some small difference in ornaments, will serve for all. Four columns support a vast entablement, upon which is sculptured a kind of altar, adorned with two ranks of figures, which, with elevated arms, support the mouldings. Above the altar is a votary with a brasier lighted before him. Still higher is a round indistinct object. [The Sun, thinks *Franklin*, p. 213.] The old man holding a circle, surmounts the whole. He is borne, as in the bas-relief of *Tchehel Minar*, upon a winged object. [Sacy, from the Persian Mythology, and its occurrence upon coins, makes this figure a spiritual being called *Farouher*, meaning the Principle of Sensation. *F.*] A false door is placed between the columns. A part of this false door opens, and allows entrance to the tombs, by descending with a cord. These tombs only contained, from the first, Sarcophagi, and they are conjectured to have belonged to the founders of Persepolis. To the same æra and people is ascribed a square building, 27 feet broad, and at least as many high. Fifteen courses of white marble form the whole mass of it. Each is of a single stone. The exterior has only one door, elevated very far from the ground, by which it is lighted. It has niches hollowed in the walls, to receive, according to tradition, inscriptions graven upon brass plates. It is divided into two stories. The uses are unknown. *Mongez*, 264—266.

The materials (says *Franklin*, 228) of which the palace is composed, are chiefly of hard blue stone, but the doors and windows of the apartments are all of black marble, polished like a mirror. The wall of the palace includes a circumference of 1402 square yards; the front is 600 paces from north to south, and 390 from east to west. The hall of pillars appears to have been detached from the rest of the palace, and to have had a communication with the other parts by hollow galleries of stone. By the pedestals of the pillars, which Mr. Franklin counted very exactly, the hall seems to have originally consisted of nine distinct rows of columns, each containing six, making consequently in all thirty-four. The fifteen which remain are from 70 to 80 feet high, the diameter at the base 12 feet, and the intercolumniations 22 feet. By the position of the front pillars, the hall appears to have been open towards the plain: but four of

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\* See a better definition hereafter.



the pillars facing the mountain, and which are at a small distance from the rest, seem to have been intended for a portico, or entrance from the east. They are all of a different style of architecture (p. 229—231).

Sir Robert Kerr Porter has been very successful in his elucidations of Persepolis. By whatever name, he says, it was then known, it may reasonably be supposed to have existed many generations before the son of Cambyses and Mandana became its sovereign. The date of the first origin of Persepolis is not to be ascertained. The *Chehelminar* or *forty columns* very much resemble *en masse*, and in detail, the architectural taste of Egypt. The description of Diodorus is this. A triple wall encircled the palace. The first was sixteen *coudes* in height, defended by parapets, and flanked by towers. The second wall was in form like the first, but of twice its elevation. These walls were probably built out pretty far in the plain, but not a trace of them remains. The third wall is a square, and cut in the mountain, being sixty *coudes* in height. It is defended by pallisades of copper, and has doors of the same of 20 *coudes* height. The first wall is to inspire awe, the second for strength, and the last for defence of the palace. To the east of this, but 400 feet distant, is the spot called the Holy Mountain, containing the tombs of the kings. Here the rock is hollowed out into several chambers; to gain the entrance to which the coffins are hoisted up by machinery. No other way of ascending to them exists. On reaching the platform, the first objects which strike the traveller, are the lofty sides of an enormous portal. The interior faces of its walls are sculptured into the forms of two immense quadrupeds, which, on near approach, are found to represent two colossal bulls [engraved, pl. 31, p. 585]. Proceeding onward to the east, at the distance of 24 feet in a direct line from the portal, once stood four magnificent columns [two only remain]: then comes a second portal, the inner sides of which have winged bulls with human faces, the only specimen known to exist in Persia, where the human and the bestial form are conjoined [pl. 32, 33], probably intended to represent Cyrus himself. [See Ezek. i: 7, 9, 10. Dan. vii. 4.] On turning to the right of the portal, an expanse of 162 feet lies between it and the magnificent terrace which supports the multitude of columns from whence it takes its name. A conspicuous cistern, hewn out of the solid rock, interrupts the attention. Subterraneous aqueducts filled it with water. The superb approach consists of a double staircase, projecting considerably before the northern face of the terrace, the whole length of which is 212 feet, and at each extremity, east and west, rises another range of steps; again about the middle, projecting from it 18 feet, appear two similar flights rising from the same points. Here the extent of the range incloses a landing place of 20 feet. Each flight contains only thirty low steps, none exceeding four inches in height, 14 inches broad, and 16 feet long. The whole front of the advancing range is covered with sculpture. The bas-reliefs [engraved, p. 598] show the ancient method of stringing the bow, and the manner of attaching it without cover to the quiver, which protects the feathers of the arrow from damp. No sword or dagger appear in any one of these armed figures. The uniforms and similarity of the armed figures show that they were doubtless the *Doryphores* or Body-guards. [See pl. 36.] The chariots drawn by bulls, the bulls, &c. the led horse for sacrifice to the Sun; the spearmen, &c. resemble the procession of Cyrus at his first great royal sacrifice. The ornamented ball at the extremity of the spear denotes the *Melophores*, or thousand Guards of Xerxes, who bare at the end of their lances apples or pomegranates of gold. [Herodot. vii. 61.] That the design of the artists who composed the bas-reliefs, is not to display a religious procession seems clear from the nature of most of the articles borne by the different



groups of the train; and as Darius adopted the style of Cyrus in receiving presents from his own countrymen, instead of tribute, Sir Robert ascribes the sculpture in question entirely to Darius, supposing it to represent the feast of the vernal Equinox, when the Persians presented their gratuities, and the Governors of Provinces with their delegates brought in the annually collected tax from each, with a due proportion of offerings besides. This is also M. Heeren's idea. Professor Grottefund has so far translated the cuneiform or arrow-headed inscription, as to show that Darius is the subject of both.

There is an ascent of three terraces from the natural ground of the plain; 1. The grand platform, which supports all the others; 2. the Chehel Minar terrace; 3. the terrace which sustains the edifice of the double chamber; 4. another elevation; 5. immediately beyond this fourth small terrace a fifth, and much more extensive elevation. It seems to have been part of the dwelling quarters of the royal residence. (See *Kings*, c. vii.) An immense heath covers, in Sir R. K. Porter's opinion, a grand unknown remain, *probably the very palace of Persepolis, destroyed by Alexander*. In this fifth terrace are remains of one of the most regular structures of the whole platform. Its site is also the most elevated, showing even now pillars of 20 feet above the level of this vast foundation. From its dimension, and the disposition of its numerous apartments, with its contiguity to the destroyed part, which I suppose to have contained the festival halls and the passages leading to the high court of Ceremonies, contained in the Chehel Minar, I am inclined to believe, that this was the dwelling quarters of the monarch, and where he might hold his more private days of audience.

The principal doorway and high marble window-frames are yet in their places; their lofty doors, and perpendicular lentils, resembling, though with the finest workmanship, the Druidical monument of Stonehenge. Perhaps we cannot have a better concurrent argument of the longevity of the early Patriarchs, than this habitation, it being a fashion of their more immediate descendants in all countries to make erections calculated for the duration of ages.

The frames of the doors have all one sort of bas-reliefs, namely, a royal personage followed by two attendants, bearing an umbrella and a fly-chaser: the use of the umbrella being regarded in Persia as the privilege of royalty alone. The king holds in one hand a lotos, in the other a sceptre.

At about 160 feet to the south-east of the little building of the four pillars\* is another suite of ruins, not only foundations, and scattered fragments, but the frames of doors and windows, and niches in the wall, some upright and all distinctly traceable. A quadrangular building of 48 feet, and another separated from it by only the intermediate wall, extends towards the south 30 feet, where it is completely open. There are single stones, doorways, &c. At 190 feet to the north is a structure, inferior in extent as a single building to that of the Chehel Minar. It is a perfect square of 210 feet along each face, with two doors, entering it from every side. Colossal bulls, merely meant for ornament, are here seen. The king, among the bas-reliefs, is seated on a chair of state, with both feet resting on a footstool. The hero of the combats, with the allegorical figures, Sir Robert supposes to be Darius Hystaspes, or his son and successor Xerxes; but the beasts, he contends, are purely allegorical symbols of certain

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\* From prints which I have seen of the Mogul's Throne, I am inclined to think, that the king on state occasions sat in his royal chair under such a pavilion. F.



countries subdued by Darius or Xerxes. [The goat with one horn is the symbol of Macedon, which became tributary to the Persians, about 547 before Christ. *F.*]

Thus Sir R. K. Porter, i. 527—677. Remains of Persepolis, &c. pl. 29 seq.

The rock at *Nakshi Roustan, i. e. the Mountain of Sepulchres*, with their various excavations, are engraved in plate 16. The highest on the rock are four, and evidently of a date coeval with the splendour of Persepolis. The range below vary in ability of execution and are all in inferior taste to those above. Their sculptures chiefly represent combats and groupes of people. The inside of one of the tombs shows catacombs. The objects in the upper part of the Mountain of Sepulchres belonged to the early race of Persian monarchs, whose dynasty terminated under the sword of Alexander the Great. The remains in the lower part of the rock are attributed to the kings of the Arsacidean and Sassanian race. *Porter*, i. 516—529. Pl. 16—19.

In plates 20, 21, 22, seq. are bas-reliefs at Nakshi Roustan. In plate 25 is engraved a narrow tower, called a fire temple. It formerly held the sacred fire of the magi. In pl. 26 is a fire altar. It consists of square faces with round pillars at the corners, and arches between them by way of pannels; pp. 562—566.

In confirmation of the elucidations by Sir R. K. Porter, it is to be recollected that the Sophi and the Mogul in India, still exhibit themselves to their subjects and receive presents once a year; and that the processional and simple figures bear the strongest relation to such a ceremony; especially as this is attested by the costume of the coins of the Achæmenidæ, and a head from Persepolis [engraved *Archæol.* xiv. pl. 57.] which, in the dress of the hair\*, much resembles one at an Indian temple in *Gough's Salset*, pl. 7. pl. 20. Mongez (from *Plutarch in Alcibiade*) makes the procession allude to the festival on the King's birth-day. Still the elucidation is not complete. Mosheim says, that Mithras first signalized himself by ridding Persia of wild beasts: and the combats of men with beasts, and lions tearing bulls, may allude to this fact, for St. Croix admits that the benefits of civilization were probably alluded to in the Mithriaca.

As to the conflagration by Alexander, it appears from *Q. Curtius*, that it was affected by means of the great quantity of Cedar in the building. *Pratt's Q. Curtius*, ii. 41.

After Sir R. K. Porter it would only induce error to quote Le Bruyn, Niebuhr, Sacy, &c. &c.

That *Pasargadæ* or *Persagada* was not *Persepolis*, or *Pasa*, or *Fasa*, seems quite clear. See *Pratt*, ii. 533. Sir R. K. Porter's appropriation of it to Mourgaub, from the description of Strabo and the investigation of M. Morier, is ably supported.

PERUGIA (*Italy*). The ancient arch of Augustus is a remarkable specimen. No cement has been used in its construction. *Williams's Travels*, i. 261.

PETRA (the capital of *Arabia Petræa*). Mr. Bankes, in company with other travellers, left Jerusalem for Hebron, where they visited the mosque, erected over the tomb of Hebron. They then proceeded to Karnak along the feet of mountains, where fragments of rock salt indicated the natural origin of that intense brine, which is especially descriptive of the neighbouring waters of the Dead Sea. Karrae is a fortress seated on the top of a hill. The entrance is by a winding passage cut through the level rock. They passed into the valley of Ellasar, where they noticed some relicks

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\* It is a curly wig, the distinctive costume of the *Gana*, or attendants of the gods in Indian temples. See *Bombay Transact.* iii. 279, 295.

of antiquity, which they conjectured were of Roman origin. They pursued their journey partly over a road, paved with lava, and which was evidently a Roman work, to Shubac. On crossing a stream they entered on the wonders of Wadi Moosa. The first object which attracted their attention was a mausoleum, at the entrance of which stood two colossal animals, but whether lions or sphinxes they could not ascertain, as they were much defaced and mutilated. They then, advancing towards the principal ruins, entered a narrow pass, varying from fifteen to twenty feet in width, overhung by precipices, which rose to the general height of two hundred, sometimes five hundred feet, and darkening the path by their projecting ledges. In some places niches were sculptured on the sides of this stupendous gallery, and here and there rude masses stood forward, which bore a remote and mysterious resemblance to the figures of living things, but over which time and oblivion had drawn an inscrutable and everlasting veil. About a mile within this pass, the travellers rode under an arch, perhaps that of an aqueduct, and they noticed several earthen pipes, which had formerly conveyed water. Having continued to explore the gloomy windings of this awful corridor, for about two miles, a superb temple in front burst upon their view. A statue of victory with wings filled the centre of the aperture in the upper part, and groups of colossal figures, representing a young man, stood on each side of the lofty portico. This magnificent structure is entirely excavated from the solid rock, and preserved from the ravages of the weather by the projection of the overhanging precipice. About three hundred yards beyond this temple, they met with other astonishing excavations, and on reaching the termination of the rock to their left, they found an amphitheatre, which had also been excavated with the exception of the *Proscenium*, and that had also fallen into ruins. On all sides, the rocks were hollowed into innumerable chambers and sepulchres, and a silent waste of desolated places, and the remains of constructed edifices, filled the area, to which the pass led. To these ruins the travellers annexed the name of Wadi Moosa, from that of a village in the vicinity. They are remains of the city of Petra, which, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, was the residence of a monarch of the capital of Arabia Petræa. The country was conquered by Trajan, and annexed by him to the province of Palestine. In more recent times, Baldwin the King of Jerusalem, having made himself also master of Petra, gave to it the name of the Holy Mountain. The travellers having gratified their wonder with a view of these stupendous works, went forward to Mount Hor, which they ascended, and found a building on the top, containing the tomb of Aaron, a simple stone monument, which an aged Arab shows to the pilgrims. *Gent. Mag. Aug. 1819*, pp. 159—160.

PHÆGARES (*Greece*). At a place called *Charpantu* are ruins of a fortress and of walls with mural towers, presumed to be the Phægares. *Clarke*, viii. 57, 58.

PHALARA (probably *Stilidi*, not far from Zetoun, *Greece*). Considerable traces and foundations. *Dodw.* ii. 79.

PHANAGORIA. See TAMAN.

PHANARI (on the coast of the Saronick Gulph). In the village are the remains of an ancient city, situated on a bare precipitous rock, the edge of which is encircled by the ruins of the walls. These are in the fourth style of construction. Three dilapidated churches appear within the walls, with two ancient altars, a cippus enriched with sculptured foliage, and two fragments of the meandered ornament in white marble. There are no inscriptions nor remains of any temple, which could elucidate the ancient name of the place. Here are modern walls and restorations. There were two gates, one south, the other north, but the foundations only are visible. The port is at



the foot of the mountain, where are remains of ancient walls, &c. The word PHANARI, which in modern Greek signifies a lantern, has something traditional in its denomination. There are several places in Greece, which are designated by the same appellation, and all of which are in very lofty and commanding situations. Mr. Dodwell thinks these to have been spots on which the ancients had telegraphs, *i. e.* signals of communication, such as we may suppose to have been in their primitive state, by means of fires and lights by night, and of smoke during the day. Several instances of telegraphick correspondence are mentioned by the ancients. Fire-signals, in fact beacons, are the means mentioned. The telegraph was termed *φρυκτος* or *φρυκτωρια* or *πυργος* by the Greeks, and *Specula* by the Latins. On the road to Piada is the foot of a rock, upon which are the remains of an ancient Acropolis, with those of the city upon the plain. Blocks of stone dispersed in massy confusion are seen on all sides. The walls are in the style of those of Phanari. *Dodw. ii. 288.*

PHANOLE (afterwards *Hadrianopolis* and *Justinianopolis*, in Epirus, near *Argyro-Castro*). Ruins of a small Roman theatre, and a few vestiges of ancient foundations. *Hughes, ii. 236.*

PHARSALIA (*Thessaly*, now called *Pharsala* by the Greeks, *Pharsa* in Clarke (vii. 335), and *Salalgik* by the Turks). The hill is crowned with the ruins of an ancient Acropolis. It is extremely steep, and must have been of great strength. The walls, which in some places are well preserved, are  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, double that of most of the walls of Greece, the common thickness being 7 or 8 feet. They are constructed sometimes with one single row of blocks, but more generally with a double row, united without any space in the middle. Those on Pharsalia and other places, where they are of an unusual thickness, are lined on both sides with large blocks, while the interstices are filled up with smaller stones, and earth or mortar, the *emplecton* of Vitruvius. The Acropolis appears to have had two gates, of which, that towards the town is quite destroyed. The other on its opposite side is without its lintel. The walls are in the third and fourth styles. Within the Acropolis is a large circular cavity in the ground, apparently the remains of a treasury, resembling those of Mycenæ and Orchomenos. Strabo (ix. p. 431.) mentions two *Pharsaliæ*, the old and the new. The former was on the hill, and afterwards became the Acropolis to the new city, which occupied the plain, where the present town is situated. Livy (44. 1.) calls the former *Palæpharsalus*. Pharsalia is engraved in Mr. Dodwell's work (ii. p. 120). The battle between Cæsar and Pompey was fought in the intermediate plain between the river and the town. *Ibid.* Dr. Clarke says (vii. 337), that the field of battle resembles Cambridgeshire scenery, flat and dreary, without inclosures, exhibiting pastures mixed with plough land and dykes on the road. Upon the fields is a tumulus or Polyandrium, where the dead were buried. An anonymous writer says, (*Archæologia, Lib. i. 114.*) that the respective camps of Cæsar and Pompey are easily traced; and that the position of the latter was a most advantageous one.

About 2 hours 10 minutes from Pharsalia is a hill, which projects into the plain, on which are ruins of a city. The walls are in the third style of construction, in high preservation, and fortified by square projecting towers. The stones are of large dimensions. The ruins occupy three knolls of the hill; and the situation is strong and commanding. Two of these hills are probably the *κυνος κεφαλαι*, the "Dogs' heads," two steep hills, opposite to each other, mentioned in the battle between Alexander of Pherai and Pelopidas. *Dodw. ii. 122.*

PHENEOS (now *Phonia, Greece*). A few and imperfect remains, situated upon an



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insulated rock, below the village. This rock seems to have been encircled with walls, of which only the foundations remain. The rest of the ruins consist of scattered blocks and confused accumulations. *Dodw.* ii. 438.

PHENICE (now *Phenike*, a village in Epirus). On the hill is an ancient wall, in a very perfect condition, to the distance of sixty yards in length, and twenty-three in height. The stones employed in its construction are immensely large. In one spot, three stones alone form a piece of wall thirteen feet in extent. These blocks are cut with great accuracy, and seem as firm as if they had been placed here but a few days. In the interior, the ground is almost on a level with the top of the hill. A principal gateway and two octagonal columns, fragments of a fluted pillar; some other relicks; inscriptions; other octagonal columns and fragments; foundations of several edifices; remains, probably of a theatre, also occur. The wall is most perfect on the east side of the hill along its brow; it appears also at intervals on the west side. The whole circumference is about two miles. There is an old Greek church of St. Nicolo, which had granite columns, bas-reliefs in the walls, &c. *Hughes*, ii. 266, 267.

PHERAI (now *Balestrina*, Greece). There is a large tumulus of earth on the road from Bolo. At its base are some terraces composed of large stones. In the plain of Pherai are three tumuli at equal distances, with an interval of a quarter of a mile between each. The Hyperian fountain, now *κεφαλοβρυσσι*, is a small lake, apparently about a hundred yards diameter, and with water of the most crystalline purity bubbling up out of the ground. The Acropolis was placed on an eminence of moderate height, which rose from the Hyperian fount. Only a single block of stone remains of the vast walls; and of the town merely a few scattered blocks and Dorick frusta. One frustum ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet 4 inches diameter, fluting 6 inches broad) indicates a temple. *Dodw.* ii. 95.

PHIKTI (*Plain of Argos*). Some ancient remains, and a square tower, composed of large stones. On the banks of the Inachus, a tumulus composed of large stones. A few paces from each are four large blocks. *Dodw.* ii. 215.

PHILADELPHIA (*Lydia*, now *Alashaher*). There are remains of the wall. It is made of small stones with strong cement; is thick, lofty, and has round towers. *Chandl. As. Min.* 248.

PHILÆ (on *Mount Parnes*, Greece, now *Argiro Castro*, 12 miles from Athens). The walls of the castle (says Mr. Hamilton) are of peculiar beauty, and seem to be the most perfect specimen existing of the military architecture of ancient Greece (*Archæologia*, xv. 322). Mr. Dodwell gives the following minute account of this fortress: Diodorus calls it *φρουριον οχυρον τε σφοδρα*, a very strong fortress; Cornelius Nepos (in Thrasybulo) *castellum munitissimum*, Plutarch (in Demetrio) one of the bulwarks of Athens. Some traces of the town yet remain, and consist of the foundations of a square tower, a transverse wall to guard the pass, and several large blocks. The castle or fortress stands upon a hill, accessible only on the east and south sides, which face the road. The other two sides are precipitous. The building, of which a great part remains, is of an oblong form; the narrow sides facing the east and west. Its length is about 170 yards, and the breadth nearly 90. There were two entrances, one on the east the other on the south side, but both of them are destroyed. At the north-east angle is a ruined tower; on the south-east a square one, and another of the same form on the north, and projecting from the walls. The greatest length of the northern wall in its present state is not above 225 feet; perhaps it never was continued much further. The rock on this, as well as on the south side and west end, is entirely protected by its precipitous ascent. Twenty layers of blocks are still seen in



some parts of the wall. They are generally parallelograms, though the system of acute and obtuse angles, which seems to have been disused about the time of Alexander, may be certainly remarked in this building. The date of the foundation of Philæ is unknown. *Dodw.* i. 504.

**PHILOE** (*Egypt*). *Plate 2*. A. vol. i. of the *Grande Description de l'Egypte*, contains inscribed granite rocks—the *fore-ground* water; *middle*, the island and temple; view north-west, a series of corniced towers, colonnades and obelisks; portico open and columned; *back-ground*, rocks and heights. *Plate 3* is a general view, taken from the north-east. It is very interesting. *Plate 4* is a view of the monuments of the Isle, and granite rocks surrounding it; masses of ruin; colonnade; corniced and truncated towers, of oblong form, loaded with figures; portico, &c. capitals of the columns very like the Corinthian. *Plate 5* consists of plans and elevations. *Plate 6* gives elevations and details. One figure holds in one hand by the hair of their several heads, a collection of persons kneeling, whom he is apparently going to kill by blows of a weapon, whence perhaps originated the ancient mace. There are two of these figures. The head of the second weapon more resembles a battle-axe. *Plate 7* has capitals, cornices, &c. One moulding is formed of vases (*canopuses*) with a human face at the mouth of the vessel; upon its head a circle. *Plate 8* continues the capitals. *Plate 9* figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, give diverse sections of the Great Temple and the two Pylons: figures 6, 7, are details of the Lions placed before the first Pylon. The manes of the Lions are in Vandykes. Here may be seen the staircases. *Plate 10* contains a monolythe of the Great Temple. It is an upright parallelogram with a window, and a square compartment within, hollowed out of the stone. *Plate 11* shows the sculptures of the portico of the Great Temple and first Pylon. Here is the sacred bark; a female head with the disk and horns is both at the bow and stern; one figure holds at arm's-length a ladle, the bowl of which is full of a flame, emitting round balls. These issue horizontally above the stem of the ladle, and are caught by the figure with the other hand. In fig. 1 is an ornamental sculpture of double Vandykes, one behind another. *Plate 12* shows tables with six or seven slender feet; a chair, and pointed cap, whence perhaps originated the mitre. *Plate 13* consists of hieroglyphical animals; a lion's head and tail are annexed to a human body, &c. *Plate 14* exhibits vases of different forms. One leaf-shaped, narrow end downwards, stands in a wooden frame. *Plate 15* contains coloured vases, green, red, blue, and tawny. Some have spouts or handles, like the modern tea-kettle. In this plate is the C formed harp. *Plate 16* contains beautifully coloured bas-reliefs. In one we see the architype of the Chequer, or Chess-board patterns. The colouring is singularly rich. *Plate 17* is a perspective view of the second Pylon, and of the court which precedes it. *Plate 18* is an interior coloured perspective view, taken under the portico of the Great Temple. This is a superb and exquisite plate, and would make a fine drop scene in a theatre. *Plate 19* consists of bas-reliefs. From these it may be conjectured, that particular gestures and attitudes formed part of the Egyptian religious ceremonies, for here are groupes of figures in the same costume, gesture, position, &c. and that this was the occasion of many of their human figures being represented alike. In figure 2 is a man standing in an easy natural position holding the chain of a sacred animal. *Plate 20* has plans, elevations, and details of the Western Temple. *Plate 21* consists of capitals of columns, *Plate 22* comprises bas-reliefs of Isis suckling Horus. The child sits straddling over her thighs, and her arm is bent rectangularly to support her head. *Plate 23* has further bas-reliefs and hieroglyphs. The C harp without

an animal at the head also occurs. *Plate 24* is a perspective view of the Western Temple and many other edifices. *Plate 25* is a view of the Eastern edifice and many monuments. *Plate 26* gives plans, elevations, and details. In *Plate 27* are interior decorations of two walls of intercolumniation, belonging to the Eastern edifice, and details of hieroglyphicks. In *Plate 28* is a perspective view of the Eastern edifice. Cornices, piers, pannels, and shafts of the columns entirely plain; also truncated towers quite plain; no hieroglyphicks or figures appear any where. *Plate 29* gives symbolick head-dresses; plan and elevation of a small portico at the east of the Great Temple; and plan, elevation, &c. of a Roman building.

The prospect of the Island of Philoe and its ruins (says Belzoni) is truly magnificent, particularly at some distance, though it is extremely barren. It is surrounded by rocks of granite in all directions, forming part of the main land and part of the islands. The style of the hieroglyphicks proves, that the edifice on it is of the last era of Egypt, in Belzoni's opinion, of the time of the Ptolemies. There are reasons enough to remove all doubts of this; in particular the peripteral Temple, supposed to have been at the landing-place at the east of the island is evidently of the last school, and not half finished. The work of the columns is in a much lighter style than the old Egyptian, evidencing, if that nation had continued its existence, that it would have improved gradually; and in due course of time, by amalgamating the Grecian elegance with the vast and lofty magnificence of its own works of art, would have formed an architecture, of which we have no idea, but no doubt most sublime. There are other proofs of an older edifice. On one of the columns, opposite the gate of the portico which leads to the Sanctuary, there is in the centre a stone sculptured with hieroglyphicks, inverted, and another stone of this kind is to be seen in the same column on the west side near the ground. The whole ruins consist of two temples barely united together. The small temple, devoted to Isis, is within the peristyle of the larger which was dedicated, Belzoni believes, to the same Goddess, to Serapis, and the rest of the Gods. The building facing the South was a large portal or propylæon, flanked by two porticoes, or colonnades, the capitals of whose columns are different from each other. At the entrance of the first portal lies a block of granite thrown down, its pedestal having a Greek inscription on it. This is a complaint of the priests, addressed to Ptolemy and Cleopatra against the leaders of the government of the place, and proves that the Egyptian priests had no influence in the government at this period. The inscription was discovered by Mr. Bankes, who not having time to dig it out, left it, and Mr. Beachey took a copy of it. Part of another block and pedestal is to be seen in the mud wall opposite. There were also two lions of granite, which were at the sides of the stairs, formed by four steps. They must have been in this station, Belzoni thinks, because the bases of the colonnades are lower than the bases of the propylæa. After passing the first portal is the entrance to the Pronaos, on the west of which is a small temple of Isis, surrounded by square pillars with the head of the goddess as the capital. The inner part consists of three apartments, the portico, the cella, and the adytum. The hieroglyphs in it are nearly perfect, but almost covered with mud, as it has served for a Greek chapel. On the east of the Pronaos is a gallery with several cells, no doubt for the use of the priests, and on the north is the second portal, covered with clumsy figures, like the first. On passing this, we come to the portico, which is reckoned the most perfect and beautiful part of this building. The hieroglyphs are entire and highly painted, as are the capitals of the columns, which are ten in number. The figures on the wall of this portico are all divided into several groupes, forming compartments of



five feet high. Those in the columns, making the ornaments of this hall, are highly beautiful. There are other ruins on the west of the island, which formed the entrance into the temple by the water-side, and on the north-east are the remains of three arches made by the Romans. Here must have been the landing-place to the island. The middle arch has fallen down. On the key-stone the words "*Sanctum, Sanctum, Sanctum,*" are cut, offering clear evidence that this Island served as a holy seat, not only to the Egyptians and Greeks, but also to the Romans. There are palpable marks of the whole temple having been fitted up for Christian worship. The walls are covered with mud to hide the hieroglyphicks in them, and some figures peculiar to the Christian Religion were painted on them; but time uncovered the hieroglyphicks again as the mud lost its hold in several places. At the back of the temple, as on the north side of it, are the foundations of a building, which served for a Greek church, and was formed from the stones of the ruins of other buildings, as is obvious from the hieroglyphicks on them. In this island, continues Belzoni, is the most superb groupe of ruins which he had ever seen together on so small a spot of ground. The whole island, which is not more than 1000 feet in length, and more than 500 feet in breadth, is richly covered with ruins, and being detached from the other barren islands which surround it at some distance, has a very superb appearance. On the island to the west of Philæ are the remains of a small temple, which has served for Christian purposes. There are but few hieroglyphicks to be seen, and the remains of two sitting figures in front much mutilated. On the south of this temple is a burying-ground so much like that of Gournou, that Belzoni thought it might have been the burial place of the inhabitants of Philæ, though there are other tombs on the mountains on the east of the island. (*Belzoni*, 199—202.) In p. 103 he mentions an obelisk here. Denon has some good views of Philoe. (pl. 30—32, English edit.) Savary (ii. 87) says, that the sparrow-hawk described by Strabo is visible among the hieroglyphicks. Colonel Light observes (55—56) that Philæ is called by the natives *Selwajou*, by Norden *El Heiff*, and speaks (p. 93) of the grand effect which the temples must have had upon spectators who were to estimate the grandeur of Egypt from these fabricks, which were placed upon the boundary line of the ancient kingdom.

**PHILIPPI.** At a Khan, called *Kunarga*, are fragments of ancient columns, as also in many Turkish cemeteries. There are six or seven fountains on one spot (whence perhaps came the name *Krenides*), and an ancient paved road about four feet wide. Belon saw in the sixteenth century remains of a magnificent amphitheatre; colossal remains of a temple of Claudius; inscriptions, statues, and marble columns, Dorick and Ionick. *Clarke*, viii. 36—45.

**PHILIPPOLIS** (presumed to be *Armiro, Greece*). Imperfect traces, indicating an ancient city; not far from Armiro are further ancient remains. *Dodw.* ii. 85.

**PHLIOUS** (near *Nemea, Greece*). Many remains, and particularly the ruins of a very ancient Dorick temple. *Id.* ii. 212.

At St. George's village are eight large square blocks on the plain. Not far from the monastery is a rock almost perpendicular, in which there is a cave, supposed the den of the Nemean Lion. Further on is a fountain with ancient traces near it. A foundation of some fine walls, which seem to have been built to guard the pass, probably the ancient boundary between the Argian and Phliasian territories, also occurs. *Id.* 213. Sir William Gell says, that in the plain many foundations are visible; and that the road is constructed upon a kind of terrace, which has been the foundation of the wall of the city of some extent. The city seems to have stretched itself across the

plain. Sir William also mentions fragments on two eminences, which appear to indicate two temples, and walls and architectural relicks, on St. Basil's hill, the chapel of St. Irene, the church of St. Georgio, &c. both Ionick and Dorick. *Argolis*, 73, 74.

PHOCÆA (*Ionia*). The ancient site is now called Palæa Phoggia. View in *Le Brun*, p. 166.

PHOCIAN WALL. This is said to have extended from the Pass of Thermopylæ to the Gulf of Crissa. Some traces are to be found in ascending the heights of Otta, immediately above the rock of Hercules Melampyx. *Archæolog.* xv. 323.

PHONIKA (*Greece*). Large blocks and Dorick frusta near an ancient well. The word *Phonika* means slaughter. Pausanias, in his way from Argos to Epidaurus, before he reached Tiryns, passed by an edifice, of a pyramidal form, which contained the shields of those who perished in a battle which was fought on this spot, between Prætos and Acrisius. *Dodw.* ii. 245.

PHONIA (village near *Stymphalos, Greece*). Ruins on a rock of a conical form. The area of the hill, which is flat and circular, is encompassed by walls of dubious antiquity, and indeed they have nothing characteristick of their construction, except stones, united with a certain degree of care, but without mortar. A few ancient tiles are also seen scattered about the ruins, but Mr. Dodwell could not discover a single block of hewn stone, or any object of characteristick interest. He has seen, he says, similar remains in the mountainous parts of Greece, and they may perhaps be of very early date, and the *κωμπολεις*, or walled villages of the ancients. *Dodw.* ii. 438. See PHENEOS.

PHRYXA (presumed *Palaio-Phanari, Greece*). On the summit of a pointed hill are remains of a fortress or Acropolis, consisting of large square blocks, which composed the walls. *Dodw.* ii. 341.

PHYGALIA (near *Skleru Apana* and *Ampelone, Greece*), *Dodwell*; a city of Arcadia, now Leontare, *Chandler*; the modern *Davia*, says an anonymous traveller. *Archæological Library*, i. 26.

Here are fine remains of the temple of Apollo Epicurus, so called from having given aid in a pestilence. Chandler says, that it was of the Doric order, and had six columns in front. The number ranged along the *cella* was thirty-eight. Two at the angles are fallen; the rest are entire, in good preservation, and support their architraves. To its beauty was added great precision in the workmanship, of very striking effect (page 296). This temple, says Stuart (p. 73), has six columns in the fronts, and fifteen in the flanks; there was also a range of semicolumns abutting against the lateral walls of the *cella*, and from their being in it some parallel with the columns of the peristyles; it is evident that they were intended for the support of the blocks of stone which formed the roof. Many of these are to be found within the limits of the *cella*, of breadth sufficient to extend from centre to centre of two adjoining columns. Mr. Dodwell says, "the ancients were very studious of effect in the situation of their temples, and it is not impossible, that the spot on which the temple of Apollo stands, was chosen, in order to excite surprise and to inspire awe in those who approached his shrine. The place which it occupies was called *Bassai*. It was upon Mount Koty-lion, which is a part of the Lycæan range, and was about 40 stadia to the east of the town of Phygalia. It was after the temple of Minerva at Tegea, the most beautiful in the Peloponnesus, both for its materials and the harmony of its proportions. It was dedicated to Apollo (*επικουριος*, the helper) from its having delivered the country from the plague. Iktinos was the architect. Its lofty and solitary situation has prevented



its sharing the fate of many Grecian temples, and the greater part of it still remains. The length of the temple is 125 feet, the breadth 48; the length of the cella 53 feet, breadth 20. The length of the hypæthral, or unroofed part of the cella 35 feet. The columns, including the capitals, are about 20 feet in height. It stands nearly north and south, contrary to the general rule of Grecian temples, which usually stand east and west. It is built of a fine close-grained stone, or lithomarge, found near the spot, which equals marble in the hardness of its texture and the polish of its surface. Its colour is a light brown with a suffusion of yellow. There were originally six columns on each front and fifteen on the sides. The capitals resemble those of the Parthenon in their form. The temple was composed of 42 columns, besides the insulated Corinthian column, and the ten pilasters of the Ionick order within the cella, the capitals of which were of white marble. The statue of the Divinity (of bronze, twelve feet high) is conjectured, but without any probable reason, to have been placed against the Corinthian column, which was opposite the entrance of the cella. There are at present 36 columns standing, besides some of the frusta of the pilaster. The lower part of the epistylia is almost entire, but many of the columns are out of the perpendicular. The architrave has consequently been disjointed in several places, and menaces an approaching fall. Some pieces of the northern front have been thrown down since Mr. Dodwell quitted Greece. The roof and the walls of the cella have fallen, and the sculptured frieze was covered with the ruins. Part of it was however visible when Mr. Dodwell visited Greece, but so much covered with large masses of stone, that it was almost impossible to distinguish the subject which it represented. The entry of the temple has since been cleared out, and the frieze which surrounded the interior of the cella sent to the British Museum. Indifferent proportion and moderate execution are observable in these marbles. They are so far inferior to the general composition, that they were probably sculptured at the quarries by artists of little note. They are not, however, altogether without interest, and a certain pretension and merit. Their quantity, rather than their quality, renders them conspicuous in the British Museum; and they would be seen to much less disadvantage, if they were not so immediately confronted with the matchless sculptures of the Parthenon. The general proportion of the figures is five heads in height, and some are even less. The feet are long; the legs short and stumpy, and the extremities ridiculous in the design, and imperfect in the execution; and they resemble the style which is observed in the better kind of Roman sarcophagi. They were no doubt subservient to the general ornament of the temple, and accounted architectural decorations. The execution is bad, the motions being extravagant, and the attitudes stiff. The Phygalian frieze is composed of two subjects; one of which is the old story of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, being eleven slabs, and consisting of forty-seven figures; the other subject, which is on twelve slabs, represents the battle between the Amazons and the Greeks, and consists of fifty-three figures. Many of the combatants are naked, and the greater part are without helmets. They are armed with the *aspis* or Argolick shield. The accessories were of metal, as the perforations and bits of bronze and lead, which still remain in the marble, indicate. Their motions are extremely varied, but for the most part neither dignified nor natural; and some are preposterously caricatured. The relief is nearly as high as that of the Metopæ of the Parthenon. The height of the frieze is two feet, and the entire length of what was found in the temple, and is now in the British Museum, ninety-six feet. The frieze was carried round the hypæthral part of the cella in the interior, and received its light from above. The proportions of the figures are so decidedly bad, that



even in their original position these defects must have been visible, as they occupied a place which was little more than 20 feet from the ground. *Dodw.* ii. 388.

PHYTI (*Argolis*). There are some very ancient walls on the left near the road. In a lower part of the mountain, on the left, near the village of Phyti, is a large area, inclosed with the foundations of ancient walls, below which are other ruins, perhaps those of the *Heræum* or temple of Juno. *Gell's Argolis*, 77.

PINARIA (*Greece*). On the western side of the Abbey of Mairi, are ruins of several buildings, perhaps the remains of Pinaria. *Clarke*, iii. 324.

PISA (*Greece*). Olympia was formed from the ruins, of which there were no remains, even in the time of Pausanias. *Chandl.* ii. 284.

PISA (*Italy*). Virgil says, it was founded by a Pisan colony. The church of S. Pierino is supposed to have been an ancient heathen temple. There are also remains of baths; the chief of which is one in a garden close to the Lucca gate. It is an octagon, with four semicircular niches, in the upper part of which are terra cotta tubes of a triangular shape. A house belonging to the family of Da Paulle, seems to have been formed out of the ruins of an ancient theatre. The church of St. Felice, now suppressed, stood on the site of a Roman temple, and in the church are two columns of oriental granite; with capitals adorned with mythological figures. The aqueduct of Cadaccioli, so called from the hot springs which supply it, is supposed to be that built by Nero. Some of the arches are yet seen. Fragments of columns, &c. in the modern baths, lead us to think that they occupy the same ground with those mentioned by Strabo and Pliny. *Starke*, i. 221—234. With respect to the columns, or oriental granite, it is to be remembered, that during the Crusades, the Pisans exported provisions and brought back columns, &c. from ancient Greece, (see *Bromley's Arts*, ii. 306.) and accordingly pillars once belonging to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, are said to be worked up in the cathedral of Pisa. *Hog's Tour*, p. 236.

PIVALIS (*Turkey*). A village, where are the remains of an old castle, with some columns and large square blocks of stone. *Clarke*, viii. 276.

PLATÆA (near *Kokla, Greece*). On the irregular ground, at the roots of Cythæron, are the remains of the ancient fortification of Plataea, containing within them, though on level ground, a semicircular *enceinte* (one side of the outer walls forming the chord), which perhaps was the Acropolis. Here are some fragments of columns, masses of masonry, and several very ancient sarcophagi without the city. (*Walpole*, i. 337). Mr. Dodwell mentions sarcophagi. The ruins, he says, stand upon a large oblong rock. The walls formed a triangle of about 300 yards in compass. These walls, which, in some parts, are in a high state of preservation, are extremely interesting, since we are acquainted with the precise period of their construction, or rather restoration, for they were rebuilt in the time of Alexander. It is worthy of observation, that the walls of other free cities, whose construction is similar to those of Plataea, were probably all built about the same period. The walls of Messene and Megalopolis, and part of those of Orchomenos and Ambrysos, resemble those of Plataea. Plataea was destroyed by the Persians, and both Thucydides and Pausanias agree that the whole town, except the temple, was subsequently rased to the ground by the enmity of the Thebans. There are a very few and imperfect remains of the original walls, which were constructed before the several demolitions, and which are in the ancient rough state, but they have been evidently almost rebuilt from their foundation. The walls are in general composed of regular masonry, with some irregularity in the size of the stones, which does not appear to be symmetrick. They are about eight



feet in thickness, and are fortified by square towers, with a few of a circular form. They are ornamented with perpendicular stripes or incisions, similar to that of the ruins of Agia Euphemia in Locris, and which occur in most of the walls of this period. There are also blocks, friezes, &c. *Dodw.* i. 278—9.

PLATANITA (*a village in Greece*). Beyond is a round church with some large well-hewn blocks of stone, and a curious little Dorick capital of a singular form. Further on are some vestiges of antiquity, and near Mileka are foundations, and the *frustum* of a plain column. *Dodw.* ii. 246.

PLOMBIERES (*Lorraine*). Towards the year 428 of Rome, Actius, Patrician of Gaul, and General of the Romans, was the first who collected the warm springs of Plombieres, in order to bathe the sick and wounded soldiers. Julius Cæsar laid the foundations of four magnificent baths, remains of which still exist, especially the pavements. *Enc. des Antiq.*

POITIERS. Some remains of Roman antiquity.

POLA (*Istria*). The following account is taken from a splendid work, entitled “*Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of Pola in Istria, by Thomas Allason, Architect.* fol. Murray, 1819.”

“The ruins consist of an Amphitheatre, a Temple dedicated to Rome and Augustus Cæsar, with remains of another structure, contiguous to it, which, according to the dubious tradition of the inhabitants, was erected for the worship of Diana. It may, with probability be conjectured, that the cathedral occupies the site of a smaller erection, from the numerous fragments which are discovered on or about it. Here are also the arch of the Sergii, and a gateway which appears to have led to the amphitheatre, together with the remains of inscriptions, columns, cornices, and ornaments, scattered over the town. The site of a Theatre may also be observed, p. 7. [Montfaucon, iii. p. 2. b. 2. c. 4. has engraved the plan of it. See too c. 8. for the Amphitheatre].

*Amphitheatre.* There is a plate in p. 12. It is very perfect. The exterior is rusticated, having two orders of Tuscan pilasters, one above the other, the lower being placed above pedestals. The whole circumference is divided into seventy-two arches, the two at the extremities being higher and wider than the rest. The height is divided into three stories, and by its particular construction, implies an uncommon lightness and elegance of effect. Its largest diameter is  $436.6\frac{4}{10}$  its shortest 346.2. In the most perfect parts its height is 97 feet. p. 12.

*The two Temples.* The two temples in their perfect state were exactly similar, as well in dimensions as in ornaments, the porticoes of both ranging in the same line. The most perfect of them is dedicated to Rome and Augustus. It is of the Corinthian order, and prostyle, having the intercolumniation of two diameters, with this exception, that the central intercolumniation is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  diameters. The pediment is sustained by four columns; and forms, with two lateral ones, an open portico, leading to the interior of the edifice. The basement ranges round the building, to which was an ascent by a flight of steps in front, but no vestiges remain of them. The bases of the columns are without plinths; the capitals are wrought with olive leaves, and the volutes are invested with foliage of oak. The circumference of the frieze is exquisitely sculptured in foliage, and the medallions and cornices are rich and delicate. The inscriptions of the frieze of the portico consisted of metal letters, inserted in the marble, and projecting from the surface. In the tympanum of the pediment, a circu-

lar channel is sunk, in which a medallion in bronze must have been affixed. Of the other temple very little remains. p. 16.

*Arch of the Sergii*, now the *Porta Aurata*, built by Salvia Posthuma, as a testimony of affection for her husband Sergius Lepidius, Ædile, and Military Tribune of the 29th Legion, and two others of her family. It consists of a single arch, with two Corinthian columns on each side of it. These uphold the entablature, and on the top of the arch are three pedestals, which probably supported statues. p. 18.

The *Gateway of three arches* probably formed a gateway from the town to the amphitheatre. There is a Corinthian column between every arch. The keystones and spandrels have several small square perforations for receiving metal, for the support of sculpture. Only two of the arches remain. p. 22.

POLINA (the modern *Viosa*). A single Dorick column marks the site of one of its temples. *Dodw.* i. 23.

POLUSTRIA or LONGULA (*Italy*). A town taken by Coriolanus. There are ruins in the gardens of the Duke of Poli. On the gate of the entrance is an inscription mentioning the three names of the town. Miss *Knight's Latium*, 258.

POMPEII (13 m. from *Naples*). This town (says Winckelman from Strabo) was the common *entrepôt* of Nola, Nocera, and Acerra, and though now changed in situation through the eruption of Vesuvius, stood upon the sea, at the mouth of the river Sarno. Seneca says, that it was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Nero. It was covered by the eruption in the year 79, according to Swinburne; but what Dio says of Herculaneum and Pompeii being thus buried, while the Pompeians were at the theatre, is controverted on good grounds (*Winckelman*). Thus the destruction of the city was the work of two distinct periods, and the restoration of the buildings after the great earthquake was only taking place at the moment of its final extinction (*Pompeiana*, 12). It was accidentally discovered by a peasant, and the excavations first commenced in 1755, (*Enc. des Antiq.*) since which they have been successively increased.

The work here chiefly used will be the truly excellent "*Pompeiana*; the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. By Sir William Gell, F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. and John P. Gandy, Architect, 8vo. Lond. 1819." Some additions will be made from the elaborate works of Mazois in Folio, published in parts; and other writers.

*Plates* i. to xii. contain views of the *Street of the Tombs*, which sepulchres are only on the east side of the city, and supposed purely to relate to those who had borne publick offices. The following is the account given of this entry: "Approaching Pompeii from Naples, both sides of the road, for nearly a furlong before entering the city, are occupied by tombs and publick monuments intermixed with shops. In front of the latter, arcades were constructed for shelter from the sun or rain. The carriage way or *agger*, exhibiting the tracks or ruts worn by chariots, is narrow, seldom exceeding fourteen feet in width, with footways or *margines* on each side, varying from four to six feet, elevated above the road about a foot, and separated therefrom by a *curb* (in which frequently occur holes for passing the halter) and guard-stones. The whole of the road is formed of lava in irregular shaped blocks, from 10 to 14 inches thick, originally well jointed and put together; indeed its state of preservation sufficiently shows the perfection of the principle upon which it was constructed\*. The

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\* The ruts are sometimes 4 inches deep, the wheels seem to have been about 3 inches wide, and from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches apart. The wheels of a modern carriage are about 4 feet 6 inches.



great street within the gate is about 21 feet, including the footways 33 feet, but although the principal entrance to the city, it is not striking for its beauty, and is small in its dimensions. The walls, of brick and rubble work, are faced with stucco, which is covered with nearly illegible inscriptions of ordinances, &c. The centre archway is in width about 14 feet 7 inches, and is scarcely equal in size to Temple Bar. On each side were smaller openings, for foot-passengers. The road rises considerably into the city\*. The gate of Sarnus, engraved by Mazois, (pl. 37. fig. 1.) has only *one* great arch, and *one* footway, which goes *under the arch*.

The Prætor's *album* consisted of a piece of white wall, upon which inscriptions were written on red chalk. These were obliterated to make room for others. The gates here furnish instances†. As to the rising of the road, it was founded on military principles, and is complained of by Whitaker, in regard, I believe, to Richmond castle. In this respect and the gate, there is an existing assimilation of Pompeii at Ludlow in Shropshire, supposed the Roman *Bravinium*. Before entering the gate, there is on the left, side a pedestal, presumed for a colossal statue of the tutelary deity of the city. On the opposite side is an arched recess, furnished with seats, in the centre an altar. This alcove is thought to have been dedicated to the god who presided over gardens and rural scenes, as in it was found an exquisite bronze tripod, supported by satyrs, with symbols emblematical of Pan. Within this recess was discovered a human skeleton, of which the hand still grasped a lance. It is supposed to have belonged to a centinel‡.

The *Tombs* are like those in Montfaucon. Square buildings with corner pilasters, like conduits, with or without towers, round or square; *stelai* for inscriptions, and *columbaria* or vaults within, full of niches for urns. The most curious part of these mausolæa is a *triclinium*, or court surrounded by pannelled walls, in the centre of which is a stone dinner-bed and table. (see plate iv.)

*Town-walls and gates*, occupying pages 123—138 of the Pompeiana, and plates 13 to 19. The town-walls consist of a terrace between two walls, with towers at intervals, through which are arched door-ways. The double walls were meant to controul the citizens within, as well as the enemy without, and the towers were intended to limit possession in case of occupation by the enemy to the intermediate space between them. Two towers were constructed guarding the entrance of a sort of passage, between two parallel walls, leading to the gateway. The intention was to expose an attacking party to annoyance from the besieged within the flanking walls.

*Houses*. Engravings are given in the Pompeiana from plates 20 to 40, but as those refer only to the higher specimens, an account of the meaner houses and shops shall previously be given from Mazois.

“1. The first habitation of the people of Latium, taken from a monument in terra cotta, found at Albano, resembles a marquee, and is engraved in Mazois, p. 34.

The subsequent plans of Roman houses, engraved in the same writer (pt. ii. pl. i.) are taken from an ancient plan of Rome, of the date of Septimius Severus, and preserved at the capitol. They were all square, and full of small rooms. The leading feature of distinction in the mansions of the rich and poor, is that there were no *atria* in the dwellings of the latter.

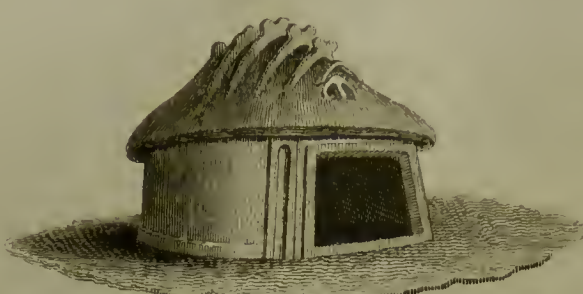
\* Pompeiana, 93.  
traces of a porteullis in the gate.

† Enc. of Antiq. i. 570. See Pers. ii. 2 21. Winekelman mentions  
‡ Pompeiana, 94. Archæolog. iv. 174, &c.

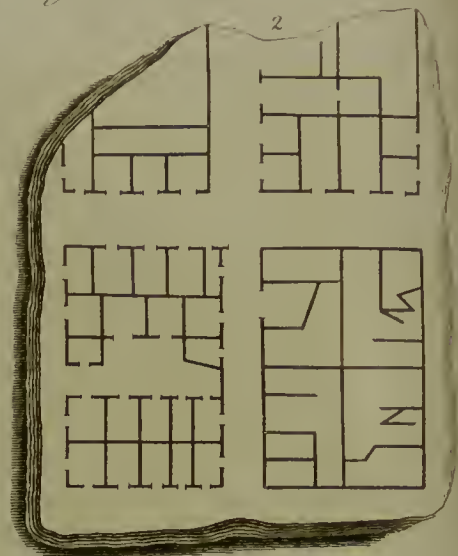




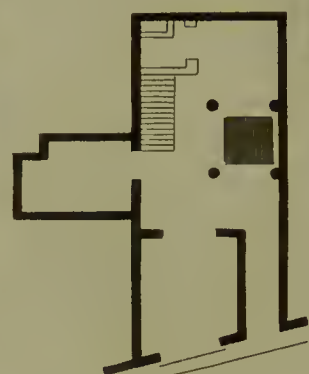
*Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, and 12. Plans of Roman Houses, from Mazois. Pl 1.*



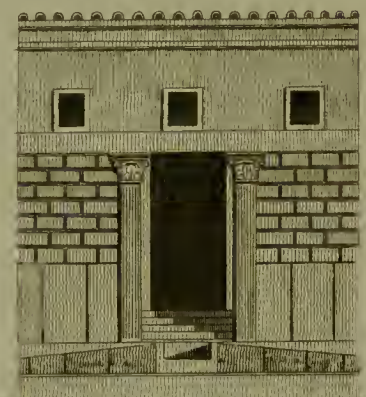
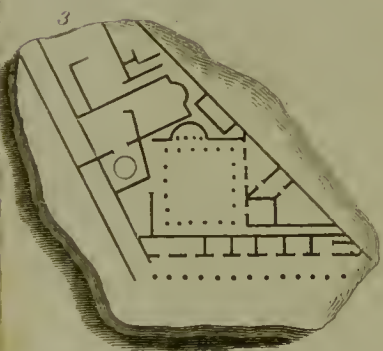
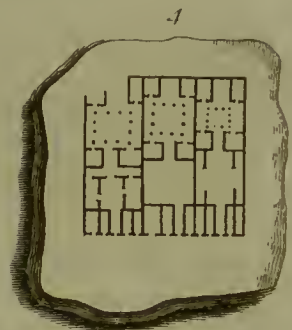
ALBAN HOUSE, from Mazois. P 216. p 34.



HOUSE OF A TRADESMAN, from Mazois. pl. IX fig. 3.



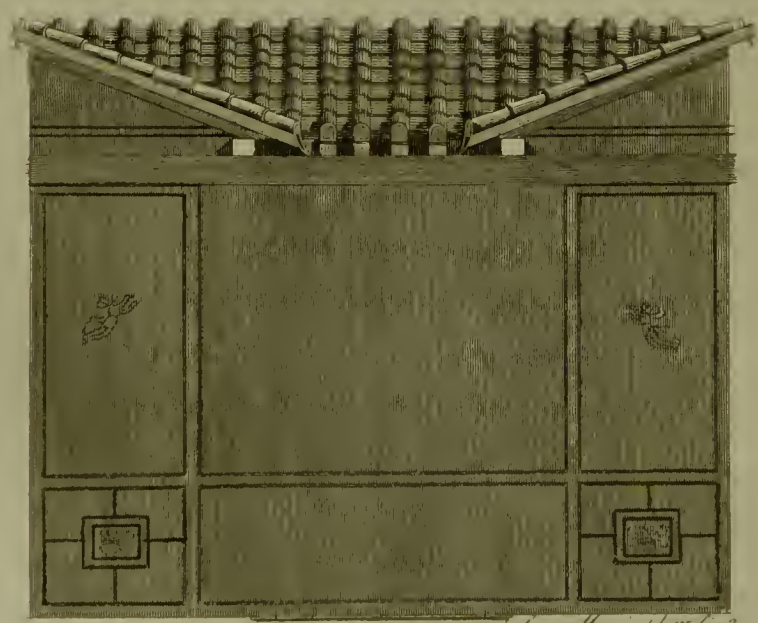
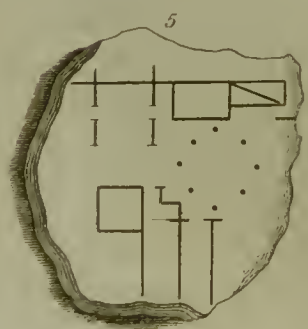
PLAN OF HOUSE OF A TRADESMAN.



FACADE OF A ROMAN HOUSE, from Mazois. pl. XIII fig. 2.



CAPITAL OF THE FACADE ENLARGED.



TUSCAN ATRIUM from Mazois. pl. III fig. 2.



In pl. i. f. 1. is a house without an atrium, the habitation of people of moderate condition. Notwithstanding it is full of rooms, and has a court or peristyle, p. 31.

In fig. 2 we have the form of the *Insulæ*. They are oblong squares detached from each other, the street going between each. p. 31.

In fig. 3 is a very irregular house, which shows that it must have been the habitation of obscure persons. p. 32.

Fig. 4 is an insula composed of three houses, connected with each other in a row by party-walls (p. 32). It has Tuscan atria: "L'atrium Toscan étoit celui dont la toiture inclinée de tous côtés vers le centre de la cour, et étoit soutenue seulement par quatre poutres se croisant à angles droits; le milieu restoit ouvert, et se nommoit impluvium." *i. e.* The Tuscan atrium was that of which the roof inclined on all sides towards the centre of the court, was only supported by four beams crossing at right angles; the middle remained open, and was called impluvium. The Tuscan atrium was the only one used in the first times. One is engraved pl. iii. f. 2.

Fig. 5 is a Corinthian atrium, with a circular colonnade. The Corinthian atrium did not differ from the tetrastyle, but by the number of columns which supported the roof, and by the size of the impluvium. It was preferable to others for the great habitations and palaces, because it gave more air to the apartments, which surrounded it. p. 23.

Figs. 11, 12, present an interesting particularity. The artist, who has executed the plan, has wished to connect here two *atria*, the one *testudinatus* (*i. e.* where the roof had no uncovered space, no compluvium), the other *displuviatum*, *i. e.* which had shelving roofs to shoot off the rain from the house, instead of conducting it to an impluvium. p. 23.

In pl. ii. f. 2. p. 33, reference is made to a small house, discovered in the last century at the villa Negroni. It was adorned with paintings, which Bute has published. It was an isolated pavilion, consecrated to pleasure, a true *Venereum*, placed in some garden for the luxury and beauty of the decorations, and not correspondent to the extent of the edifice where one person only, would scarcely have been able to dwell. All the parts of a complete habitation are not to be found. The peristyle is nevertheless remarkable in its having but three porticoes, like the court of the *Gynæconitis* of Greek houses. The hall at the bottom is almost imitated from the Greeks. It gives an example of what Vitruvius (l. vi. c. 10.) calls the *prostas* or *parastas*. It is an oblong square with a peristyle of the same shape, across the house, nearly in the centre.

In this writer (pl. xiii. fig. 2. vignette, p. 42) we have the façade of a Roman house. It is fixed upon a basement story. The entry is up steps between two columns. The lower floor is dead wall. The first floor has three oblong square windows. The roof is flat, and in front is an scalloped parapet. In pl. ix. fig. 4, we have the small house of a tradesman (see the plate), which is very curious for its awkward construction, and unsightly staircase. It had a corridor of entrance, a shop adjoining on one side, then a covered court, of which the roof was supported by columns, and which formed a kind of atrium, pseudo-tetrastyle, with an impluvium or basin to receive the rain-water; a sleeping room for the master; another little room for the servant or slave, ascended by means of a wooden staircase; and, lastly, below, a little kitchen, p. 45. The plan is in plate ix. fig. 1.

Of the more magnificent houses the Pompeiana give three excellent specimens: 1. the House, called Pansa's, but properly speaking, that of Paratus; 2. that of Sallust; 3. the Villa Suburbana.



The plate of "Miscellaneous Remains from Pompeii, faithfully compiled from Mazois, Sir William Hamilton's Paper in the *Archæologia*, and the *Pompeiana*," will show the various compartments of houses. A simple explanation will best elucidate the subjects. The entrance by Ionick columns projecting is an addition pretended to show the portion, called the vestibule, between the street and the house. In the house of Pansa, the entrance, distinguished by two Corinthian pilasters, was flanked by shops\*; but Plautus shows † that the vestibule was sometimes supported by columns, as in the plate. In fact, there is a general agreement as to the necessary apartments in Roman houses, but not a precise uniform plan in all. The view from the door (which is supplied from Montfaucon in the plate) looks through the *atrium* to the peristyle in the house of Pansa, but in that of Sallust to the *tablinum*, a *portico*, and mock-garden, *Pseudo-viridarium*, formed like a conservatory, with real and painted shrubs. But as both specimens are Pompeian, it may be more illustrative to describe them both. It is only to be premised, that in all Roman houses there is no end to the labyrinth of rooms and closets, as we should call them, and such abundance of columns, as would make us think the whole to be a jumble of church and private house style all intermixed.

1. *The House of Pansa.* The plan is a narrow oblong. The *vestibule* is a broad passage between shops; it opens into the *cavædium*, a large square hall, with a pond (*impluvium*) in the middle, corresponding to an unglazed skylight (*compluvium*) in the roof. All round the *atrium* are closets, or small rooms for domestick uses. At the upper end, opposite the door, are two fine pilasters and a curtain, covering an aperture like our modern folding doors for throwing rooms into each other. Upon the side of this grand aperture are *fauces*, i. e. passages, into a court (of which soon). Thus there was, after opening the door, an assimilation to our great halls in old mansions, which halls were no doubt originally borrowed from the *atria*. The court was a peristyle of columns. Passing through this, two steps led up to the *triclinium*, or furthest room, separated from the garden by a large window. This garden was surrounded by a Porticus, Piazza, or Cloister, or Exchange. The walks were like the bars of a grid-iron, and were formed within one path, which went all round. This grand suite of rooms was accompanied on each side with a variety of small chambers for beds, &c. and alcoves or recesses for conversation, naps, &c. One nest of rooms was entirely devoted to the female part of the family. The whole *exterior* is surrounded with shops and offices.

2. *The House of Sallust*, or of Actæon from a painting in it. This is an irregular building, and consists, like the other, of a vestibule, then an *atrium*, with a *compluvium* (skylight) and *impluvium* (pond), beyond it another room, then a *portico*, narrow oblong parallel, and lastly, a pseudo-garden or viridarium, i. e. a kind of green-house or conservatory, consisting of columns in front, backed by walls painted with shrubs and flowers, real plants occupying the interval. On one side was a suite of apartments for the women. The usual quantity of closets or small rooms surrounded the central grand apartments.

Such are the two principal houses in Pompeii, as they are accurately planned and beautifully restored in the *Pompeiana* ‡.

3. *The Villa Suburbana.* In these country-houses, the porticus was *outside*, not *within*, as in the town residences. It presented nothing towards the street but a bare wall, the windows being all towards the garden. The terrace, above the ambulatory or porticus, had a summer-house at each of the hither corners. The villa was placed

*ompeiana*, pl. xxxiv.  
xvi. lxxvii.

† Quoted, id. p. 186.

‡ Plans, pl. xxvii. xxxiii. Restorations,

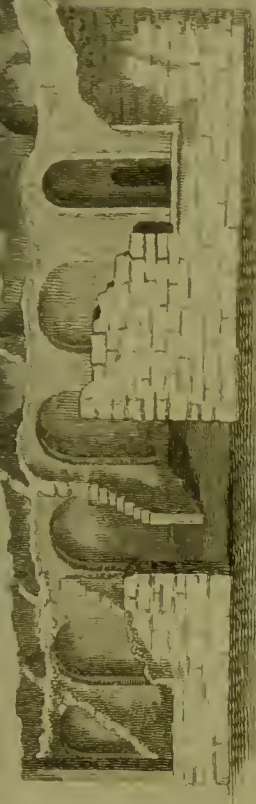




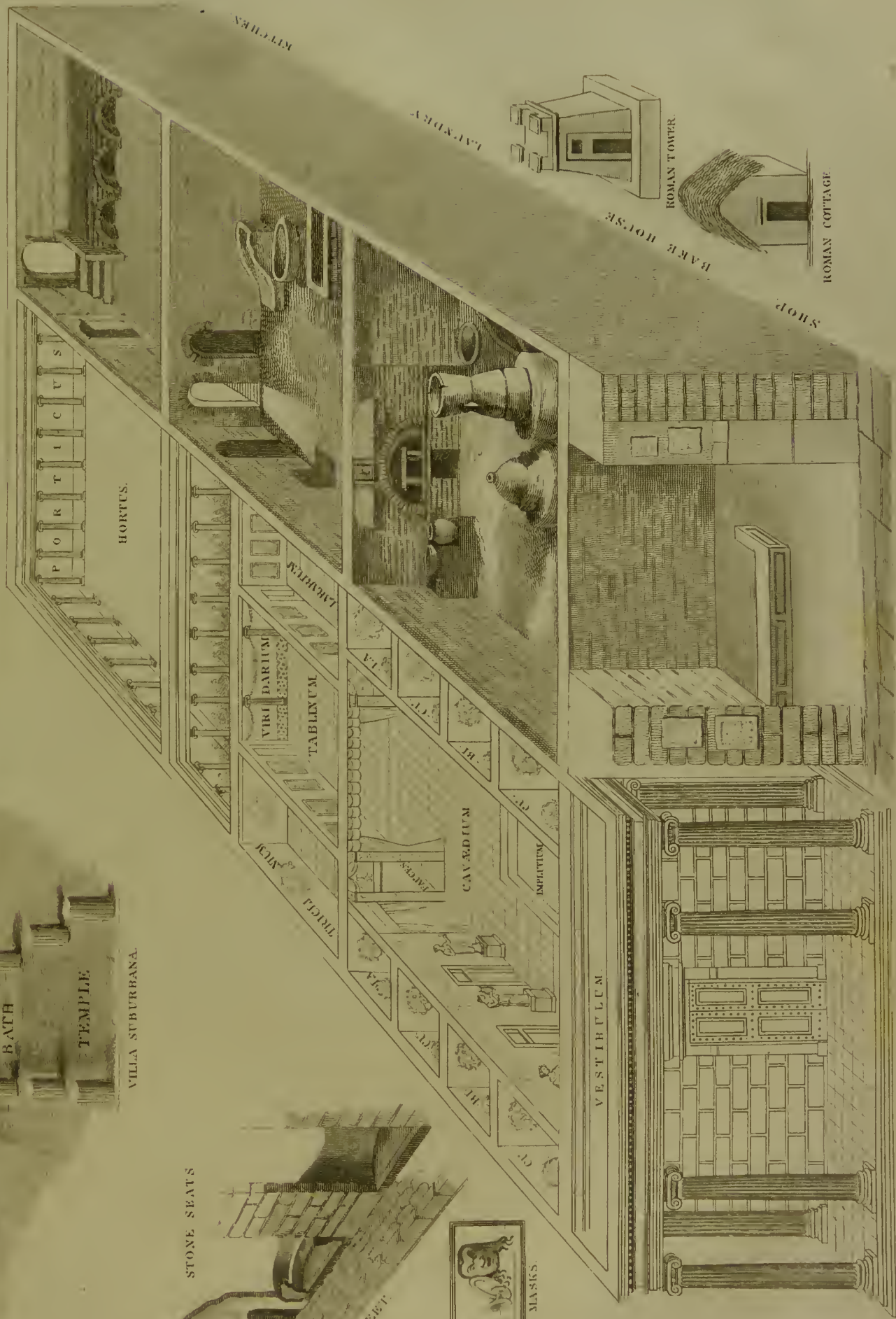
BATH

TEMPLE

VILLA SUBURBANA



RUINS OF A HOUSE WITH VAULTED ROOMS



VILLA SUBURBANA HOUSE





upon the edge of a slope towards the sea, and consisted partly of two stories, the upper on the level of the street. It was spacious, and near the entrance was a bath, with all the necessary appendages. In the rear, the best rooms opened upon a terrace, running the whole width of the house, and overlooking a garden or Xystus, about thirty yards square. This was surrounded by a covered walk or portico continued under the terrace. At the further extremity was a small temple, the roof of which was supported by six columns fronted next the villa, and a bath or basin occupied nearly the centre of the garden [*See the Miscellaneous Plate*]. The lower apartments under the arcade were paved with Mosaics, coved and beautifully painted, as was also the greater part of the villa. One of the rooms had a large glazed bow window; the glass was very thick and deeply tinged with green. It was set in lead, like a modern casement. [Eustace says (iii. 49) that only two houses had glass windows, the others only shutters.]

In the cellars were many *amphoræ* ranged in order against the walls. The skeletons of twenty-three of the family who had taken refuge here were found. Various ornaments, as bracelets, ear-rings, &c. were found, together with coins. In the *Miscellaneous Plate*, the arch to the left leads to this cellar. In the entrance of the house were two skeletons, one with a purse and the key of the house, and the other with some portable moveables and bronze vases\*.

To understand the *Plate*, it is fit to observe from Swinburne, that the villa consisted of four levels; 1. The cellars; 2. the parterre and portico; and as the site was on a rapid declivity, 3. a court above, in which was the street door, and over it, 4. a floor for bed-chambers. From the town it is entered by a court †, surrounded by stuccoed columns, adjoining to which is a curious triangular room and bath ‡. The lower arcade, says Sir William Hamilton §, is a covered walk for summer, looking into a garden and yard, into which opened several vaulted rooms beautifully painted. The open terrace above the portico led to the larger apartments of the upper story. The *villa rustica* was close adjoining. Here the rooms are simply ornamented, and several spades, pickaxes, and other implements of husbandry were found. It has a separate entry, and is perfectly excluded from the noble part of the villa. The *Miscellaneous Plate* furnishes a view of it.

There are other houses noticed in the *Archæologia*, *Pompeiana*, and *Mazois*, but though there is a general agreement in all the necessary compartments, there is no uniform pattern.

The *Plate*, which is formed out of a mixed plan of the houses of Pansa and Sallust, and includes other remains in the *Pompeiana* and *Archæologia*, will furnish a good idea of the interior of a Roman house and offices. The Exhibition room of the Royal Academy at Somerset House assimilates a Roman atrium with its compluvium. On the right-hand side of the *Plate* is first a *shop* and counter; second, a *bakehouse*, with oven, ash-hole, mill, bowl for holding the water-jar and bin, sunk below the floor; third, a *laundry*, with a fire-hearth, washing-bowl, well, and stove-hole; fourth, a *kitchen*, with dresser and arched doorway of a privy.

*Shops.* Mazois || says, that there were two sorts of shops at Pompeii. One occupied by tradesmen, or merchants, by profession; the other, where individuals carried on trade by means of their domesticks. It is easy to distinguish them. The *last*, which belonged to the richest houses of the town have all a communication, with the

\* *Pompeiana*, 95.

† Engraved, Swinb. ii. 103.

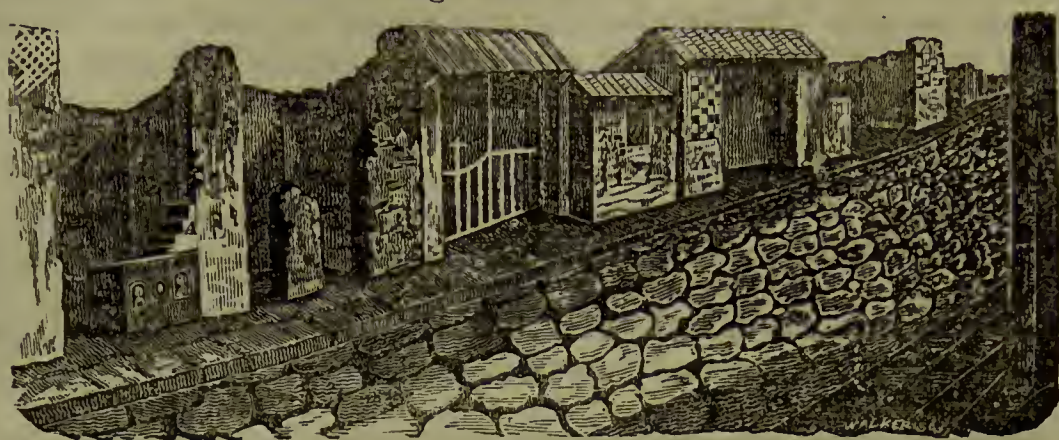
‡ Engraved, *Pompeiana*, pl. xxi.

§ *Archæologia*, vol. iv. 172, &c.

|| Pompeii, 43.



interior of the habitation, whilst the others form, with their dependencies, a division separate from the rest of the building.



SIDE OF A STREET AT POMPEII.

The shops have signs fixed in the wall, and stone-counters. That in the wood-cut is in the form of the letter L. The steps at the end were, says Mazois \*, as it belonged to a Thermopolium or modern *coffee-house*, for holding the vases or ewers from which they mixed the liquors. In the counter were sunk and fixed large jars to hold the vendibles. The *amphores scellès*, in the counters of shops, were used, says Mazois, to preserve olives, pickle, garum, or oil; and this custom is still retained in the oil shops of Rome, for, according to Swinburne, the present shops of that place and Naples, assimilate those of Pompeii †. In front of the counter the shutters were slipped in a groove, and the door, when closed, met the edge of the last, and being fastened, kept all secure. The door turned on pivots, and of course opened to the left. Some of the shops are under an arcade, a terrace with other shops and part of a house being above. Other shops appear by the remains of their staircases, seen on the sides, to have had upper rooms. In them are dwarf-walls, against which were ranged oil-jars and other goods. The shops have stone seats before them, and over the doors emblems of the trade in relievo; but the phallus upon one of them is no proof of a brothel ‡.

The first house on the right hand was thought to have been an inn. Chequers are exhibited on the side of the doorway, and rings for tying horses were excavated. The bones of horses were also found in the stables, and in the cellar large earthen vessels for wine. Three cars were also found. The wheels, light and dished, were much like the modern, 4 feet 3 inches diameter, ten spokes a little thicker at each end. In the yard were two fountains §. Miss Starke says, that the body of the cars was similar to the calashes or chaises now used at Naples.

In short, the interior of the principal houses at Pompeii resembles churches and public buildings. They are full of columns; and convey to the mind, the idea of a church, where the nave between the columns was partitioned into state rooms, and the pews in the two side ailes converted into closets.

The following Miscellanea from the Travellers shall conclude the subject of the Houses, the most important part of the remains of Pompeii, because similar relicks are not to be found elsewhere.

*Houses.* These, says Winckelman, give us the most exact idea known of the dwellings of the ancients. He describes two of the houses, both opening to the street. The first house has a large gate leading directly to the interior court. On each side are two smaller, the left walled up, and the other, leading by a staircase directly to the

\* Part ii. 44. † Ubi supra. ‡ Archæologia, vol. iv. Pompeiana, &c. § Sir W. Hamilton. Pompeiana.



upper apartments, is still common in Italy. The inner court was entirely paved, and, in the centre, contained a fountain. On each side of the court are five rooms, and facing the gate three others, all paved with different kinds of Mosaic, and the walls painted. The second room on the left seems to have been a bed-room, as is presumed by a space made in the wall for placing the bed at length, and two irons for the feet of it. This space is entirely red, as is the whole compass of the room. The thresholds of some of the doors are of alabaster. All the chambers in the houses at Pompeii, and the best, those entirely painted, received light only by the doors. Neither the rooms nor houses have any kind of symmetry, and so common is this strangeness elsewhere, that he has known a Mosaic pavement descend towards the door. The only house with two stories ever discovered is at this place. (*Winckelman.*) In kitchens and apartments of servants, a green serpent is painted upon the walls before which a lamp is kept burning, and the same divinity was worshipped without the walls. (*Swinburne.*) The intention was to prevent pollution of the spot. Persius (i. 112) clearly shows it in the following passage :

“hic, veto quisquam faxit oletum :

*Pinge duos angues ; pueri, sacer est locus, extra  
Meiite.”*

Not only the ceilings, but the staircases were arched : both houses and rooms were of brick stuccoed. (*Anon.*) All the houses great and small resemble each other, *i. e.* are built round a court. Most are adorned with columns, and the distribution of the chambers is equally simple and uniform. All are small ; several with no light but from the doors, or an opening above. The doors are excessively low. (*Delessor.*)

Miss Starke's account is exceedingly minute. The houses are generally speaking (she says) upon a small scale, consisting of shops, and the dwellings of their owners. Some few, supposed to belong to a higher rank, have handsome porticoes in front, supported by Dorick columns. In one house of *three* stories, there are *three* courts, and *three* fountains in the middle, as is the case wherever there is a court. The roofs are arched, with terraces on the top. The windows are, generally, close with wooden shutters ; some, however, had thick glass, not transparent ; others had isinglass split into thin plates. The paintings in the small houses are nearly as elegant as in the larger.

The houses usually shown to strangers, contain the following noticeable matters.

*First House.* A Lion on the door-sill.

*Second House.* Various Paintings ; namely, a woman seated, reading a scroll ; a landscape ; comick and tragick masks ; a pretty bed-room with paintings on the walls, representing Venus attired by the Graces, and Venus and Adonis. Here likewise is a painting of a white stag, fastened to a column, and an altar, adorned with trophies emblematical of his death. The second house on the right-hand side seemed, by what was found in the shop, to have been an apothecary's. (*Sir Will. Hamilton.*) This is the house called of Surgical Instruments, in the Pompeiana.

*Third House.* Two Serpents, one in Mosaic, at the entrance.

*Fourth House.* “Salve,” welcome, in Mosaic, on the threshold, and a curious labyrinth, or table for playing at an ancient game in the centre of one of the floors. Paintings representing an altar with preparations for sacrifice ; an Esculapius ; Mars ; a lady dressing her hair ; Gladiators fighting ; a Bacchant ; a bull's-head ; fish ; flowers ; poultry ; Cupid playing on the tibia. In one of the houses is likewise a painting of a Grecian temple, adorned with twenty fluted Dorick pillars. In one of the houses were found several unfinished statues, announcing the workshop of a statuary. *Eustace,*



iii. 47. Another shop was evidently a tavern, and the marks of the cups remained on the marble counter.

Stolberg says, that there were no chimnies in any of the rooms; the smoke of the kitchen ascended through a small aperture, and the kitchens were narrow and dark. The vapour bath was generally next to the kitchen. The rooms for the slaves were below, near the kitchen, very small and dark. The chamber intended for the cold bath had four niches; the roof was conical, with an aperture in the centre. In another bath, small pitchers of unctuous matters were found hanging to nails. In a vapour bath was an ornamental semi-circular niche, with sufficient room between that and the wall to admit the warm surrounding air to come to the back of the niche, and perform its office.

Sir William Hamilton says of the house in the garden, that a covered cloister, supported by columns, went round it. He says, that the rooms in general are very small, and in one, where an iron bedstead was found, the wall had been pared away, to make room for this bedstead: so that it was not six feet square, and yet this room was most elegantly painted, and had a tessellated floor. They had few windows towards the street, and, if unavoidable, placed very high. There are few communications between room and room: almost all without windows, except the apartments towards the garden, which are thought to have been allotted to the women. Their *Cortiles* were often surrounded by porticoes in very small houses. Not but there were covered galleries before the doors of their apartments, to afford shade and shelter. No timber was used in finishing their apartments, except in doors and windows. The floors were generally laid in Mosaic work. One general taste prevailed of painting the sides and ceilings of the rooms. Small figures and medallions of low relief were sometimes introduced. Their great variety consisted in the colour and choice, and delicacies of the ornaments, in which they displayed great harmony and taste. Their houses were sometimes *two*, others *three* stories high. *Archæol.* iv. 164, 165.

The name of the owners were inscribed on the door-posts. Stolberg is an author to be read with distrust, and the following article may not be well founded: *Custom House*. Such is conjectured to be one of the houses which lies open in the front, and before the entrance of which is a high pedestal, where probably stood the statue of an emperor. *Stolberg*.

*Plates* xliii. to lxii. in the *Pompeiana*, refer to the Forum and its accompaniments, a Basilica and Temples. The restorations show the Forum to have been a kind of Royal Exchange, with a superb temple on a podium or basement, forming one side, which temple is flanked by two triumphal arches. (See *Pompeiana*, pl. li.) Basilicæ are distinguished from temples by having no cellæ. The temples here are in the usual style, except one, the

*Temple of Isis*, often engraved, which Sir William Hamilton says is very different from those described by Vitruvius, and probably built according to the plan settled for the Egyptian worship. It is quite uninteresting, and only resembles a small prison, concealed by high walls. According to the plate, a short staircase leads to a portico, facing a shallow solid building. Behind this is an enclosure formed by a colonnade. Detached piers and buildings are annexed or adjacent, and the whole is surrounded by a walled court. Nothing, says Sir William Hamilton, can be in a more exquisite taste than the great foliage ornament which went round the whole cloister. So irregular, various, and complex are the parts of this temple, that a plate is necessary for comprehending it; but elucidations of the domestic life of the Ancients are to be sought at Pompeii, not things, which are to be found in far superior style elsewhere.



*Plates lxxvii. to lxxv.* of the Pompeiana refer to the Theatres and Amphitheatre. The former, as to the spectators' part, are of the usual semi-circular form. The stage part consists of a sunk pew-like orchestra, behind which is a very shallow stage, terminating instead of a drop-scene, in a handsomely-fronted house, called the *Clisium*. The perfect model of the theatre at Herculaneum in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, is the most complete known specimen, and leaves nothing to be sought except the scenery and the modes of working it. Annexed to the Pompeian theatre, were a square colonnade, commonly called the soldiers' quarters, and a school for recitation, *i. e.* a colonnaded building with a pulpitum. The amphitheatre is, as usual, an oval with seats running all round from the arena.

The passage to the theatres was full of scrawls, written both in Greek and Latin, by persons waiting for admittance. The great square below the theatres was, according to Vitruvius, for the reception of the audience, when forced by bad weather to leave their seats. Under this portico were *cellæ* or apartments, amongst which were a soap\* manufactory, oil-mill, corn-mill, and prison. An inner logia was connected with a suite of apartments. There was also an exedra or recess. Helmets with vizors, gratings, or round holes, to see through, were also found, probably used in the theatre; but the chief discovery was a musical instrument, supposed by Burney to be the famous *Clangor Tubarum*. It was a curious trumpet of brass, with six ivory flutes all connected with one mouth-piece. The flutes were without finger-holes. A chain of brass hung to this instrument for the apparent purpose of securing it to the trumpeter's shoulders.\* The school or portico was devoted to the lectures of philosophy, Rhetoricians, and other teachers.

The French have enlarged the discoveries at Pompeii, and have found, among other curious things, a subterraneous house with several storics [of one of these see ROME], a tube of stucco for the discharge of smoke at the corner of a room, a triclinium or dining-room, painted in character, with fish, poultry and game, and containing three dinner-beds of masonry, and a marble foot for the table. They also found articles, formed of bones, and a lump of pottery in the form of a leaf, covered with a very fine varnish or vitrification, which gave it a silvery or pearly aspect; therefore this vitrification was not invented by a Florentine sculptor in the 15th century.

Numerous details concerning Pompeian antiquities will be found in the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

PONTE LAGANO (over the *Anio* or *Teverone* near Rome). A tomb of the Plautian family, a round tower built of large blocks of Tiburtine stone, resembling the sepulchre of Cecilia Metella, both in its original form and its subsequent appropriation: It was embattled in the Middle Age, and used as a military station. *Eustace*, ii. 227.

PONTE MAMOLO (over the *Anio* or *Teverone*). This bridge is said to have been built by Mammæa, mother of Alexander Severus. *Eustace*, ii. 224.

POPULONIA (*Italy*). Cyclopean walls of long stones in courses, engraved in "*Antico Monumenti per servire all'opera intitolata avanti il Dominio Dei Romani.*" *FerENZE*, 1810, fol. T. x. fol. 1.

PORTO (*Italy*). Vestiges of the bason of the port, made by Claudius, and embellished by Trajan. On the right of the road leading to it, are remains of a circular temple with three arches. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 102. Porto is engraved p. 100.

PORTUS JULIUS (*Lucrine Lake, Italy*). Remains of a mole, still called *Lanterna*

\* Q? if soap was known at the time. See *Enc. of Antiquities*.

† Pompeiana, 243—245. The *Clangor Tubarum* is engraved in Burney.



*di Porto Giulio*, and the only monument of the walls are substructions, erected by Agrippa to form a harbour on the Lucrine lake. *Eustace*, ii. 393.

PORTUS SYMBOLORUM (*Chersonesus*). Now the harbour of Balaclava. *Clarke*, ii. 287.

POSILLIPPO. See PAUSILIPPO.

POTAMIA (*Epirus*). The deserted monastery of St. John is built within the peribolus of an ancient Greek temple of very fine Cyclopean masonry. *Hughes*, ii. 311. A specimen is engraved, vol. i. p. 214.

PRÆNESTE (now *Palestrina*). Here are considerable remains of the famous temple of Fortune, erected by Sylla, and repaired by Hadrian, [nearly perhaps rebuilt, for the workmanship has much resemblance to his mausoleum, the castle of S. Angelo. F.] The form has or had nothing in common with other temples. It consists of a series of oblong courts, raised upon platforms, the broad sides in front, and ascended by flights of steps, each court growing narrower, till it terminated in a building also oblong square, or three sides, but on the front cut out into a semi-circle; so the print in Montfaucon, ii. p. i. b. 2. c. 15. He adds, that the Comelian and Emilian Basilicæ, were on one side. At the end of one court were the Faustian school, and elsewhere the temple of Serapis [engraved in *Miss Knight's Latium*, p. 183]. The outer court had two large fish-ponds. Winckelman (Art. 65.) notes that the whole town of Palestrina is built upon the ruins of the temple, which, properly speaking, was ascended by seven terraces, whose spacious floors reposed upon masses of cut stone, excepting that below, which was built of polished brick, and adorned with niches. Upon the floors of all these terraces were fine pieces of water, and superb fountains, still to be seen. The fourth was the first peristyle of the temple, of which there still remains a large part of the façade, with some cippi, or demi-columns. The place in front now forms the market-place of Palestrina. The temple of Fortune was situated upon the last terrace, and this space is occupied by the seat of the prince Barberini. The pavement of the vestibule is the famous mosaic, said by Pliny to have been the first ever known in Italy, and made by order of Sylla. Winckelman observes, that they who ascribe it to the time of Hadrian, are only supported by their own conjectures. Montfaucon (Supplem. vol. iv. b. 7.) has several plates. To *me* it appears no more than a descriptive representation of the animals, vegetables, temples, boats, processions, houses, &c. &c. of Egypt. The general opinion is, that it represents the arrival of Alexander the Great in Egypt; Barthelémy thinks the voyage of Hadrian thither; Winckelman, the adventures of Menelaus and Helen in Egypt, borrowed from Homer; but according to the figures, the chest surmounted by a candelabrum cannot have been a bier, nor the seated figure holding a sceptre, surmounted by a bird, be Helen. It requires much study; but some things are especially noticeable, a dog with a collar, a man riding like the modern Turks, with his knees parallel to the pommel, a pigeon-house, cylindrical turret, the roof conical, full of round holes in tiers, and a fisherman, who first throws into the water a semi-circular pallisade, to prevent the escape of the fish. The table, or altar, upon which the lots were cast, is still preserved in a cellar, belonging to the seminary for young ecclesiasticks. In the court and garden are many vestiges of ancient walls, columns and cornices. There is also the iron which supported the light, suspended to the tower for the use of mariners. The famous pavement is about 26 feet by 16. There are numerous vestiges of the temple in the town. *Miss Knight's Latium*, 183—198.

PRASIA (*Laconia*). Ruins of the town, upon the shore near the Haven, now called Port Raphito. There are the remains of a colossal statue, upon a pedestal 8 feet high, the statue once 12 feet, perhaps an Apollo; and on the other island, further in the

sea, is a ruined marble statue of a female, possibly a Diana. Perhaps they were placed for sea-marks, or to hold lights. *Chandl. Greece*, 158. See RAPHTO PORT.

PRIENE (*Mysia*). The Acropolis upon the summit of Mycale is encompassed, except towards the plain, by an ancient wall of the masonry, called *Pseudisodomum*. There are also a heap of the temple of Minerva Polias, of the Peripteros kind, engr. in the *Ionian Antiquities*; a stadium, with a narrow area, and seats ranging only on the side facing the plain; some vestiges of the theatre, vaults of sepulchres, without the gates, the arch of one of which, consisting of a single row of massive stones, still remains. On the left hand, going out of a gate, is a hole resembling the mouth of an oven (probably a sepulchre) on the side of a square tower, and over it, an inscription in some characters difficult to be read. *Ion. Antiq.* 14—16. *Chandl. As. Min.* 159—161.

PROSKYNA (near *Kopai, Greece*). Some ancient traces of small extent. *Dodwell*, ii. 57.

PUNTA LA. The opposite point to Prevesa. Here are a considerable extent of foundations, and a few layers of Roman brickwork. *Hughes*, i. 426.

PUOLO CAPO. See SURRENTUM.

PURSEK (*Turkey*). On the banks of the river, niches and sepulchres with doors and chambers. *Walp.* ii. 263.

PUTEOLI (now *Pozzuoli*). A temple built in the Augustan age, to Jupiter Serapis, almost, says Miss Starke (i. 145), entire. The front of the principal entrance, and perhaps a great part of the temple, is still buried. Several statues and vases have been found; it was surrounded with 42 square rooms, most of which subsist in ruin. (*Enc.*) The inclosure is square, environed with buildings for priest, and baths for votaries; in the centre remains a circular platform, with four flights of steps up to it, vases for fire, a central altar, rings for victims, and other appendages for sacrifice, entire and not displaced; but the columns which upheld the roof have been carried to the new palace of Caserti. Behind this round place of worship stand three pillars, without capitals, part of the pronaos. (*Swinb.* ii. 40.) The cathedral, he says, (p. 41.) was a Pagan temple dedicated to the divinities presiding over commerce and navigation. There are also remains of the public baths, and the adjacent temple of Diana (a fortuitous dedication, says *Swinburne*), circular within, and quadrangular without, and part of the baths. The amphitheatre, as large as the Coliseum, where Augustus once attended, is the best preserved. Cicero had a villa called *Academia*, where he composed his *Questiones Academicæ*, but it is now a wine cellar, and there are scarcely any vestiges of the porticoes and gardens, described by Pliny. The Campanian road paved with lava, and made by order of Domitian, is still very fine, and lined with sepulchral monuments, circular within, with three rows of niches. (*Enc. Swinb. Starke.*) The piers of the ancient mole, 13 pillars and two arches, built, according to some writers, by the Greeks, and repaired by Antoninus Pius, are engraved by Bulifon and Montfaucon (iv. p. 2. b. 1, c. 2). To this Caligula joined his bridge of boats. Eustace (ii. 389.) gives a good description of these remains, and speaks thus concerning the mole. Several of the piles still stand unshaken. They are sunk in deep water, and once supported arches, parts of which remain suspended in shattered grandeur over the waves. This method of forming a mole, like a bridge of arches, instead of a solid wall, is much cheaper, and equally useful, and deserves to be imitated in similar works. The date is uncertain.

PYLOS. The Tryphiliatick or Lepreatick, probably the small remains of an ancient city at a village called *Biskini*. *Dodw.* ii. 346.



PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, GREECE, &c.—*Pyramids of Ghize.* These are the only wonders of the world, which have survived to our æra, a preservation owing to the amazing quantity and size of the blocks, which could not be broken or removed without an expence far over-balancing the advantage. According to the calculation of Constantine Manasses, the kingdom of Egypt lasted 1663 years from its beginning under Misraim, the son of Ham, 2188 before Christ, to the conquest of Cambyzes, 525 before Christ. The traditions of China are justly exploded, those of India are beginning to be developed, but Egypt possesses monuments, which, in reference to the tower of Babel, prove the very earliest affirmations of Holy Writ. The oldest authors are recent. Herodotus says that Cleopis or Cheops, successor to Rhampsinitus, shut all the temples, forbade the Egyptians to sacrifice to the gods, and obliged them to labour at these works; 100,000 men continually worked at them, 10,000 relieving each other, from three months to three months. The first pyramid cost the labour of twenty years. Diodorus Siculus ascribes the erection to Chemmis. The Orientalists say that one was built by Schar, son of Schavalcac, before the deluge; the other by Hermes, who is the Hebrew Enoch, who had foreseen the universal inundation, and lodged there his books. The Sabeans believe that Agathemon, *i. e.* Seth, was buried in one of these pyramids, and Hermes in another, which is nearly what Kircher says. That the present is not the antediluvian surface of the world is evident, and the pyramids, if then erected, would have been, upon the resuscitation of the globe, deeply buried in so sandy a soil. And it is sufficient to state, in the sportsman's expressive phrase, that so far as the testimony of authors is attended to, Herodotus is the *favourite*.

Martial has the following line:

“Barbara pyramidum sileat moracula Memphis;”

and it is presumed by Denon, Shaw, and others, that the pyramids of Saccarah and Gizeli formed the northern and southern extremities of Memphis. Savary (i. 293, 304.) disputes this, because Pliny says that Memphis was six leagues to the south of the pyramids, but the objection is not valid, that distance not being too great for the situation of tombs. Dr. Clarke (v. 255.) supposed absurdly, that the pyramids were the works of the Hebrews during their captivity. Belzoni says that at Toske are several rocks on the plain towards the east, which resemble so many pyramids, and thinks that that they may have suggested to the Egyptians the idea of the pyramids, for some of these rocks are above 200 feet high. (p. 78.) Some writers (see Paw, De Tott, Dupuis, &c.) have taken the pyramids for gnomons of dials, for determination of equinoxes and solstices, monuments, like obelisks, in honour of the sun, mausolea of sovereigns, built by the removal of stones from the catacombs at every new reign, tomb of Osiris, &c. &c. All this appears to be fanciful, for they were plainly mausolea, and may be considered as in the original intention, *magnificent barrows of architectural construction*. They have the interior form of Tartar barrows. In some critical discussions concerning them, they are supposed to contain in the interior a large quantity of sepulchral chambers. But they were not limited to human beings, the bones of a sacred ox, or Apis of his day, having been discovered.

It is well known, that the great pyramid contained chambers, passages, a sarcophagus, and well, and was accessible by a forced entrance at some height from the ground. It was justly suspected by Belzoni and others, that the true entrance, as in barrows, was at the base, and so it proved to be upon trial. All the preceding accounts have

been superseded by the spirited labours of modern travellers, especially the one named, and therefore his account shall be first given.

1. *The Stones of the Pyramids were taken from the spot.* Belzoni observed the rock surrounding them, on the north and west sides, to be on a level with the upper part of the chamber, and as the rock is evidently cut all round the pyramid, the stones taken from that rock must have been applied to the erection of the fabrick, and blocks of an enormous size have been cut out. If any traveller, he says, will go within less than half a mile of the pyramids, particularly on the east and south sides, he may see many places where the rock has been formerly quarried to a great length, and he will find that there is stone enough to build many other pyramids, if required. It is true that Herodotus says the stones to erect the pyramids were brought from quarries on the other side of the Nile; but Belzoni firmly believes, that he (Herodotus) was mis-informed, unless he alluded to the granite alone. As to the causeways in front of the pyramids, said to have been made to convey the stones for the erection of these masses, he thinks that they were intended for the accommodation of visitors, particularly at the time of high Nile, and if they were only to convey stones, the labour of making them must have been nearly equal to the erection of the pyramids. *Belzoni, 275.*

2. *Pyramids Sepulchres.* The circumstance of having chambers and a sarcophagus, which undoubtedly contained the remains of some great personage, so uniform with those in the other pyramid, leaves, Belzoni thinks, very little doubt, but that they were erected for sepulchres, and he wonders that any doubt has ever existed, considering what could be learned from the first pyramid, which has been so long open. This contains a spacious chamber with a sarcophagus; the passages are of such dimensions as to admit nothing larger than the sarcophagus. They had been closely shut up by large blocks of granite from within, evidently to prevent the removal of this relick. Ancient authors have pretty well agreed in asserting that these monuments were erected to contain the remains of two brothers Cheops and Cephren, Kings of Egypt. They are surrounded by other smaller pyramids, intermixed with mausolea, or burial grounds. Many mummy-pits have been found. *Belzoni, 227.*

3. *Admeasurement, &c. of the Pyramids.* Mr. Davison's admeasurement of the great pyramid of Gihez is of the square 746 feet \*. The perpendicular height 460 feet 11 inches. It consists of stories regularly disposed. Two hundred and six tiers compose the whole height. As the square of every tier is less than the one below it, the space of two or three feet, which is left on all sides by each of them, as they diminish towards the top, forms what is generally called the steps. They are of different dimensions. The entrance [*the forced one*] is upon the 16th step facing the north. It is not in the middle as is generally imagined, but only 350 feet distant from the north-east corner, whereas it is 396 feet from the north-west corner. According to the French admeasurement, the base of the three pyramids; of Cheops (the largest); Cephren (the second); and Mycerinus (the smallest), is, to their perpendicular height nearly in the ratio of 8 to 5. Cheops 448 feet high, 728 length of base; Cephren 398 high, 655 length of base; Mycerinus 162 high, 280 length of base. (*Walpole, i. 347—349.*) According to Belzoni (278) the base is 684 feet, the apotome or central line down the front from the top to the base 568 feet, the per-

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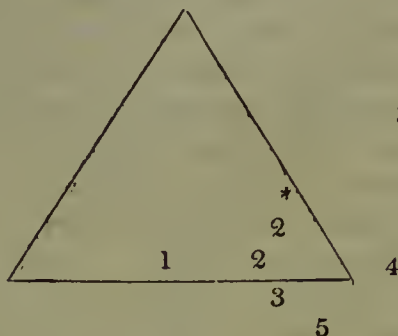
\* Lincoln's-inn-fields in London, is said to be the size of the base.



pendicular 456 feet; the coating from the top to the place where it ends 140 feet. The perpendicular height is considerably more than the French made it\*, but it may be doubted, whether any one before him worked down to the foundation.

4. *Entrance and Interior of the Pyramids.* From a plan in the *Quarterly Review* it appears that there were various true passages, which are easily delineated by the following diagram:

1. The principal chamber.
- \* The forced passage.
2. True passage.



3. Other true passage.
4. Another passage.
5. Another chamber.

From this it is not only probable that the pyramids contain, as suspected, numerous chambers, but that beneath, and around the base, are catacombs to a considerable extent.

As to the forced passage, it is not modern, nor was made by the Arabs in search of treasure in the eighth century. Strabo says (l. 17.) that towards the middle of the height of one of the sides, was a stone that might be lifted, and that it shut up an oblique passage, which led to a coffin, placed in the centre of the pyramid. The

\* The following is a statement of the French admeasurements: The base of the great pyramid is, according to Grosbert, an engineer, 720 feet, the height 448 feet; Herodotus makes it 800 feet, Fr.; Strabo 600; Diodorus Siculus 700; Pliny 708. The sands have made variations, but it may be safely estimated between 650 and 700 feet. All the faces are equal and alike, being each an equilateral triangle (*Chazelles*); the layers from 2 to 4 feet high, the highest at the base (*Savary*). The angle at the top, supposing the pyramid not to have been truncated, is  $70^{\circ} 32'$  and each angle at the base,  $54^{\circ} 44'$ ; the entire axis must then be 483.8 Fr. feet, and the truncated axis, or perpendicular height, as it now exists 472 feet Fr. (*Paucton*.) Dupuis observes, that by the proportion of its sides, its perpendicular height, and its angles, it is a pyramid, inscribed in a demi-sphere, or the half of an octaedron, inscribed in the sphere. However this be, it has proved the standard for determining the measures of the ancients (*Paucton*). The distant appearance resembles a hill.

The second pyramid of Gerak (Jize) from standing on a more elevated ground, appears larger than the first. This, according to Herodotus, was made by Chephren, successor of Cheops. Grosbert makes it 655 French feet at the base, the height 398 (*Denon*). Savary (i. 282.) says that it appears almost as lofty as the first. Strabo says, that both are of the same height. Diodorus Siculus (l. i. § 2.) is of the same opinion, but thinks, that its base is not so wide. This historian, like Herodotus, ascribes it to Cephren, brother and successor of Chemmys. Denon says, that the stucco with which it is covered, a part of which still remains, near the upper part is a cement of gypsum, sand, and flints.

To the east of these two pyramids is a third, which appears very diminutive, compared with the others. It is said, both by Herodotus and Strabo, to have been built by Micerinus, son of Chemmis, and covered with Thebaic marble. Diodorus Siculus (l. i. § 2.) says that this marble has black spots, and is of so fine a grain as to receive the most perfect polish. This prince died when the work was only half finished; and the beauty of the marble has tempted the Arabs to tear it off. Some pieces of it are still in their places, and ruins of it lie around the base. The name of Micerinus was inscribed on the inside of it. It has undergone the fate of the hieroglyphies of the great pyramid, which have been carried off with the casing (*Savary*). The base, according to Grosbert, is 280 feet, the height 160 feet (*Denon*). Historians relate many fables about this pyramid (to be seen in *Savary*, 214.) which the Arabs have improved.

Around these pyramids are the ruins of three others, which, according to Diodorus, were built for the Queens of those sovereigns who created the great ones. Salah Eddin demolished them, and employed the stones in building the walls of Cairo, and the castle on Mount Mokattam. *Savary*, i. 285.

passage, now open, is only 100 feet from the base. (*Savary*, i. 226, 278.) So that there was no primary violation, as pretended, by the caliph Mahmond, or Haroun Alraschid. Belzoni thus describes his mode of detecting the real entrances. Three marks on the north side suggested it. The other hints were spots where the stony matters were not so compact as the surrounding masses, and secondly, the concavity of the pyramid over the place where the entrance might have been expected, according to the distance of the entrance into the first pyramid from its centre. p. 267.

The pyramid consists, so far as has been discovered, of sepulchral chambers and passages leading to them. As to the pretended well, Capt. Cabillia found that it was only a communication with a lower passage, leading into an interior chamber, which chamber is cut out of the rock, under the centre of the pyramid. *Id.* 136, 137. Mr. Walpole says (pref. xxi.) that the discovery of the room in the great pyramid of Giza, over the chamber which contains the sarcophagus, is solely due to Mr. Davison, British Consul at Algiers.

Belzoni is known to have been the first who perforated the second pyramid, that of Cephren, and the account of his discovery is this: "A large block of granite inclined downwards at the same angle as the passage into the first pyramid, and pointed towards the centre. This discovery occurred on the 28th of February, and on March the 1st they uncovered three large blocks of granite, two on each side and one on the top, all in an inclined position towards the centre. The next day, at noon, we came at last to the right entrance of the pyramid. Having cleared the front of the three stones, the entrance proved to be a passage 4 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, formed of large blocks of granite, which descended towards the centre 104 feet 5 inches, at an angle of 26 degrees. After clearing this passage they came to a portcullis of granite. After having raised this, so as to effect an admission, they entered a passage like the first. At the end of this passage there is a perpendicular shaft of fifteen feet, and at each side of the passage are excavations of the solid rock, one of which runs thirty feet in an upward direction, approaching the end of the lower part of the forced passage, as will be seen by the plates [9, 10]. Before us we had a long passage, running in an horizontal direction towards the centre. We descended the shaft by means of a rope. At the bottom of it I perceived another passage, running downwards at the same angle of 25° towards the north. As my first object was the centre of the pyramid, I advanced this way, and ascended an inclined passage which brought me to an horizontal one that led towards the centre. I observed, that after we entered within the portcullis, the passages were all cut out of the solid rock. Advancing further they came to a large chamber [see pl. 12.] with a painted ceiling, and which contained a sarcophagus (without hieroglyphicks) buried on a level with the floor\*. This chamber is cut out of the solid rock, from the floor to the roof, which is composed of large blocks of calcareous stones, meeting in the centre, and forming a roof of the same slope as the pyramid itself. From an inscription in Arabick it appeared to have been opened in the Middle Age." *Id.* 268—272. See plates 10, 11.

From these passages it plainly appears that the pyramids were great barrows above ground; and it further appears, that there were

5. *Temples connected with the Pyramids.* On the east side of the pyramid, says Belzoni, were found the lower part of a large temple, connected with a portico, and

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\* The conformity of this to barrow construction is evident.



reaching within fifty feet of the base of the pyramid. Its exterior walls were formed of enormous blocks of stone. Some of the blocks in the porticoes are 24 feet high. The interior part of this temple was built with calcareous stones of various size, but many finely cut at the angles, and is probably much older than the exterior wall, which bears the appearance of as great antiquity as the pyramids. There were evidently a spacious pavement from the temple to the pyramids, and Belzoni doubted not, but the same pavement went round the pyramid. It seemed to him, that the Sphinx, the temple, and the pyramid, were all three erected at the same time, as they all appear to be in one line, and of equal antiquity. *Id.* 261, 262.

It would be a grand idea to conceive, that like St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's at London, the pyramids made only part of one enormous cathedral, belonging to the grand city of Memphis; but unless the whole site was excavated, no conclusive opinions can be formed.

6. *Hieroglyphicks on the Pyramids.* Savary, before quoted, has mentioned the hieroglyphicks of the great pyramid, and the disappearance of them with the casing. Mr. Davison says (*Walpole*, i. 364.) the greater part of the outer stones, or coverings of the two large pyramids, have been destroyed or carried away. According to Abdulatif's account, they had a prodigious number of hieroglyphical inscriptions, but Mr. Davison could find no traces of them. Belzoni (279) observes, that no hieroglyphicks are found in the pyramids, but that nothing can be inferred from this circumstance, respecting their æra; for in one of the Mausolea, which stands on the west of the first pyramid, and is fallen in and ruinous, may be observed hieroglyphicks and figures reversed on one of the blocks, which formed this mausoleum, and the hieroglyphicks so preserved within, as if they were to be hidden from view. These hieroglyphicks were known previous to the erection of these mausolea, though they were without any of those ornaments or inscriptions.

7. *The Sphinx.* Capt. Cabillia uncovered the front of the great sphinx. He found a small temple between the two paws, and a large tablet of granite on its breast. This tablet was adorned with several figures and hieroglyphicks, and two representations of syhinxes are sculptured on it. Before the entrance into the small temple, was a lion, placed as if to guard the approach. Further on from this front of the sphinx, is a stair-case of 32 steps, at the bottom of which is an altar with a Greek inscription of the time of the Ptolemies. At each side of the altar was a sphinx of calcareous stone much mutilated. From the base of the temple to the summit of the head is 65 feet. The legs of the sphinx are 57 feet long from the breast to the extremity of the paws, which are 8 feet high. Forty feet from the first altar is found another, with an inscription alluding to the Emperor Septimius Severus, and near to the first step was a stone, with another Greek inscription relative to Antoninus. (*Belzoni*, 137, 138.) Several articles now in the British Museum were found between the legs and paws of the great Sphinx.

*Pyramids of Dashur and Meidun.* Five appear successively, exclusive of those of Sacarra. The third, after those of *Hawara*, is that of Meidun which has been very elegant, and is topped by three platforms; the plan is given in *Browne*, 171, and it is engraved in *Denon*, pl. xiii. The form is quite different from the others. It is composed of large pieces of the usual soft free-stone, joined together with a little cement, and has been hewn off to a straight surface. The top is now very broad, but it probably had another square. The inside has been injured by tearing out stones, which open a view of the interior, but that however is entirely solid. (*Browne*, 171.) *Denon*

says, that it is entered by a low arch, which implies a very different thing from Browne's description. The fourth is the most southerly of the four pyramids of Dashur, where are two large and two small. It is in the form of a cone, terminating in an obtuse triangle, and is now much damaged. The stones do not point to the centre. The faces of all the pyramids are directed to the four cardinal points of the compass. Near them stands one of unburned brick, and a small one of stone, not completed. *Browne*, 171.

Belzoni (6.) says, that the pyramids of *Dajior* are considerably smaller than the larger ones. One of them is of a different form, as it has a curve in the angles, which brings it to a perpendicular near the ground. And this, as well as those at Sacarah, which appear like hanging galleries, differ from the generality in point of shape, but the two at *Dajior* are in better preservation than any of the rest. Belzoni also observed near *Sacara* and *Betranica* (*which he believed to be the central part of Memphis*) the remains of other pyramids which by their dilapidated state induced him to think that they are of an earlier date than any of the rest.

*Pyramids of Sacarrah.* (Of an obeliscal form. See *Grande Description*, vol. ii. pl. lxxii. fig. 5, 6.) Dr. Clarke says, that one of the pyramids is built of bricks, containing chopped straw. (v. 258.) Denon says, from the multitude of pyramids scattered over this district, that it was evidently the Southern Acropolis of Memphis, as Gizah was the Northern. The largest of these pyramids is, he says, at the base as wide as that of Gizah, but of less elevation. It is of a circular form, and the line of the terminating angle sloped like a buttress reversed. (i. 312, 313.) Browne says, ten of them are of a large size. The small ones are almost undistinguishable from the sand-hills, and are dilapidated, the stones being carried off for buildings. (p. 172.) Thevenot and Montfaucon (v. p. 2. b. i. c. 4.) describe the large pyramid as more ancient than any others, and the stones from time reduced to powder. They make it to have as many steps as the great pyramid, and chambers, passages, and galleries, similar to that. Some of these pyramids, engraved in Denon, are an *ogee* in outline.

*Pyramid of Helahan*, at the entrance of Tacum. Perhaps the pyramid of Mendes. *Denon*, i. 352.

*Pyramids of Hawara.* Two small, of unburned brick. *Browne*, 170.

Pyramids also occur in Greece. Near Lessa, and the church called Agia Marina, Sir William Gell saw the foundations of a building which appears to have been a pyramid, the masonry of which is ancient. This is not the situation of the pyramid mentioned by Pausanias, which was on the road between Argos and Tiryns. The size of this was considerable, perhaps not less than forty feet square. *Argolis*, p. 102.

1. PYRGO (near *Thebes, Greece*). Perhaps stands on the site of Erythrai. There are some traces and blocks of stone. One of these may be the remains of the monument of Mardonius. *Dodw.* i. 282.

2. PYRGO (on the road to *Phloka, Greece*). At 1 h. 20 m. are ancient vestiges. At 2 h. 40 m. a ruined church with some scattered blocks of stone, and the frustum of a Dorick column of moderate proportions. There are no traces of antiquity at Phloka, but the vestiges at the foot of the hill may possibly indicate one of the eight cities of Pisalis. *Dodw.* ii. 325, 326.

PYRGOS (a little town in *Tryphila*, on the road to *Arkadia*, now called *Bontzi*, on the river *Neda*). Remains of a city, consisting of irregular blocks, foundations, and traces, and a great quantity of small stones and broken tiles. *Dodw.* ii. 349.

QUARRÉES LES TOMBES. A village in Auxois. Here are perpetually found stone



sarcophagi or coffins in an immense quantity. They have no denotation of Christianity, nor has the spot any note for other circumstances in history or discovery. It is therefore supposed to have been a mere depôt of them for sale, brought from the quarry of *Champ-rotard*, which did not find a market, through the use of other substances. *Enc. des Antiquités*.

RACHES (in the district of *Libadea, Greece*). Ruins in the way to Thebes. *Dodw.* ii. 485.

RANGOON (*India*). A great Temple, called the *Shoe-dagon*.—See *Pink. Coll.* ix. 448. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 510. It is pyramidal, like the temples of the *Burman Empire*, which see.

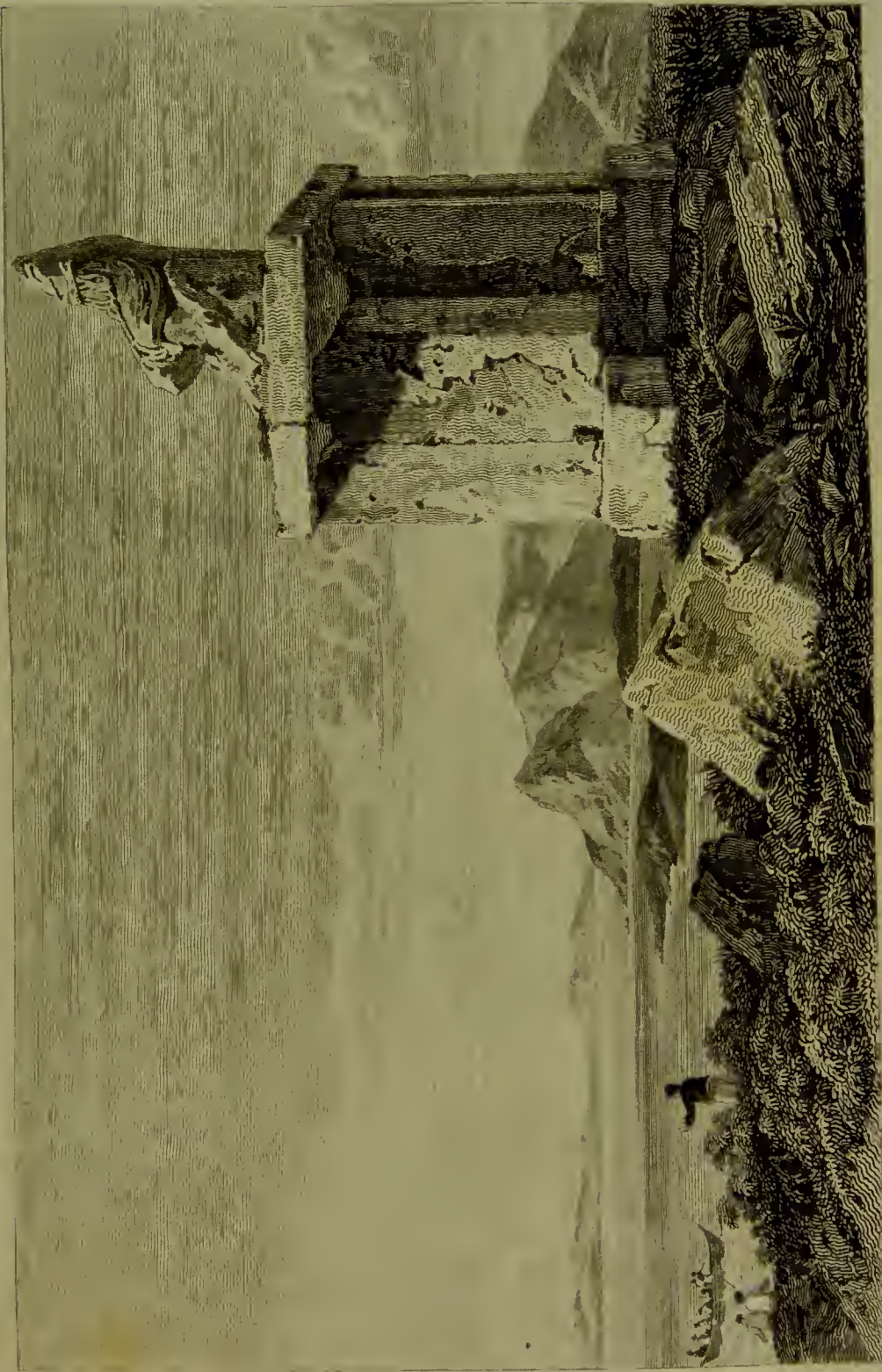
RAPHTO PORT (*Greece*). Perhaps *Panormos*, but very uncertain. The neighbouring village of *Prassa* is supposed to be near the site of the ancient *Prasiai*. At its Western extremity are the imperfect traces of the ancient town, which occupied a part of the plain. There are four small and rocky islands in the Port, on two of which are some remains of antiquity. One is a hill of a conical form extremely steep. The summit contains a headless statue (engraved by *Dodwell*, i. 532) of white marble, on a pedestal of stone. It is draped, but much mutilated. The pedestal and statue are nearly of equal height, both together being fifteen feet. It is in a sitting posture, and faces the entrance of the port. The style appears not to be very good. Part of the pedestal has fallen, and the whole is in a state of impending ruin. In the other island is a niche of white marble, which perhaps once contained a statue. *Dodw.* i. 532.

RAPSANA MOUNT (*Greece*). At *Bariis* a cave made or rather finished by *Archedemos* of *Pherai*. These subterraneous *Nymphæa* were not unknown in Greece. Mr. *Dodwell* (i. 552) has engraved this cave. There are bas-reliefs, figures, and inscriptions. The cave is divided into two chambers, both singularly picturesque. One of the figures is a headless statue of a female, which is cut in the rock, and sitting on a throne with her feet resting on the *υποποδιον* or *subsellium*. The head was probably of bronze or marble, and was evidently fixed on, as the groove which was made to receive it is still seen. This was probably a statue of *Isis*, whose worship was introduced into Greece from Egypt by the Saitic colony under *Cecrops*. *Chandler* is probably mistaken in the *Ithyphallus*. *Melapus*, according to *Herodotus*, introduced the *Phallick* worship into Greece from Egypt. The only monument of this kind which Mr. *Dodwell* saw in Greece was an *Ithyphallick* terminal figure at *Libadea*. They are much more common in Italy. *Dodw.* i. 553, 554.

RAPSOMALI (not far from *Megalopolis, Greece*). Imperfect foundations, perhaps the *Αωη* of *Pausanias*, on which a temple of *Eumenides* marked the spot where the mental sanity of *Orestes* was restored. *Dodw.* ii. 377.

RAVENNA. *Keysler* says (as do *not* others), that the ancient city stands upon the site described by *Strabo*, but adds, from *Iornandes*, that in his time the harbour was turned into gardens. The ruins of the ancient *Pharos* are, however, near a mile and a half from the city. It must not be confounded with the Watch-tower, which is within the walls, a quadrangular structure, not entirely perpendicular, but leaning to one side. Among other antiquities are the walls of the palace of *Theodorick*, king of the *Ostrogoths*; the upper part of it is decorated with pillars, and in the lower is a very large porphyry sarcophagus, in which the remains of that king were deposited. The famous rotunda is said to have been built in 526, by *Amalasunta*, daughter of *Theodorick*. The most remarkable part is the roof, consisting of one single stone, in the form of an inverted dish. It is four geometrical feet thick, 114 in circumference, and 31 feet 2





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S. Umanti del.

THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO.





inches in diameter. It is said to have been brought from Egypt, and not many years ago was split by lightning. The sarcophagus was formerly placed on the top of this roof near the centre, upon columns, but beat down in the fifteenth century, when the French conquered Ravenna. Around the circumference of the stone were formerly statues of the Apostles. Thus Keysler. The walls were built by Tiberius, very magnificently; and vestiges of their grandeur are seen in the *Porta Aurea*. The chief ornament of the place, and sole remain of all the fabricks, which under the Exarchs rendered this town considerable, is the church (built by Justinian, without scarcely a doubt), viz. that of S. Apollinaire de *Clasce di fuora*. It is an octagonal dome, surrounded with low sides, which support a rank of galleries. *Obs. sur l'Ital.* i. 317. 322.

RAWEJE TOTON (in the Desert South of the *Faioum*). This is the site of a very extensive ancient town. There are many blocks of calcareous stone with hieroglyphicks and Egyptian figures, very finely executed, and some pedestals of columns. The chief materials were burnt bricks, but there were several pieces of granite. *Belzoni*, 397.

RECANATE (*Italy*). Between this place and *Macerata* are to be seen the ruins of *Helvia Recina*, a town built by the Emperor Severus, and destroyed by the Goths, but the inhabitants have made use of the chief building materials. Eustace calls it

RECINA, and makes the ruins those of an amphitheatre, or rather of a town, but says, that Recina has also been placed at *Macerata*. ii. 306.

REJOU EL CASSAR (*Egypt*, by the eastern extremity of the Lake *Mæris*). Here are remains of the foundations of a small temple, which has served for a burial-place to people of later ages. On a plain, towards the West, far beyond this place, are several tumuli, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, from twenty to thirty feet long. There were nearly thirty, and some of them seemed capable of containing one hundred corpses. *Belzoni* thinks that these tumuli were made to cover the army of Cambyzes, which perished in the deserts of Libya, for these tumuli are situated between Memphis and the Elloah, in the desert mentioned. There are many more such barrows a little further on. *Belzoni*, 398—400.

REMI, SAINT (*France*). Probably the Roman *Glanum*. Here are two curious and fine Mausolea, engraved by Millin. (*Midi de la France*, pl. 63, fig. 1). A Triumphal Arch, (pl. 73, fig. 2). It is very simple and very small; only one low arch, but it was charged with ornaments. At the two sides are placed Victories. Two mutilated male figures fill the intervals left by two fluted columns, with which the gate of the arch is accompanied. It is of a date posterior to the Antonines. There are also some remains of walls, and a branch of the Appian Way; a subterranean aqueduct, and vaulted canal five feet high and two broad. Urns, fragments, inscriptions, &c. have been found. *Millin, ubi supr.* iii. 399—407. *Enc. des Antiquités*.

RHAKES (near *Libadea, Greece*). Remains of an ancient square tower of regular construction, composed of large square stones. The middle space of the wall is three feet and a half in thickness, consisting of a hard mass of small stones and cement, lined on each side with large blocks, the whole wall forming a thickness of eight feet and a half. It was probably one of the *Μονοπύργια*, or single-towered forts, built to guard the pass. [See *Procop. de Ædific.* b. iv. c. 5, p. 79. Par. ed.] *Dodw.* i. 245.

RHAMNUS (*Greece*). This small town, now *Tauro Castro*, stood on the Isthmus of a Peninsula, which bounds the plain of Marathon. There are some remains of the marble columns, &c. of the Temple of Nemesis, which once had a famous statue of the Goddess by Phidias, though ascribed by Strabo to Ageracritus of Paros. (*Enc. des An-*



*tiquités*.) Mr. Walpole calls Rhamnus *Vræo Castro*, and says, that the columns are very disjointed and broken. The mass and confusion is so great, that probably the contents of the temple, the statue by Phidias (*Phidiaca Nemesis*) may be buried under the fragments. The building must have been inferior in size to those Dorick temples which still remain in Attica; and the columns were only fluted in the upper part of their shaft. The diameter at the base is 2 feet 3 inches, at the summit 1 foot 10 inches, the intercolumniation 3 feet 10 inches. The walls, which were of the finest masonry, are still visible round the greatest part of the area. i. 308.

The Unedited Antiquities of Attica, published by the Dilettanti Society, London, 1817, gives the following minute account of the Remains at Rhamnus: Besides the temple of Nemesis, there are remains of the old dwellings at the foot of the Acropolis. The citadel where it was accessible, was protected by walls of white marble, which still remain to a considerable extent, with their towers and the gate of approach. Within their circuit are many foundations of buildings and some walls sunk in the rock, one of which is still sixty feet deep. There are very considerable remains of two temples within the sacred enclosure of Nemesis. The principal temple was hexastyle peripteral, the smaller a temple in antis. The temple of Nemesis affords an example of the practice among the Greeks of painting with red the mouldings of the cornice. The Cymatium all round has been thus ornamented. Where the colour has been applied, the parts are prominent; the corrosion of the surface being by this measure prevented. The outline appears to have been first traced with a sharp instrument while the marble was soft.

The form of the temple was hexastyle peripteral, having twelve columns in the flanks, a departure from the principle which Vitruvius asserts guided the Greeks in determining the number of the columns in the flanks from that in the front. The present is the only instance known in which they are made to range with them.

The *Harmus*, or tile covering the joints of flat tiles, was a semi-hexagonal prism hollowed underneath.

*Plate vii.* The additional thickness given to the cornice in this part seems intended to afford the necessary strength for the support of the sculptures on the pediment above. The facing of the tympana exhibited no traces of cramps, so that the sculpture was wholly supported by the cornice. The statues on the pediments of the Parthenon in like manner received no other support than what the cornice afforded.

*Plate viii. Plan of the Lacunaria.* A beam of marble resting upon the painted cornice, extended from every column of the flanks to the opposite wall of the cella. There was likewise one in every interval. They supported slabs of the same material, in which were made eight square perforations. They were covered with a thin piece, in which a pannel was sunk. The ovalo, or moulding of the pannels, was slightly carved, and afterwards painted. The wall was strongly fastened together by means of cramps run in with lead. p. 47.

*Chapter vi. pl. 2.* Pediments; six ancient Dorick columns in front, fluted only at top and bottom.

*Chapter vi. pl. 6.* Stars or spokes the central ornament of a pannel of the roof.

*Chapter vi. pl. 13.* We see the Guilloche at the base of a column in a new and curious style.

*Chapter vii.* Supposed temple of Themis. The masonry of the walls is that kind, which is termed by Vitruvius *incertum*, from the stones being polygons, with unequal sides. The joints in the exterior are made to fit with uncommon precision, and the

face was polished. The interior is rough and the joints loosely constructed. No cement appears to have been used. Round the walls below the soil, within the area of the building, a number of iron nails were discovered, whence it would seem that they were originally cased with wood. A chair of white marble was placed in the portico on each side of the entrance. The front was pedimented; two Dorick columns; pilasters at the corners; the chairs between the pillars and pilasters; the statue of the goddess in the centre. The chairs are represented, *chap. vii. pl. 4.*

RHEIMS (*France*). Among other Roman remains are an amphitheatre; a triumphal arch, and three city gates, called still by the names of the Sun, Mars, and Ceres.

RHETIAN PROMONTORY (presumed the *Portus Achæorum, Troad*). A tumulus, supposed with reason, that of Ajax. The shrine itself, concealed from external view only by a light covering of earth, remains to this day. *Clarke, iii. 90. 107.*

RHINIASSA (supposed *Elatria, near Camarina, Greece*). The ruins stand fully exposed to view in the curvature of a grand ascent upon two levels, or spacious parallelograms of rock, one above the other, and surrounded by ancient walls, which remain in a very extraordinary state of preservation. Their circuit may be traced for the distance of five or six miles in their full extent, enclosing a space within, sufficient to contain probably 100,000 inhabitants. This is covered with the vestiges of public edifices and private dwellings, the remains of which for the most part retain several layers of stone above the foundations. The citadel appears to have stood on the west side, and to have been admirably fortified. Its walls remain to the height of 15 or 20 feet, excellently constructed in a very ancient Pseudo-Cyclopean style. A postern gateway remains quite entire, exhibiting a fine specimen of the circular arch, in a style of architecture decidedly Grecian. In this specimen, as in the gallery of Tiryns, the arch is formed by cutting away the interior surfaces of large parallel blocks of stone. With this method of construction, it must be evident that no arches of a large span could possibly be erected. [This Arch is engraved in the Vignette of *chapt. xiii. vol. ii. 326.*] In the interior of the citadel is a very fine subterranean apartment, to which we are conducted by a narrow passage, almost twenty yards in length. This remain is nearly square, being 9 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 6 inches. Its ceiling is arched, like a fine alcove, and, as well as the walls, covered over with a stucco, as smooth as polished marble, divided elegantly into compartments, with rich cornices and mouldings. There is a very fine theatre, which, according to the plan (p. 340), has the proscenium remaining of this form  $\text{┌—┐}$ . There is a rich prospect from the coilon. On a rocky height to the north-north-west of the theatre stands one of the principal gateways in a high state of preservation. In descending from the theatre in a south-east direction through the city, are remains of a large building, whose walls of fine Cyclopean masonry yet exist about a yard in height. Its length is 110 feet, and its breadth 100, but nothing is left which can give rise to a conjecture respecting its use and appropriation. There is a peribolus of another 90 feet by 30. Near to it on the opposite side of the street is a large oblong edifice, which was fronted with columns, whose bases are still standing. The plan of this city appears to have been laid out with considerable regularity, most of the streets running parallel to each other from east to west and crossed by others at right angles from north to south. They varied in breadth from 10 to 15 or 18 feet, one of these large dimensions being the broadest. It appeared to be a main street of great length running from north to south. The private houses seem to have been very small. Some of the largest were only 45 feet by 32, and 44



feet by 25. There is a second theatre towards the south-east boundary, cut out of the solid rock like the other, and in a state of as good preservation. *Hughes*, ii. 340, 341.

**RHODES.** At *Lindus*, now called *Lindo*, the ancient capital of Rhodes, are ruins of the temple of the Lindian Minerva on an eminence over the sea. There are also inscriptions, &c. *Clarke*, iii. 281, 282.

**ROBORARIA (Italy).** The ruins are still visible on a hill, called *La Morara* in Tusculum. Miss *Knight's Latium*, 205.

**ROMAIKO.** At this village north-north-east distant 1 h. 45 m. from Lebadæa, at a church Dr. Clarke saw the most remarkable bas-relief, which exists in all Greece, whether we regard the great antiquity of the workmanship or the extraordinary nature of the subject represented. It is executed upon a mass of the blue and white marble, common in the country, and which frequently occurs among the ruins of Chæronea. Its length is 6 feet 6 inches, its width 2 feet. The subject represents an aged figure of the size of life with a straight beard, in a cloak, leaning with his left arm upon a knotted staff, and offering with his right hand a locust to a greyhound, who is rising upon his hind feet, and stretching himself out to receive it. The figure here exhibited has upon his head the old scull-cap, called *Fez* by the Greeks and Albanians, but this cap, as a part of the ancient costume, is of such high antiquity, that we find it worn by Mercury, as he is represented upon the oldest silver medals of Œnos in Thrace. The style of the sculpture is Græco-Etruscan, and perhaps it may be considered as one of the earliest specimens of the art. The hands of the figure and the dog are well executed, but the rest is rude and angular. We have since heard that there is an inscription below the feet of the figure, but we were never able to procure a copy of it. This, if faithfully transcribed, so as to exhibit a fac-simile of the characters, might enable us to determine the age of the workmanship; but we have no hesitation in saying, without having seen the inscription, that it will be found to bring us to that period of the art of sculpture in Greece, alluded to by Quintilian, when a resemblance to the style of the Etruscans characterised the works of Grecian artists. This is further denoted by the great length of the body and limbs, and a certain simplicity in the manner of the execution, easier to recognize than describe. There is a cavity in the head of the figure, as if a gem or a piece of metal had been originally introduced into this part of the sculpture. The subject was probably Hercules with the Dog of Hades, as mentioned by Pausanias, or the Shepherd Hesiod, whose tomb existed in the neighbourhood. *Clarke*, vii. 185.

**ROME.** This metropolis of the world was divided into fourteen *regiones*, and thirty-one *viæ regiæ*, or *militares*, which commenced from the gilded pillar. From one of these streets to the other Nero built in a right line a *suite* of houses, which he denominated *vici*, and these were again intersected by small streets, in many parts called *insulæ*, which had no further division than the houses of individuals, called *ædes privatæ*, for the mansions of the great were styled *domus*.

I shall now give a catalogue of the remains of ancient Rome *seriatim*, from the three volumes of Buonaventura's *Reliquiæ Antiquæ Urbis Romanæ*.

Vol. i. The first plates commence with the *Gates*; these are the

*Porta Flaminia*, or *Flumentana*, because at first, by the Tiber upon the slope of a hill. (See *Procopius*.) It was repaired by Alexander VII. and removed into the plain by Pius IV. and baptized the *Porta del Popolo*.

*Porta Collatina*, (from the road to Collatia,) or *Pinciana*, its present appellation, from the house of the senator Pincius, adjacent.

*Porta Asinaria*, or *Cælimontana*, from leading to Mount Cælius and the gardens of some one of the Asinian family. It is now *St. John's Gate*.

*Porta Aurelia*; from Aurelius, who caused a road to be paved from the sea of Tuscany to Pisa. It is now *St. Pancras's Gate*.

*Porta Catularia*, *Nomentana*, or *Viminalis*, from the wood *Viminum*. It is now *St. Agnes's Gate*, from the adjacent church. Pius IV. rebuilt it.

*Porta Fontinalis*. Some writers make it the same as the *Porta Capena*, or *Madida*, mentioned by Juvenal, but Livy disproves it. It is more probably what is now called the *Septimian Gate*.

*Porta Gabina*, or *Gabusia*, leading to *Gabii*, now *St. Lawrence's*; and not used.

*Porta Tiburtina*, leading to Tivoli, now *St. Lawrence's*.

*Porta Trigemina*, or *Ostiensis*, because it led to Ostia. It did not exist in the time of the Horatii and Curiatii, as pretended, and hence said to give rise to the term *Trigemina*. It is, notwithstanding, very ancient, and remains almost entire, at the foot of Mont Aventine, in the Vineyards, near the baths of Trajan.

P. 31. The *Temple of Claudius*, or *Faunus*. Spherical with pillars.

P. 33. The temple of *Venus and Cupid*. Mere ruins.

P. 35. The round *Temple of Romulus*, with a round window in the roof, now *St. Theodore's*.

P. 37. The *Temple of Romulus and Remus*, now the church of *St. Cosme and Damian*.

P. 39. Ruins of the *Temple of Peace*, built by Augustus.

P. 41. The *Pantheon*. It was built by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus; and repaired by Aurelius, and other Emperors. (*Boiss.* iii. 141.) It has six large niches, destined for the six principal gods. The portico of the temple is composed of sixteen columns of granite, of one single block. Each is nearly 5 feet diameter and 37 high, without base and capital. The roof of silver plate was carried to Constantinople, by Constantine son of Heraclius.

P. 45. The *Temple of Minerva*, once very magnificent, now *St. Mar. supr. Minerva*.

P. 47. The *Temple of Saturn*; now *St. Adrian's*.

P. 49. The *Temple of Venus and Rome*.

P. 51. The *Temple of Janus*, entering four ways, like that at *Autun*.

P. 53. The *Temple of Juno*.

P. 55. The *Temple of Fortuna Virilis*, now the church of *St. Mary Egyptiaca*.

P. 57. The *Temple of Hercules*, in the *Forum Boarium*, round, with fluted columns.

P. 59. The *Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus*, now *Ara Cæli*. This famous temple is mentioned by Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. *Trist.* l. ii. *Diomys.* iv. 64. *Macrobius*, &c.

P. 61. The *Temple of Concord*.

P. 63. The *Temple of Jupiter Stator*; three columns, with an epistyle and corona of admirable work.

P. 65. The *Temple of Antoninus and Faustina*, now the church of *St. Lawrence* in Miranda.

P. 67. The *Temple of Jupiter Tonans*, said to be built by Augustus. The remains are three marble columns of excellent workmanship (*cum egregii operis trabeatione*, says Buonaventura), forming the angle of the vestibule or pronaos. The zophorus has the instruments and vessels of sacrifice.



P. 69. The *Basilica of Nerva*, doubted whether it is not the *Temple of Minerva*. [The *Basilica of Nerva* was the *Forum of Nerva*, (*Enc. v. Basiliques*) by an application of the term, every forum having a *Basilica* annexed.] It is now the church of *St. Basil*. The remains are three striated columns of the Corinthian order, *cum unica pila*.

P. 71. The *Temple of Pallas*, mentioned by Aurelius Victor in Nerva. The remains are two columns, with part of the vestibule. In the zophorus are figures and the arts of Pallas.

P. 74. The *Basilica of Caius and Lucius*, supposed by some the *Temple of Minerva Medica*, by others of *Hercules Callaicus*. [Ursini thinks that the remains of this *basilica* are from inscriptions found near the ruins of the temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, to be sought there. *Enc.*]

P. 75. The *Basilica Antonini*, now the *Dogana nova*. On the ruins Innocent XII. built a palace, where the taxes are paid. [Nardini has proved that it was a temple, not the basilica of Antoninus. *Enc.*]

P. 77. The sepulchral *Pyramid of C. Cestius*. [He was one of the seven *Epuiones*, and is conjectured to have lived in the time of Augustus. Alexander VII. in 1673 repaired this pyramid. It is square and terminates in a sharp point. It is 120 feet high, and its greatest breadth 84 feet. The materials are brick coated over with white marble. The entry is by a low and narrow passage, which goes to the centre. There is a small vaulted room, 19 feet long, 13 broad, and 14 high. This chamber is covered with a white and polished stucco, upon which are some figures of women, many vases, and other ornaments. One of them holds a vase, into which some are pouring lustral water, others wine; another figure holds large flutes. The subject is supposed to be preparations for a funeral or banquet, but as the figures are dressed in different colours which did not suit funeral ceremonies in Augustus's time, the latter opinion is preferred. The paintings are in distemper. *Enc.*]

P. 79. The *Sepulchre of Bibulus*, some remains. See *Montfaucon*.

P. 81. The *Mausoleum of Hadrian* now the *Castle of St. Angelo*. [There has been a dispute whether it originally had two or three colonnades.]

P. 83. The *Mausoleum of Augustus*. See *Bartoli* and *Montfaucon*.

P. 85. *Trajan's Column*. [It stood in the middle of the Forum, built under the directions of that prince, by Apollodorus of Athens; it is 128 feet high, ascended by a staircase of 185 steps, and lighted by 45 windows. It is entirely surrounded with bas-reliefs of the exploits of Trajan, and the variety in so many thousand heads is astonishing. The figures have very little relief, and towards the bottom of the column are two Roman feet high; but those at the top appear of the same size, because, according to the laws of perspective, they lengthened them in proportion as they approached the summit. The ashes of Trajan stood on the top, in an urn of gold. Ciacconi (*Colum. Traj.* p. 4.) says, that in the 16th cent. the head of the colossal statue of the emperor stood upon this column. All known of the Forum, except an edifice upon a gold coin, is a column of fine black granite, adorned with white (*tirant sur le blanc*), and a cornice of the architrave, at the villa Albani. (*Enc.*) A head of Jupiter in the middle of the column is especially admired by connoisseurs. This column, the Antonine, and the *Colisæum*, are full of holes, made by the barbarians to obtain the brass which cemented the blocks. *Lalande*, iii. 258, 261.]

Vol. ii. p. i. The *Arch of Titus*. [It was built after his apotheosis, for he is represented sitting upon an eagle. On the frieze are preparations for a sacrifice. In the

inner sides, Titus is in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, led by Rome holding a spear and carrying a lance. Lictors accompany the car. The spoils of Jerusalem are carried before; viz. the candlestick with seven branches, the tables of the law, of the showbread, &c. (*Enc.*) [Montfaucon has engraved these, and there the goddess Rome holds the *bridle* in one hand.]

P. 4. The *Grand Arch of Septimius Severus*. It was elevated to his honour on account of the victories obtained over the Parthians, &c. the bas-reliefs are winged victories carrying trophies; genii with perfumes, flowers and fruits, symbolical of the conquered provinces; and four rivers, two barbarian. Eight fluted Corinthian columns supported the inscription in black letters, carried off by the Goths. A marble staircase within, led to the top, where were Caracalla with his father and brother in a triumphal car of six horses, and soldiers on the side. *Enc.*]

P. 4. The *Arch of Horatius Cocles*, [fabulous *Enc.*] or what it is, unknown.

P. 7, 8. The small *Arch of Septimius Severus* in the *Fora Boaria*, commonly called *Aurificium*. [It now joins the walls of the church of St. George. The tradesmen of the place erected it. It remains entire, together with the bas-reliefs, upon which on one side are Severus and his wife Julia Pia, on the other Antoninus Caracalla and Gela, sacrificing the altar, &c. &c. (*Enc.*) Buonaventura adds, that it is of the Composite order, and that on one side Hercules is accompanied by Bacchus. Of his fondness for Bacchus, see *Macrob. Saturn. v. c. 21.* and *Hercules Ebrius*, &c. in *Dallaway's Arts*, 347.]

P. 9. The *Arch of Gallienus* without ornament. [It is now the *arch of St. Vitus*, because it adjoins his church. It was not triumphal, but raised by Marcus Aurelius Victor in honor of Gallienus and Salonina his wife. It is in a very bad Corinthian style, and shows the decay of the arts, through the distracted state of the empire. *Enc.*]

P. 11. The *Arch of Constantine*. [It was built by the people after his victory over Maxentius, but either with the remains of that of Trajan, which stood in his Forum, or of that Forum. The bas-reliefs refer to that emperor, which are of superior execution. These are on the two sides of the interior of the portal. *Enc.*]

[Here terminate Buonaventura's plates of the arches. In digging the foundations of the Colonna Palace, called *Sciarra*, from the place upon which it is built, were found in 1641, the remains of the *Arch of Claudius*. These consisted of a Mosaic pavement; an enormous piece of marble, upon which were inscribed that emperor's titles; fluted columns of African marble; the torso of a captive; and a gold coin of Claudius, bearing on the reverse the equestrian statue of Claudius placed on a triumphal arch, in memory of his victory over the Britons. The *Arch of Drusus*, uncertain whether the father or brother of Tiberius. Two columns of African marble in front of the gate of St. Sebastian, are thought to have made part of it. The *Arch of the New Gate*, perhaps raised in honour of Augustus, who made the Flaminian way. Nardini thinks, that a cornice of marble at the entrance of the Flaminian way, near an inn called Borghetto, is a relick of it. The *Arch of Trajan*, terminated his forum; of its remains, see *Constantine's Arch*. Pancirollus thinks, that the remains are those ascribed above to that of Drusus. *Enc.*]

P. 13. The *Obelisk of St. Mahutus*, of one solid stone. It was found near the temple of Isis. It is not known who brought it to Rome. It is but small.

P. 15. The *Barberini Obelisk*, believed, with confidence, to have been first erected in Egypt by Rameses or Sethos his father, and brought to Rome by Antoninus Cara-



calla, who erected it in his *Circus*. Winckelman notes from the ear of the sphinx, &c. on this obelisk, that the figures, placed at the top of this obelisk, are worked with as much care as those below, for nearer vision].

P. 17. The *Obeliscus Ludovisianus*, supposed to have been erected by Claudius, after the death of Caligula; before called *Sallustianus*.

P. 19. The *Obeliscus Medicæus*, from the *Circus* of *Flora*, where it was erected by *Cladius*.

P. 21. The *Obeliscus Mattheius*, brought from the *Capitol*.

P. 23. The *The Obelisk of St. Mary the Elder*. It was one of the obelisks which stood before the *Mausoleum of Augustus*, and was erected here by Sixtus V.

P. 23. The *Obeliscus Populi*; the first obelisk of *Augustus Cæsar*, and placed by him, in the *Circus Maximus*. [It was cut by Sennesartes, King of Egypt, who reigned when Pythagoras was there. *Plin.* 36—9.]

P. 27. The *Obelisk of St. Mary supra Minervam*, found in the ruins of the Temple of Isis. It stands upon an elephant's back. Kircher published a volume upon it.

P. 29. The *Obelisk of the Vatican*. Caligula consecrated it to Augustus and Tiberius.

P. 31. The *Pamphilian Obelisk*, brought from the *Circus of Caracalla*, by Innocent X.

P. 33. The *Obelisk of St. John Lateran*, the largest of all, brought to Rome from Egypt, by Constantine (*Amm. Marcell. l. 17*), and placed in the *Circus Maximus*. [It was raised at Thebes by Rameses. *Enc.*]

P. 35. The *Forum Nervæ*. [It was built by Domitian (*Suet. c. 5*.) Nerva has been corrupted into Noah. There is an old arch, and three columns, said to be the remains of the temple of Nerva Cæsar.

P. 37. *Milliary Column*, removed to the *Capitol*.

P. 39. The *Column of Dullius*. The inscription is thought to be a restoration. [It stood in the *Forum*, and was found in 1560 near the arch of Severus. Card. Alex. Farnesè placed it in the *Capitol*.]

P. 41. The *Columna Incognita* of the Corinthian order.

P. 43. The *Column of Peace*. It stood formerly near the Temple of Peace, built by Vespasian, and burnt in the time of Commodus.

P. 45. The *Antonine Column*, made after the model of Trajan's, restored by Sixtus V. [This is a mistake. It was built in honour of M. Aurelius. The real Antonine Column was found under some houses by Clement IX. It was only 55 feet high, and has on the base the apotheosis of Antoninus, and a funeral procession by people on foot, horseback, and in cars, all sculptures by M. Aurelius and Verus, of their father. *Enc.*]

P. 47. The *Baths of Titus*. [See *Suet. c. 7*. who says, that he raised them in a hurry. They were augmented by Trajan.] Eustace (i. 389.) notices a peculiarity in the paintings of some of the subterraneous apartments. Many of the figures are sketched upon the plaster, and are supposed to have been so originally in order to imitate basso-relievo, but upon a closer examination the little nails which fastened the gold, silver, or bronze, that covered these figures, are perceptible, and seem to prove that they were all originally coated over in a similar manner.

P. 49. The *Baths of Philip*.

P. 51, 52. The *Baths of Dioclesian*; made by Dioclesian and Maximian, adorned

by Constantius afterwards. [They are of immense extent and magnificence, and contain every thing requisite for such edifices. Pius IV. has made a church of part of them. *Enc.*]

P. 53. The *Baths of Agrippa*. [He built them for his private use, and devised them to the people.]

P. 55. The *Baths of Antoninus*, the most famous of all. [Made by Antoninus Caracallus. *Spart. in vita.*]

P. 57. The *Baths of Nero*, repaired by Alexander. [He added contiguous edifices to them. See *Mart.* and *Lamprid.* of these baths.]

P. 59. The *Baths of Paulus*. The monastery of St. Catharine is now part of them. They are mentioned by Juvenal, but who this Paulus was is unknown. [Donatus will not acknowledge, in a subterranean portico, adorned with brick columns, and circular, like part of a theatre, remains of these baths. *Enc.*]

[Remains of the *Baths of Constantine*; of *Decius*, of which the ruins served to build the church of St. Prisca; and *Novatus*, brother of S. Prudentius, changed into a church, are also shown.]

P. 61. The *Fons Antiquus* in the Forum, near the temple of Jupiter Stator, for cattle. It was discovered in the foundation of the church of St. Luke and Martina.

P. 63. The *Claudian Aqueduct*. It was begun by Caligula, and finished by Claudius. *Plin.* 36. 15. Vespasian and Titus repaired, &c. *Boiss.* iii. 140. [Nero brought it to the palace. *Enc.*]

P. 65. The *Antonine Aqueduct*. The gate is much older than the aqueduct to which it was adjoined. [The work of *Antoninus Caracalla* for his Baths. *Enc.*]

P. 67. The *Aqueduct of Nero*, as before, p. 63.

P. 71. The *Aqua Virgo* or *Castellum* of the *Aqua Marcia*. [The aqueduct was the work of Q. Marcius, contemporary with Catiline. Agrippa added the *Aqua Virgo*, and made the castella or reservoirs. *Plin.* 36. 15. [The Marcian Aqueduct has two canals, one over the other. The highest conducted the new water of Teverone (*Anio Novus*): the lower, the Claudian water. *Enc.* See *Montfaucon*. The Encyclopedists say, that the *Aqua Virgo*, was called also *Herculeana*, because it issued from a spring, near a temple or statue of Hercules. Nerva separated it from the *Anio Novus*, to which it had been united.] Vespasian, &c. repaired it. *Boiss.* iii. 139.

[Remains of the *Alsetine* (from its source in a lake so called) *Aqueduct* are shown, near the Naumachia of Augustus, beyond the Tiber; also of the *Sabatine* (from the lake, now Anguillara,) or *Aurelian*, or *Septimian*, from the road and gate. Panvini has confounded this aqueduct with that of Mount Ciminus].

Vol. iii. p. 1. The *Pons Horatii*, *Sublicius*, *Herculis*, *Sacer*, *Æmilius*, *Lepidi*. It is the most ancient bridge in Rome. It was first built by Ancus Martius, and was even of wood in the time of Augustus. Æmilius Lepidus first built it of stone, but having been damaged by inundations, Tiberius repaired it, and at last Antoninus rebuilt it of marble entirely. This is the bridge which Horatius Cocles defended.

P. 3. The *Pons Senatorius* or *Palatinus*, from the Senators passing it to search the Sibylline books, and the vicinity of Mount Palatine. It is now called the bridge of S. Mary Ægyptiaca, from the adjacent church. Marcus Fulvius made the piles (*Liv.*) and L. Mummius finished the arches. Julius and Gregory III. successively repaired it, because it was almost destroyed by inundation. It is not now of any use.



P. 5. The *Pons Esquilinus*, or *Cestius*, like a triumphal arch, one arch in the middle and two on the sides, built by Cestius, A.D. 35, and repaired by Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian.

P. 7. The *Pons Tarpeius* or *Fabricius*, built by Luc. Fabricius, and mentioned by Horace. It is seventy-six paces long, eight broad, and has two large arches.

P. 9. The *Pons Janiculensis*, *Aurelius*, *Ruptus*. This was a famous bridge, because the old Romans passed it to take the auspices near the Sepulchre of Numa, who was buried in the *Mons Janiculus*. It was restored by Antoninus Pius; broken by the Goths, and called *Pons Ruptus*, till Sixtus IV. restored it.

P. 11. The *Pons Trimmphalis* (because only built for Triumphers to enter the city), and *Vaticanus* from vicinity. It was built in marble by Antoninus the Philosopher. There only remain a few piles just above water.

P. 13. The *Pons Ælius* or of *S. Angelo*, built by Hadrian (*Spart.*) to lead to his mausoleum; repaired by Clement VIII. in 1598; Urban VIII. opened the ends of the arches.

[About a mile from Rome is the *Pons Milvius*, now *Ponte Mole*, built by Æl. Scaurus; and about three miles from the city, a bridge over the Anio, still called *Salaria* from the Salarian way. *Enc.*]

P. 15. The *insula Tiberina*, where was the temple of Æsculapius. The fabulous story of the creation of this isle is told by Suetonius and Plutarch. This isle had the form of a ship, the sides being faced with stone.

P. 17. The ruins of the *Granaries* on the banks of the Tiber. [*Aurel. Victor* says, that there were seventeen of them. *Hist. Aug.* ii. 629, *ed. Sylb.*]

P. 19. The *Gardens of Sallust*, supposed to have been the historian's. [There were several buildings in them, as a porticus for riding, and places for residence. *Vopisc. in Aurel.*]

P. 21, 22. *Mons Cælius*. Here are numerous ruins. The more remarkable are 1. The *Curia Hostilia*. [It was first built by Tullius Hostilius (*Liv.*) and the most usual place of assembly for the senators. Sylla beautified and repaired it, but it was burnt by the faction of Clodius at his funeral. Cæsar built, and Augustus finished, another on the spot, called from that time, *Curia Juliana*. Buonaventura says, that the *Curia Hostilia* is now the church of St. John and St. Paul, but Nardini places this Curia where is now the public granary of Rome]. 2. A castellum or reservoir of the Claudian aqueduct, almost entire. 3. The *Mansiones Albanæ* of Sextus Rufus, where is now the church of St. Mary in Dominica. [This hill was the residence of the Albans, whom Tullus Hostilius brought to Rome. The *Mansiones Albanæ* were the barracks of soldiers, whom the Emperors kept in check of the Prætorian guard. *Herod.* vii. 5. 21. *Capitol. in Maximo. Enc.*] 4. A round temple of Faunus, with many pillars round it, now the church of St. Stephen. 5. The *Castra peregrina* of Augustus, is supposed to have been where is now the church of the four Saints crowned. 6. The *Ædes Laterani* (where Verus, grandfather of Antoninus the Philosopher, had a house, *Hist. Aug.* ii. 141.; see too, *Juven.* x. v. 17.) where is now the church of St. John Lateran. 7. The palace of Constantine, near the *Porta Gabinia*: what is called the *Palatium*, between the Hæbian gate and the church of the Holy Cross, was formerly a temple of Venus and Cupid. [See the Sessonian Basilica below.] 8. Vestiges of an amphitheatre. 9. Many buildings not identified.

P. 25. *Mons Palatinus*. Now stables and folds for cattle.

P. 29. Remains of the *Palatium*, perhaps built by Tiberius, enlarged by Caligula, repaired, &c. by Domitian. See *Mart.* Several views down to p. 31. [Augustus first lodged in this house, which was that of the orator Hortensius, but it was augmented by Tiberius, Caligula, Alexander, son of Mammæa, and others. It lasted till the reign of Valentinian III. under whom, being uninhabited, it fell into ruin. *Enc.*]

P. 33. The remains of the *Capitol*. [The two tops of the Tarpeian hill, the interval between them and the Tarpeian rock were enclosed in the fortified compass of the Capitol, and covered with public and sacred edifices. The foundations of the Capitol were laid by the elder Tarquin, proceeded on by Servius, and finished by Tarquinius Superbus. In 670 U. C. it was burnt, and rebuilt by Sylla; under Vitellius, again burned, and began again by Vespasian, but set on fire by lightning under Titus. Domitian rebuilt it. There were many temples in it, particularly that of Capitoline Jove, upon the ruins of which stands the church of the Capuchins, called *Ara Cæli*. *Enc.*]

P. 35. The *Tarpeian Rock*.

P. 37. Remains of the pillars of a Circus (uncertain whether the Flaminian) near the church of *St. Mary Cacabarina*.

P. 39. The *Curia Hostilia*, mentioned by Livy, where is now the church of St. John and Paul.

P. 41. A house (vulgo, *Palati*) opposite the church of St. Mary Egyptiaca. Fine remains.

P. 43. The *Theatre of Marcellus*. Built by Augustus. *Suet. Plin.*

P. 45. The *Theatrum Castrense*; made of brick, not Statilius Taurus's.

P. 47. The *Meta Sudans*, mentioned by Sextus Rufus. Titus is said to have built it, but Seneca (*Ep.* 56) speaks of it long before Titus. It was the fountain for refreshing the thirst of those who frequented the Games. It had the form of a *meta* of the Circus, from the extremity of which jutted water. The present is only remains.

P. 49. The *Colisæum*, built by Vespasian: in more than twenty plates. It stands upon the spot where was the lake of the Golden House of Nero. It was once adorned with statues, which represented all the provinces of the Empire, in the midst of which was that of Rome, holding a golden apple. The name was derived from the colossal statue of Nero adjacent, and the same term was also applied to another amphitheatre of Severus. Victor says, that it would contain 87,000 spectators. It far exceeds every Amphitheatre known.

P. 53. The *Mons Testaceus*, made of fragments of pottery. Pliny says, that the potters had a place where they threw their rubbish, and this opinion, though controverted, is the most general. There are many cellars, &c. in it.

P. 55. Remains of the City Walls. [The *Forum Boarium*, so called, says Tacitus, because it had a brazen statue of an ox in the middle, is now the church of St. George in the Velabra. The *Forum Piscarium*, confounded (though distinguished by Varro) with the *Forum Cupedinis* is the site of the churches of St. Elias and John Baptist. The Forum ROMANUM, or the FORUM, so celebrated, is now the *Campo Vaccino*, a paltry-looking spot, though still possessing a few grand remains, but not in the smallest degree characteristic of its ancient splendor. The *Forum Sallustii*, is now the site of the church of S. Susanna. The *Forum Suarium* was by the church of St. Nicholas des Porcellettes. The *Porticus of Antoninus Pius* stood where is now the house of Orphans. Eleven fine fluted marble columns remain. Eight columns also remain of



the *Porticus Concordiæ* under the Capitol. The *Porticus of Faustina* has still ten columns and an inscription on the architrave; upon the site of the Porticus, stands the church of St. Lawrence in *Miranda*. The *Porticus Mercurii*, between the Flaminian Circus and the Tiber, is half destroyed, and serves for the fish-market. The *Porticus Octaviæ* shows some remains between the churches of St. Nicholas and Mary. In the nave of the last church are many fine columns of the *Porticus Octaviæ*. The *Porticus Octavii* has some remains of columns with Corinthian capitals. The *Ædes Portumni* has been placed in the round church of St. Stephen, but it is too far from the Emilian bridge. The *Ædes Vejovis* stood where is now the palace of the Senators. The *Sessorian Basilica* is now the church of the Holy Cross. The *Basilica of Constantine* was called afterwards the *Basilica of our Saviour*, and replaced by that of St. John Lateran. The *Atrium of Pompey* has been placed in the *Satrio*, but erroneously. The *Campus Martialis* is the place before the church of St. John, Lateran. The famous *Campus Martius* comprehended what is now called the *Place Borghese*, the Pantheon, the places *di Carlo-Farnesè*, *di Ponti*, *di Navone*, *Nicosea*, &c. with the long street *di Scrofa*, and the entrance of the bridge of St. Angelo. The *Campus Martius Minor* extended from the bridge of Sixtus to that of St. Angelo, and is now covered with houses. The *Campus Agrippæ* was between the Capitol and the Roman College. The *Citta Leonina* occupies the site of the *Campus Vaticanus*: the *Villa Toretta* that of the *Campus Viminalis*. In the garden of the Farnesè palace are remains of the palace of the Cæsars. Two vaulted subterraneous rooms called the *Baths of Livia*, are shown. One room is adorned with arabesques in gold, upon a white ground, the other with arabesques and bas-reliefs painted in gold upon a ground of azure, and in azure upon a ground of gold. Panvini has published a very incorrect plan; Bianchini one more exact; but Guattani (*Journ. Antiq.* 1785) one very valuable. It is a double plan; that of a ground-floor, and a souterrain against the heats of summer. They show that the ancients understood the agreeable and commodious in the distribution of apartments. They have private passages and *water-closets*. The pretended *Tower of Mæcenæ* in the Esquiline garden, ridiculously imagined to be that from whence Nero beheld the city in flames, is more probably the ruin of a temple, which the Conqueror of Zenobia built in honour of the Sun. The *Gardens of Agrippa* stood between the Pantheon and church of St. Andrew; of *Agrippina* between St. Peter's and the Tiber; of *Domitia*, afterwards of Commodus, near the church of St. John Lateran; of *Elagabalus*, near the Porta-Major; of the *Lamians*, so valued by Caligula, near St. Mary Major; of *Lucullus*, at the place of the *Villa Medici* and the *Trinitè da Mont*; of *Mecenas*, at the place where they found the monument called *Trophies of Marius*; of *Nero*, where those of his mother *Agrippina*; of the *Pallantium*, near the Porta Major and Holy Cross of Jerusalem; of the *Spes vetus*, near the *Porta Major*. The wood consecrated by Augustus to the Manes, extended from *St. Mary du Peuple* to the Trinity du Mont; the *Lucus Fugutalis* was near St. Peter's ad Vincula; the grove of *Juno Lucina* was the spot where stands St. Mary Major; the *Lucus Querquetulannus*, near the Holy Cross of Jerusalem. The baths and house of Agrippina, were upon the hill facing the church of Vitalis. *Enc.*]

The writings of the Travellers are so accessible, and the excellent work of La Lande (the best) so cheap, that it is not deemed necessary in a limited book like this, to go to a voluminous extent on an exhausted subject. The following are very large and splendid works, by no means familiar.

“ *Grandes vues pittoresques des principaux sites et monumens de la Grèce, et de la Sicile, et des sept collines de Rome; dessinées et gravées à l'eau forte au tract par M. M. Cassas et Bence, accompagnées d'une explication des Monumens par M. C. P. Landon.*” Paris, atl. fol. 1813.

Pl. i. View of the Capitoline Mount and the Campo Vaccino, designed from the Farnesè Gardens on the Palatine Mount. *On the left*, are the ancient walls of the Imperial Palace; the ruins of the Temple of Concord above the palace; the Capitol modern. *In the middle*, the columns of Jupiter Tonans. *In the back-ground*, the arch of Septimius; the columns of Jupiter Stator.

Pl. ii. A view from Mount Cælius and Mount Aventine from the convent of St. Bonaventure upon the Palatine Mount. *First on the left* is the Colisæum; then going to the right, the Temple of Minerva Medica; the ancient walls of Rome; an aqueduct; reservoir of the aqueducts; ruins of the Nymphæa of Nero; the Thermæ of Caracalla, in front distance; below them the aqueduct of the palace of the Emperors; going on to the right, the ruins of the palace of the Emperors.

Pl. iii. View from the Palatine Mount, designed from the steps of the church of the convent of St. Gregory. The most conspicuous part of this view is the ruins of the palace and aqueduct of the Emperors, the arch of Constantine, and the Colisæum.

Pl. iv. View of the Esquiline Mount, designed from the first tier of the Colisæum. Here we have the tower of Nero; vestiges of the Thermæ of Titus, and ruins of the Colisæum.

Pl. v. View of the Mons Janiculus; modern subjects.

Pl. vi. View of the Quirinal Mount and part of the Viminal; back of the Temple of Peace and Tower of Nero.

Another French work is entitled “ *Palais, Maisons, et autres Edifices, modernes dessinées à Rome, publiées à Paris par Charles Parcier et P. F. la Fontaine,*” 1798, folio.

Another work relates to the Bas-reliefs, and is thus entitled, “ *Zoegn Die Antiken Bas-relief von Rome in den Original Kupferstechen vor Tomaso Piroli in Rom mit der Erklärungen von Georg. Zoega,*” small folio, 1812.

Piranesi, the Musea, &c. &c. need not be mentioned.

The following remarks of Eustace are important.

It is to be remembered, that all the above-mentioned edifices were supported by pillars, and that these pillars were all of granite or of marble, often of the most beautiful species. When we take this latter circumstance into consideration, and combine it with the countless multitude of these columns, and add to these again the colonnades which graced the Imperial palaces, and the courts and porticoes of private houses, we shall be enabled to form some idea of the beauty and magnificence which must have resulted from the frequent recurrence and ever-varying combinations of such pillared perspectives. The Statues were also so numerous, that Cassiodorus says, they formed a population equal in number to the living inhabitants. iii. 203.

*Remains of the Æra of the Kings.*—The *Cloaca Maxima* and some massy traces of the foundation of the Capitol laid by Tarquin, still to be seen under the palace of the Senator. *Id.* 217.

*Commonwealth Æra.* The roads; aqueducts; tombs of C. Publicius and the Scipios (lately discovered), a few disfigured temples, such in particular as that of Fortuna Virilis. *Id.* 217.



*Last Æra*, that of Constantine. One of the most striking peculiarities of buildings of this æra, are the construction of arches over pillars instead of regular entablatures, introduced a little before or during the reign of Diocletian. *Id.* 220.

ROSELLE (*Italy*). Cyclopean wall; the stones in courses, large and hewn, engraved in the *Antichi Monumenti, &c. Firenze*, 1810, t. x. f. 1.

ROSETTA (*Egypt*). Some few remains in the neighbourhood. Columns are frequently dug up at Abu Mandur in the vicinity. *Browne*, 32.

RUBICON. There were anciently two passages, one by the *Via Æmilia* over a bridge, "*ad confluentes*," the other about one mile lower down, or nearer the sea, on the direct road from Ravenna to Rimini. This latter was the passage where Cæsar stood absorbed in thought before he crossed the river. *Eustace*, i. 278.

RUNOVICH. Vestiges of the Municipium Nevense. *Archæologia*, v. 175.

RUSPINA (*Africa*). Now *Sahaleel*. Some remains. *Shaw*, 108.

SABA. See MEROE.

SACROFANO (*Italy*). Here, in 1761, was discovered a souterrain (a summer habitation. See ROME), divided into many rooms, with corridors. The vault of the largest of these rooms was painted in fresco, representing figures and animals in poor taste. The frieze below was adorned with bas-reliefs, moulded in terra cotta, and fastened with leaden nails. These bas-reliefs are well done, and superior, as generally the case in Roman Antiquities, to the paintings. *Cayl.* v. 200. *Enc.*

SAGUNTUM (now *Morviedro, Spain*). The famous remains of a theatre capable of containing 10,000 spectators. In 1785 it was cleared out, and four Spanish pieces performed in it. It demonstrated the singular merit of the ancients in acoustics. The persons in the *summa cavea*, or upper portico, the most distant part from the scenes, notwithstanding the theatre is double the dimensions of ours, heard as distinctly as those in the first rows of the orchestra. An account of this theatre is given by Don Emmanuel Marti, and copied by Montfaucon. (*Enc.*) It is in the usual form of theatres, but Don Marti's account is pronounced incorrect; and in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1789, is a very long catalogue, in minute detail, of inaccuracies. A new plate is also given. (See p. 23, *seq.*) The ancient Saguntum, say *Péyron* and *Bougoanne*, was destroyed by Hannibal, and the modern Morviedro is full of its remains. The walls of the houses, the city gates, and doors of the churches and inns, are covered with inscriptions. The most curious monument, except the theatre, is the castle. It contains heaps of ruins, which belonged to the monuments of several centuries, and are at present upwards of a quarter of a league in extent. Most of the towers and edifices, of which the remains only are now seen, appear to have been constructed by the Moors, with Roman materials. All the works of the latter, except a few arcades in good preservation, towards the south of the castle, have totally disappeared. At a small distance from the cistern, towards the chief gate of the castle leading to the theatre, are three steps, which seem to have been the entrance of some temple, the plan of which still remains visible. The temple was supported by enormous pillars, as appears from some of the bases which still remain. Upon the site of the Trinitarian Convents stood a temple of Diana. A part of the materials was used in building the church, and the rest were sold to build San Miguel de los Reyes, near Valencia. There are several sepulchral stones in the exterior walls and cloisters, on which are inscriptions. The wall adjoining to the city gate is covered with fragments of inscriptions, and there are others elsewhere. Three pieces of a battering ram are pre-

served in the castle, which Bourgoanne took for the axle of some huge carriage. In 1745, was found a tessellated pavement, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Bacchus.

**SAINT CHAMAS** (in *Provence*). An ancient Roman bridge entire, called by the natives, the *Pont Surian*. It is built in full centre between two rocks, and on a level with the road, which goes from Arles to Aix. It has only one arch of 6 toises diam. built with large stones 3 feet in size, and is 11 toises long. The arch towards the Aix side has a frieze, two thirds of which are filled by ornaments, and the rest by an inscription, stating that it was built by the testamentary will of a Flamen of Rome and Augustus. Towards the pilasters are eagles, and the interior face of the frieze is covered with ornaments, without inscription. It is merely one of the arches used by the ancients to crown bridges and other public works, such as that of saints. This bridge is engraved. *Mem. Acad. Inscr.* vi. 374. 12mo. *Enc.*

**SAINTES**. Here is one of the ornamental arches of bridges. It is in the middle of the bridge over the Charente, and is a wall, both faces of which represent the same thing. The wall is 20 feet thick, 45 broad, and about 60 high. Half of this building is a massy pile of large stones laid upon one another without cement. The part built upon this massy work has two gates, shaped like semicircular arches, supported by square pillars, which ought to have bases, perhaps concealed by raising the pavement. These square pillars are fluted to the middle, and above them are oxen's heads. Upon the arches there is a large entablature, the four angles of which rest on four small columns, fluted and cut out of the stone, which makes the wall. The columns project two thirds of their diameter, and stand upon the imposts of the arches. In the frieze of the grand entablature is one inscription, and in another below, between two cornices, a second. Hence we learn that it was built by C. Jul. Rufus, a Flamen of Augustus and Rome, in honor of Tiberius. (*Montf. Suppl.* iv. b. 5. c. 4. where it is engraved.) There are also an amphitheatre and aqueducts.

**SAIS**. Dr. Clarke (*Essay upon Alexander's Tomb*, p. 33. and *Travels*, v. 284—289,) thinks that he has discovered this ancient town in the modern *Se l'Hajar*, on the east shore of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, to the south of Rahmanieh near a place where the canal passing across the Delta, connects the waters of this branch with that of Dalmatia. The same canal existed in ancient times. Here he found fragments of ancient pottery. Beyond, the foundation of a vast edifice, forming a quadrangular inclosure, the area of which was a high mound of earth, supporting the ruins of some building; the whole corresponding very accurately with the account of Sais, given by Herodotus. A village and mosque are built, as usual, in the midst of the ruins. In the walls, pavement, and steps of the latter, are stuck, but broken and defaced, the highly sculptured remains of the temple of Minerva. Some of these, together with some curious small idols, covered with hieroglyphics, the Doctor has deposited in the Public Library of Cambridge.

**SAKARA**. A village of Egypt, where under two subterranean caves the mummies are found. It was, perhaps, the ancient Memphis. (*Enc.*) Denon (i. 297) mentions 500 mummies of the Ibis, found in the vaults of Sakara; nothing but the earthen pot, common to all. See *Pyramids*.

**SAKIEL MINOR** (*Egypt*). In the mountains of Emeralds or Zodara, on the road to the Red Sea. Belzoni (pl. 33) has engraved a temple on a rock, near this place. The plan is exceedingly simple. The front (fig. 7) consists of two side pilasters,



with two columns in the middle between them. Behind the middle room is another (fig. 6). In *Plate 35*, he has engraved the houses of the ancient Minors. These are towers and square buildings, and courts, in close assemblage, in streets, all in a lump. Sakiel Minor is a valley surrounded by high rocks. On each side of the rock, at some little distance, are the remains of a few very small houses, built of high stones, and all, except one or two, without mortar. The rocks of this place resemble an amphitheatre in form, not more than 250 yards in length. The upper part of the rocks contains several mines of the ancients, and at the side there is a small chapel cut out of the rock, 30 feet deep and less than 20 wide. See pl. 33, n. 6, 7. *Belzoni*, p. 296.

**SALAMANCA** (in *Spain*). Here is a bridge, so ancient that the Spaniards have ascribed it to Hercules. Trajan repaired it, as an inscription shows. It is 1500 feet long, and has 26 arches, each 72 feet wide, the piles are 23 feet thick, and 200 high. *Enc. des Antiq.*

**SALAMIS**. The city was within Cynosura, on the opposite side of the Bay of Corinth. At Cynosura are a few fragments of white marble and stones. They are supposed to have belonged to a trophy, erected for the victory obtained by Themistocles. The site of the temple of Cychreus is probably the church of St. Nicholas. The walls of Salamis may be traced to about four miles in circumference. There are some marbles with inscriptions. In 1676 there was the ruin of a temple, probably that of Ajax. The site of the more ancient city Salamis, was probably in another part. There are fragments and inscriptions in the Church of Ampelaki. *Chandler, Greece*, 202, 203.

Mr. Dodwell's account is this: At Cynosoura, part of the ancient walls of the city, of regular construction, are still existing. At Ampelachi are inscriptions. Near the sea, at the foot of the hills, are ancient traces and foundations of considerable extent. At the monastery of Phaineromini are stones upon the site of some ancient edifice, perhaps of a temple. In addition to several large blocks of stone, Mr. Dodwell observed the frustum of a Dorick column of white marble, 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, and fluted at the top, while the rest of the shaft was plain. Mr. Dodwell could not discover the base; and therefore could only suppose that it was fluted like the columns of the temples of Eleusis, Thorikos, Rhamnos, and Delos. On the summit of the hill south of the monastery, are traces and foundations of walls and towers of considerable strength and thickness, consisting of a mixture of small stones and large unhewn blocks, apparently of high antiquity. Probably these are remains of the fortress Boudoros or Boudorion. There are two other ancient forts in the island, which are constructed upon the system of the acute and the obtuse angled stones in regular layers. One of these castles is distinguished by a round tower 30 feet diameter, with a door as usual wider at bottom than at top. *Dodw. i.* 580.

**SALAPIA** (or *Salpia, Italy*). The ruins consist of a square fortification, earthen ramparts, with many divisions and fosses, looking more like a camp than a town. *Swinburne*, i. 173.

**SALONA** (*Dalmatia*). The ancient *Amphyssa*. There are ruins which shew that it was ten miles in circumference.

**SALSETTE** (island in *Bombay*). In this island is the famous temple of Canarin, very much resembling that of Elephanta. The open courts, porticoes, gigantick figures by the sides of doors: walls covered with figures also in relief; "columns in rows, forming ailes in vaulted rooms forty paces wide and a hundred long, and a

rounded form at the end," (the nave of an ancient cathedral among us); grottoes like burial chapels, with *dagops* or cupolas in them by way of niches to images, all these show that the Egyptian architecture was derived from India, and that the origin of fashions in Gothic structures is far deeper than that assigned by modern hypothesis. The barbarous fantastick shafts of columns in Roman architecture, characterize the age of Constantine and Theodosius; but "in the first work at this temple are two large pilasters twenty palms high, a third of which from the bottom is square, the middle part octagon, and the upper round." (*Gough's Salsette*, 29.) At Elephanta (the chief of these Indian temples) within a large cave, extending the square of four pillars which form its angles, is a small temple or chapel, having on the ground a large altar, oblong, somewhat raised and coarsely cut, [i. e. a cromlech,] on the top of which is a cone, resembling the pivots of the rocking stones in Cornwall. (*Id.* p. 85.) Since Mr. Gough's publication, the excavations at Salsette, especially those at Kanara, have been well described by Mr. Salt (*Bombay Transactions*); and are probably the most perfect specimen in India, of a genuine Boodhist temple, college, and monastery. Its colossal statues, numerous schools, cells, and chapels, (many of them containing the *dagop*), rising in range above range, and extending to both sides of the ravine, which separates the hill; the flights of steps to connect the stages, the reservoirs for water, and the general adaptation of its parts to the purposes of a retired body of collegiates or monasticks, render it perfect in its style. The inscriptions are numerous. (*Bombay Transactions*, iii. 528.) The Druids are said to have been Boodhists, and certainly had collegiate institutions, nor is there a doubt, but that many of their customs obtain in India.

SAMICON (probably near *Callonia*, *Greece*). Ruins on a rocky hill above a Derbini or Custom-house. The walls and square towers are well preserved, and are composed of the second and third styles. The caves of the Anigrades and Atlantiades are to be seen. *Dodw.* ii. 345.

SAMOS. According to Aul. Gellius, the Samians were the inventors of pottery; and Pliny says, that the Samian vases were especially valued. They had also two kinds of white earth, used in medicine; besides the stone employed in polishing gold. The mountains are full of white marble. The town walls are also built of large pieces of marble, cut for the most part in lozengy facets, similar to diamonds. (*Enc. des Antiq.*) M. Choiseul Gouffier in the *Voy. Pittoresque*, tom. i. pl. 52, has engraved vestiges of the temple of Juno, and pl. 54, fragments of a column and capitals. The temple was an oblong square, with a cella, four columns deep in the pronaos, and a single row around the porticoes. The base of the column was of a very bizar design, a sort of fluted projecting annulets, and the capital was very different from the ordinary Dorick of the Greeks (p. 100). In fact it seems to have been composed of an annulet surmounted by an ovolo moulding. Mr. Dallaway has engraved a column here. *Constantinople*, 253.

SAMOSATÉ. The ancient capital of Commagene, now *Scempsat*, but that is only ruins.

SAMOTHRACE. Some vestiges of the temple of Ceres at the north of the isle, and marbles. M. Choiseul Gouffier says that this isle would repay excavation. *Voyage Pittoresque*, ii. 123.

SAMOUNT (*Egypt*). Ruins of an ancient settlement or station, consisting of several pieces of walls, but of rough stones without mortar, and a well in the centre. *Belzoni*, 308. See his plate 33, n. 5.



**SANALIPSIS** (*Argolis*). On the road from Agios Georgios to Argos, near Mount Sanalipsis, at 50 min. cross a river, and the foundations of a wall, which seems to have been the boundary of a territory. At 55, cross another wall of the same nature. Such double walls, at a short distance from each other, are very common in Greece. The walls here mentioned, seem to be continued across the road from Nemæa to Mycenæ, where they are separated by a space equal to about 8 minutes. They may have formed the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the city of Mycenæ. *Gell's Argolis*, 76.

**SANE** (*Greece*). Ruins of the town afterwards called Uranopolis. Herissos occupies the site. *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. ii. pl. 15.

**SAOURDEH** (*Egypt*). In the Grande Description (A. vol. iv. pl. 68, figs. 1 to 10.) are plans and details of a hypogæum of the Doric order, situate at Saourdeh. In the same plate are the bas-reliefs. They represent agricultural work, such as ploughing, reaping, &c. The sheafs are of a cylindrical form, and they are carried home in a curious manner. Each man bears one on his shoulder by a stick thrust through it, and with the other hand holds a bellows and pipe. In fig. 15 are asses carrying a huge basket, shaped like a dice-box, and reaching from the neck to the haunches of the beast.

**SAPYSELATON**. See **SASYPELATON**.

**SARDES** (now *Sart*). The capital of Lydia. There is the ground plot of a theatre, on a brow which unites with the hill of the citadel, and was called *Prion*. Some pieces of the vault which supported seats, and completed the semicircle, remain. There are relicks of massive building. Marble piers sustain heavy fragments of arches of brick. There is a portion of a large edifice, with a heap of ponderous materials before and behind it. The walls are standing of two large and lofty long rooms, with a space between them, as in a passage. This remain, it has been conjectured, was the house of Cræsus, once appropriated by the Sardeans as a place of retirement to superannuated citizens. It was called the *Garusia*, and in it, as some Roman authors have remarked, was exemplified the extreme durability of the ancient brick. (*Vitr.* l. 2. c. 8. *Plin.* 35. 14.) The walls in this ruin have double arches beneath, and consist chiefly of this material, with layers of stone. The bricks are exceedingly fine and good, of different sizes, some flat and broad. A man was employed to procure one entire, but the cement proved so very hard and tenacious, that it was almost impossible. Both Cræsus and Mansolus, neither of whom could be suspected of parsimony, used them in building their palaces. It was a substance insusceptible of decay, and it is asserted, that if the walls were erected true to their perpendicular, they would without violence last for ever. The hill on which the citadel stood, appears from the plain, to be triangular.

A double wall, besides outworks in ruin, remains of the fortress. In the walls are two or three fragments with inscriptions. Between the hill of the citadel and the mountain, are five columns, standing one without the capital, and one with the capital awry, to the south. The architrave was of two stones. A piece remains of one column, but is moved southward. The other part, with the column which contributed to its support, has fallen since the year 1699. The capital was then destroyed by an earthquake, and over the entrance of the *naos* or *cell* was a vast stone, which occasioned wonder by what art or power it could be raised. This fair and magnificent portal, as it is styled by the relator Chishull (p. 16), has since been destroyed, and in the heap lies that most huge and ponderous marble. Part of one of the antæ is seen, about four

feet high. The soil has accumulated around the ruin, and the bases, with a moiety of each column, are concealed, except one, which was cleared by Mr. Wood. The number in the front, when entire, was eight, the order Ionic. The shafts are fluted, and the capitals designed and carved with exquisite taste and skill. No ancient authors, Herodotus excepted, mention a temple.

Before Sardes, on the opposite side of the plain, are many barrows on an eminence. By Gygæa, five miles from Sardes, is the burial-place of the Lydian king. The barrows are of different sizes; the smaller made perhaps for children of the younger branches of the royal family. Four or five are distinguished by their superior magnitude, and are visible as hills, at a great distance. The lake probably furnished the soil. All of them are covered with green turf, and many retain their conical form, without any depression of the top. One of the barrows on an eminence near the middle, and towards Sardes, is remarkably conspicuous. This has been described by Herodotus (i. 92) as beyond comparison inferior to the works of the Egyptians and Babylonians. It was the monument of Alyattes, the father of Cræsus, a vast mound of earth, heaped on a basement of large stones, by three classes of people, one of which was composed of prostitutes. Alyattes died after a long reign, in the year 562, before the Christian æra. Above a century intervened when the historian relates, that in his time it had five stones, in which letters were engraved, mentioning what each class had performed. From the measurement it had appeared that the greater portion was made by the girls. Strabo likewise has mentioned it, as a huge mount raised on a lofty basement in the midst of the city. It was customary among the Greeks to place in barrows, either the image of some animal, or *stelæ*, commonly round pillars with inscriptions. The famous barrow of the Athenians on the plain of Marathon is described by Pausanias, and is an instance of the latter usage. The barrow of Alyattes is much taller and handsomer than any Chandler had seen in England, or elsewhere. The mould which has been washed down, conceals the stone-work, which it seems was anciently visible. The apparent altitude is diminished, and the bottom rendered wider, and less distinct than before. Three barrows are ranged on the side close by each other, and another barrow in the neighbourhood. *Chandl. As. Min.* 253, 264.

SASIPELATON. Near to this mountain, the ancient *Arachnè*, is a *Palæo Castro*, which is worthy of examination. The walls appear to have been erected in a very advanced period of the arts, and they are almost perfect. The entrance is on the side most distant from the road. The fortress is nearly square, having at the north-east angle a quadrangular tower, at each of the others one circular. There is a fourth circular tower in the centre of the south-west side, which defended the gate. There is here, as in all other Greek castles, an outer and an inner gate, with an interval between them. The passage does not lead directly into the heart of the fortress, but runs parallel to the curtain for some paces, before it turns into the fortress. Quitting this fortress, descend among olives. Here are some vestiges of an ancient road, and on the left a cave. Many heaps of stones and traces of walls are observable. On the left is a village. At 4 hours 25 minutes the road crosses a glen with a brook. Near the latter are the ruins of a chapel, on the right of which there seems to have been a temple. *Gell's Argolis*, 100.

SASON (now *Saseno*, Island of *Epirus*). Remains of a Greek fort, which has evidently been repaired in the lower ages. *Dodw.* i. 27.



**SAULIEU.** In the department of Côté d'Or in France. Here was anciently a college of the Druids. A wood in which they performed their sacrifices, and the ruins of a temple, dedicated to the Sun, are yet visible.

**SCAMANDRIA** (possibly at *Halil Elly*). Ruins not to be reconciled to any account of the country ancient or modern. Ruins also of columns, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; bas-reliefs, inscriptions, &c. *Clarke*, iii. 111.

**SCATA.** A city built by Adagenis in a place fenced about with lakes and standing waters. It was the ancient seat of the kingdom of the Goths. Not far from it, are or were some remains of another royal castle called *Adranis*. *Ol. Magn.* 26.

**SCHAIPIR** (30 minutes east of *Hoshungabad*, or the *Nerbridda*, *India*). Ruins of an ancient city; among them have been discovered several figures with curled wigs (the distinctive attribute of *Boodh* and his attendants), and the remains of a colossal statue with similar decoration. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 36.

**SCILLITANA COLONIA** (*Africa*, now *Cassarun*). A triumphal arch. It consists of one large arch with an attic structure above it, having likewise some rude Corinthian-like ornaments bestowed upon the entablature, though the pilasters themselves are entirely *Gothick* (*sic*). Also Mausolea. *Shaw*, 120, 121.

**SCYLLA.** The rocks of it are crowned with a deserted fortress. The rock has a three forked cliff, in which are found the three rows of teeth described by Homer. The dangers of Scylla are not a little augmented by the nature of its precipitous shore, which shelving perpendicularly into the sea, affords but one landing place, for the space of several leagues. *Enc. des Antiq.* *Hughes*, i. 135.

**SEBOO, SEBOUA** (*Egypt*). The *Sebua* of Norden, and *Sibhor* of Legh. Here are ruins of a temple. The sand of the desert has almost covered the portico and court in front. It consists of two pyramidal moles of masonry, facing the east, with a gateway between. The moles are not more than 30 feet above the sand. Their front is 90 feet in length. The gateway is 6 feet wide and 20 feet in height. A cornice and torus surround the moles, and upper part of the gateway. Round the cornice of the moles a waving line is sculptured without any other ornament. The gateway is 12 feet thick, and opens to a court almost filled with sand, in front of the portico, whose roof appears to be formed out of the rock. It is joined to the moles by a colonnade of three square pillars on each side, in the front of which are disfigured statues in alto-relievo, half buried in the sand. The pillars support the entablature, and are inclosed by a wall from the two extremities of the moles. The entablature of this colonnade is of single stones from pillar to pillar 12 feet long, 4 broad, and 3 deep. On these and on the walls are hieroglyphic and symbolic figures representing some deity receiving offerings, the usual subject of all the sculpture on the walls of Egyptian temples. Two rows of sphinxes lead to the temple. They begin at about 50 paces from the front. There are five remaining uncovered with mud, three in full length, one on the ground, and the heads only of two others. The distance is about 1½ feet from the nose to the extreme part. The two first are much decayed or were never finished. The third, making the second in the left row, is highly finished, but its head, which lies near it, has been struck off. The head in the opposite row is equally well finished. The fifth makes the third in the left row. Between the two front sphinxes are gigantic figures in alto-relievo on pilasters. They are about 14 feet high, and form the entrance to the avenue. They have the left leg advancing, have a ceinture, breast-plate, and pyramidal casque, and are four feet broad



DRAWN BY H. L. H.

Engraved by J. Wall

COURT BETWEEN PROPYLEON & PORTICO AT SEBOO

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across the shoulders. Smaller statues now thrown down stood in front of the moles. One of them is half buried in the ground to the waist, the other shows its full length, but is half covered with sand. All these are of the same hard stone as the moles. No Greek inscription appears. (*Light*, p. 88.) Belzoni describes this temple thus: It has a propylæon at a small distance from the Nile; in the sides of which entrance are two standing figures 11 feet high. These form the entrance to an avenue of sphinxes with lions' bodies and human heads. This leads to the propylæon, which is much decayed. There is the usual entrance or gateway into the pronaos, at each side of which are five columns, with figures on the front of each, not unlike those in the pronaos of Medinet Abon. *Belzoni*, p. 74. See, too, *Walpole*, i. 417, 418.

SEEDY DONDE (*Africa*). The ancient Misua. The sepulchre of Donde or David, a pretended saint, is thought to have been a Roman pretorium, from three tessellated pavements. (*Shaw*.) It is more probably a villa.

SEGESTA (*Sicily*). This city, according to Fame, was built by Æneas, and was a rival of Selinus, an ally of Greece, and as such supported by Athens in the expedition of Nicias. The Carthaginians long possessed it, but it was afterwards totally destroyed by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. Denon says, "It appeared to me the most disadvantageously situated of all the ancient cities he had yet seen, placed on an uneven spot of ground, destitute of water, exposed to every wind, without a river, without a harbour, [See *Swinburne* hereafter,] and surrounded by steep and dreary rocks." The temple, which is singularly perfect, was, he thinks, without the precinct of the city. (Thus he, *Sicily*, p. 153.) The temple engraved by Mr. Wilkins (*Magna Grecia*, 53) is a magnificent Dorick structure, six columns in front, and fourteen on the flanks. The columns, he says, are unlike every other Grecian temple in Sicily, as being without flutings; but Denon (p. 156) clearly shows that the temple never was finished, and that the capitals being less than the shaft, and the irregular form of the latter, shew that the columns were intended to receive flutes. An entablature of 10 feet 10 inches in height, which would appear heavy on any other but a colossal order, here produces an admirable effect. Though the mouldings have but little relief, they throw beautiful shades, from the happy disposition of the acute angles formed by the under surface of the mutules, which not only gives effect to the architecture, but prevents the return of the water, and the consequent damage to the building. (*Denon*.) Mr. Wilkins mentions the vestiges of a theatre. *Swinburne* (ii. 233.) adds, that the place is now called *Barbara*, and observes, that in the temple there is no inner wall or cella, nor any vestige of a roof (234); that the walls of the town appear in many places; that the emporium was at the mouth of the river, near the spot where *Castelmare* now stands, and that the cisterns and foundations of houses occur along the declivity. In p. 236 he gives a view of the temple, as does *Stolberg* and others. [There is every reason to think, that this city never was completed.]

SEGNI (*Italy*). Here are polygonal Cyclopean walls, with a very curious gateway of the same construction and demi-hexagonal aperture. *Antichi Monumenti*, &c. Firenze. fol. t. xii. where an engraving of it.

SEGOBRIGA (now *Segovia*, in *Spain*). *Peyron* and *Bourgoanne* thus describe the famous aqueduct. It begins on a level with the rivulet, which it receives, and is at first supported by a single line of arches three feet high. Its runs, by a gentle ascent, to the summit of a hill, upon the other side of the city, and appears to become more



elevated in proportion as the ground over which it extends declines. At its highest part, it has the appearance of a bridge, boldly thrown over a prodigious abyss. It has two branches, which form an obtuse angle relatively to the city. It is at these angles that it becomes really awful. Two rows of arches rise majestically one above the other to an amazing height. Its solidity, which has braved sixteen centuries, seems inexplicable, on closely observing the simplicity of its construction. It is composed of square stones placed one above another, without any exterior appearance of cement, though we cannot now be certain whether they are really united without this aid, by being cut and placed with peculiar art; or whether the cement has been destroyed by time. It is remarked (*Archæolog.* iv. 410) as a curious circumstance, that there are *pointed* arches in this aqueduct. It is engraved by Montfaucon, &c. It is ascribed to the reign of Trajan, and Dillon says (p. 114) that the marks and holes of the letters which contained the inscription are yet visible.

SEGUSIA (now *Susa* in *Piedmont*). The arch is not triumphal, but a gate of the town, raised in honour of Augustus by Julius Cottius, son of King Donnus. Trunks of columns, capitals, &c. are found. (*Millin, Voyage en Savoie, &c.* i. 107—114.) The arch shows the distinction of the Provincial works from those of Rome at the same period, for the capitals of the pilasters are in a style not then usual at Rome. *Enc. des Antiquités.*

SEGYN (*Morlachia*). Near here stood the ancient Roman *Æquum*. There are remains of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. *Archæol.* iii. 343, *seq.*

SELEUCIA (now *Suadea*, near *Antioch*). A large gate, approaching to the Dorick order, yet remains entire. The rock near it has been excavated into various apartments. A part exists of the thick and substantial wall which defended Seleucia towards the sea. The Port is formed by a mole of very large stones. It is now dry. A little to the north is a remarkable passage cut in the rock, leading by a gentle descent from the summit of the mountain towards the water. It is above 600 common paces long, from 30 to 50 feet high, and about 20 broad. In the middle of it is a covered way, arched through the rock, but both the ends are open. A channel for water runs along the side, conveying the pure element down from the mountain to Seleucia. The whole rock above is full of artificial cavities, for what purpose does not appear. There is a Greek inscription on the south side of the cavern, comprising, Browne thinks, five lines; but, as it was lofty, he could only discern TETAR. He also found catacombs, ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and mouldings. One of the chambers contained thirty niches for the dead, another fourteen. *Browne*, 391, 392.

SELIMBRIA, of Herodotus, is now *Selivia*. Here is the old Roman military way. Small tumuli for marking distances occur with great regularity in pairs, one on each side of the road on the approach to the capital. Upon an eminence, before the entering the place, are two large tumuli. *Clarke*, viii. 128, 129, 207.

SELINUS (now called the *Peleri, Sicily*). Here are the remains of magnificent temples. The great temple of Jupiter is Dorick, and, like the generality of his temples, hypæthral. Its form was octostyle-dipteral; having eight columns in each front, and a double row surrounding the cella; the number of columns in the flanks was sixteen. The columns in the east front were fluted, and it appears to have been the design of the architect that they should have been so. Some however are quite plain. Others exhibit proportions for the flutings more or less advanced. The method of fluting the columns in the east front is unlike that observed by Mr. Wilkins in every other

specimen of the Dorick. The flutes do not meet and form an angle, but are separated by a fillet, after the method adopted in the columns of the Ionick, when the cella was a double row of plain columns. There are other temples. (*Wilk. Magn. Grec.* 45, 46.) These noble ruins lie in several stupendous heaps, with many columns still erect, and at a distance resemble a large town with a crowd of steeples. The above great temple composes one of the most gigantic and sublime ruins imaginable. [Denon (*Sicily*, 172) says, that at the largest temple we behold the work of giants. Every column is a tower, every capital a whole rock.] One of the columns of the pronaos, and two of the sides, are standing, though not entire; the capital and entablement are totally overturned. The columns measure 9 feet 3 inches in diameter at bottom, and 6 feet 3 inches below the capital. The capitals are of one solid block, uncommonly bulky in the semi-globular part, called the ovolo. The length of the whole edifice was about 330 feet, the breadth 39. The second temple is ruined with more order. It had six columns in the fronts, and eleven on each side, in all thirty-four; their diameter is five feet. They were all fluted, and most of them now remain standing as high as the second course of stones. The pillars of the third temple were also fluted, and have fallen down so very entire, that the five pieces which composed them lie almost close to each other, in the order they were placed in when upright. The cella does not exceed the vestibule in extent. All these temples are of the old Dorick order, without a base, and of a much more massive proportion than the Segestan edifice. The two smaller temples are more delicate in their parts and ornaments than the principal ruin. There are other ruins and broken columns dispersed over the site of the town, but none equal to these. Some of the walls of the mole of the harbour still remain above the sands. Selinus was a colony of the Hyblæan Megara, which, after flourishing four centuries, was destroyed by Hannibal, A. U. C. 359. Swinburne, however, thinks that these temples were levelled to the ground by an earthquake. (*Swinb.* ii. 242, *seq.*)

Denon's account of the grand ruins is as follows: "On passing from the three temples, situated on this side to the opposite port, we are no less astonished at finding immense walls, and in the same style, which seem to serve as foundations only. The other temples are not less colossal. We are tempted to believe, that the Selinuntians dwelt only in temples, or that they were a people of Priests, wholly consecrated to the worship of the deities. Ruins, fragments, and columns, are visible even into the sea. On this side there is a watch-tower, where we discovered the general plan of the city in the form of a horse-shoe, the extremities of which were terminated by two bastions, advancing even to the sea-shore. Three temples on each side occupied the lateral parts, and were doubtless its hallowed quarters. The left side was consecrated to the Temples of the Gods, the right possibly to public edifices. The latter had a separate inclosure. Between these was the harbour, which was entirely shut in, and is now choked with sand. The bottom of the horse-shoe appears to have formed the quarter appropriated to the public. Nothing is more discernible, but some inconsiderable fragments of *mattoni* [Roman reticulated work] the traces of a few small buildings, walls, and cisterns, and so covered with sand as to render it impracticable to distinguish any thing beyond the general form. It however enables us to judge of the magnificence of the whole, and the effect which it must have produced.

Of the smallest temple, which is in the middle, the first layers of its columns are preserved in their places. They were all fluted, resting without bases in a socle, that formed the third row of the stylobate, on which the whole edifice was raised. This



appears to have been the most complete and the highest finished, but is more demolished in the inside than the others. This is the less distinguishable, as the smaller fragments have been more easily carried off. But so simple and uniform were the works of the Greeks, that the knowledge of one only of their buildings nearly suffices to make us acquainted with them all. The variety of the parts caused the difference of effects in their elevation, such as the filleting of their columns, the dimensions of their capitals, more or less fluted, and the diameter of the entablatures.

We next proceed to the second temple. One of the angles of the internal wall of this latter is still standing, and these angles were decorated with pilasters and surmounted with capitals. This temple was more considerable in its parts and longer in its form.

It is necessary to observe, that this, which stood by the side of the other, was parallel with it, since all the ancient temples were built from east to west. Having gratified our curiosity respecting these two, we visited the ruins of the largest, which appeared so awful, and even terrible on a first view. It had several peculiarities, as dimension of greater length occupied in the first place by a peristyle of three columns in depth. Of the third or interior row of these columns, one is still standing entire. Behind this column a pilaster terminated an advanced structure, that joined the wall in which was the great gate. The interior was decorated with a small order, some fragments of which we found likewise in columns, entablatures, and Dorick pillars. In the angles of the wall to the westward were large pilasters in the proportions of the external order. The columns of the first row of the eastern part were fluted, and the others of the same peristyle plain. In the circumference we observed that one was almost constantly fluted and the other plain, which Denon imagined was intended by way of ornament, but rather proves that the intention was to flute them all, and that time and circumstances had rendered them imperfect.

Some of the masses (building materials) are pierced entirely, though others have only square holes, into which the cramps entered that held the block the faster according to its strength. Others received iron chains into grooves of a cylindrical form, by which they were lifted up, as if by two handles.

“We went (continues Denon) to the other part of the city. It lay upon another eminence to the westward. There are three temples likewise in this quarter, the plans of which are not less distinguishable, except that nearest the sea, which from its being very considerably smaller has been more easily plundered of its ruins. This small one differs from the others by a more extended capital, and by three smaller indented fillets, which intersect the fluting. In the middle one, the columns were all of a single stone. The nave of the third was extremely narrow, and the peristyle much wider. At the entrance there is a square cavity, the use of which it is difficult to conjecture, but it may have been only an excavation in the area of a later date to sound the depth of the foundation.”

“We discovered almost all the plans of the quarters of the three temples, which doubtless was the principal quarter of the city, as that of the Senate might have been, or that of the soldiers or the priests. We distinguished two flights of steps, which mounted from the harbour to the temples, with the beautiful stone *glacis*, which served for a basis to them, and must have added greatly to their effect; for it is to be observed, that these masses, apparently rustic, are in architecture, what the contrasted fresco is in painting, which produces the happiest effect, when at its proper point. It must be allowed, that the ancients greatly surpassed us in the management of this

effect in architecture, for their monuments were always placed so as to present themselves only in the most striking points of view, on eminences, on walls, or on large bastions, as in the present case. The fortified portion of the city, which overlooked part of the sea, exists no longer."

"We traced columns even into the sea, and in the upper part of the streets found small caverns without roofs, but formed of large stones, resting horizontally on pillars, and on the surface little columns of an interior decoration; and to the westward, walls almost entire." *Denon*, 179—187.

SELINUS (*Cilicia*). Ruins of an immense edifice, which might have been the Gymnasium; site of a stadium; remains of a theatre, and gate, like a triumphal arch, leading to an amphitheatre. *Voyage Pittoresque*, tom. ii. p. 34. The Amphitheatre is engraved, pl. 3.

SENA JULIA (now *Sienna, Italy*). Remains of the old wall near the church of Saint Antonio; also several towers, grottoes, cells, subterranean aqueducts, and whole streets excavated under the mountain. The Roman gate is much admired. Near the church of St. Lorenzo is a well, at the bottom of which is a kind of fountain, supported by columns, remarkably ancient. *Clarke*, i. 319—322.

SENS (*France*). Inscriptions, &c. *Millin, Midi de la France*, i. 128.

SERAPEUM. Supposed to be the spot near the Pyramids, where the Sphinx now lies. *Clarke*, v. 178.

SESSA (*Italy*), was surnamed *Aurunca*, to distinguish it from *Suessa Pometia* near the Pomptine Marshes. Roman altars, and monumental stones are built up in the walls of several houses. *Swinb.* ii. 496.

SESTI. See ERELUNE.

SESTOS (*Dardanelles*). On the presumed site are three tumuli. At Akbash are said to be ruins, and about three miles from thence remains of a mole, uncertain of what age. *Clarke*, iii. 86.

SHAPAR. Vestiges of Greek and Roman workmanship (*Ouseley's Trav.* i. 359). Sculptured rock engraved *pl.* xviii. Colossal figure of Shapar, *pl.* xix.

SHERSHELL (*Algiers*). It is supposed to be the ancient *Iol*, and surnamed *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus. There are fine pillars, capitals, large cisterns, and Mosaic pavements, as well as a cothon or large artificial harbour; fragments of an aqueduct. *Shaw*, 18.

SICAMBRIA. At Alt-Offen, in Hungary, was a Roman station, named Sicambria. Many inscriptions are fixed into the wall of a house; and in the same place are the remains of a Sudatory, about twelve yards long and ten broad, the floor supported by numerous small pillars. There are also columns, supposed to be remains of an aqueduct. *Townson*, 85.

SICIA (or *Sicia Veneria*, now *Keff, Africa*). Inscriptions, *Shaw*, 95.

SICYON (*Basilica, Greece*). The ruins still retain some vestiges of ancient magnificence; among these a fine theatre, which is situated at the north-east foot of the Acropolis, has the Koilon or seats in a very perfect state. Anear are some large masses of Roman brick walls, and in the same vicinity are the remains of the Gymnasium, supported by strong walls of polygonal construction. Several dilapidated churches, composed of ancient fragments, probably occupy the site of temples. Numerous fragments of the Dorick order are observable amongst them, particularly triglyphs and metopes of curious forms, but generally of small proportions. Here are also some inscriptions (*Dodw.* ii. 295). Chandler (*Greece*, 278) mentions from Pococke a ruin on a high



hill, about six miles near to Patræ, and supposes it Agira; and at Vostitza [the ancient Agion, *Dodwell*, ii. 305.] the ruin of a small ancient building at the west end of the town, and in front of an old church a fine relief of a lion siezing a horse. What Chandler says of a thick wall on the sea-shore, as perhaps *Helcie*, is confuted by Mr. *Dodwell* (ii. 304), because he says the coast being subject to earthquakes, it has been ingulphed in the sea.

SIDON. Remains of an ancient harbour still exist to the south. *Light*, 208.

SIGEAN PROMONTORY (*Troad*). Tumuli called of Achilles and Patroclus. *Clarke*, iii. 90. See the next article, and TROY.

SIGEUM. Now *Giaurkoi* which occupies the site of the *Acropolis* or citadel, and a mean church towards the brow of Mount Ida, that of the *Athenæum* or temple of Minerva, of which the scattered marbles by it are remains. The famous Sigean inscription lay on the right hand of the entrance. There were other fragments and inscriptions. Sigeum was built out of the ruins of Troy, and this temple was suffered to remain. Chandler mentions barrows of Achilles and Patroclus, and that of Antilochus, son of Nestor, which last had a fragment or two of white marble, on the top, as also another on the right hand, not far off, which Chandler thinks was that of Peneleus, one of the leaders of the Bœotians, who was slain by Eurypilus. They likewise saw the barrow of Ajax Telamon, and at a distance from it, on the side next Lectes, that of Æsyetes, mentioned by Homer. Thus Chandler, *As. Min.* 42. See TROY.

SIGNIA (*Italy*). See SEgni.

SILSILIS (*Selseleh, Egypt*). In the *Grande Description* (a. vol. i. pl. 47.) is a view of the grottoes here, cut at the entry of some ancient quarries. They resemble the front of a temple with columns, cornices, &c. Belzoni (352) calls the place *Silsili*, or the *chain of mountains*. There are, he says, several interesting burial-places among the quarries of the rocks, and it is evident that the famous sphinxes and rams' heads which are to be seen in Carnak have been taken from this spot, as one of the same kind is to be seen carved in the rock and partly removed from the rocks to the Nile, and another like it is nearly cut out of the quarry. Denon seems to mistake the spot, for he says (iii. 15.) from the foundation of a temple, and a few courses of the basement of a portico, the whole covered with hieroglyphics, *Silsilis* may be at a place called Corn-el-Achmart, in the course of a canal, between Bassalier and El Moccot.

SINUessa (*Italy*). There are some vestiges, and the name is still preserved. Near Monte Dracone are some ruins of edifices which extend even to the sea shore, where, without doubt, were the large walls of the port. *Enc. des Antiquités*.

SIRMIONE (Promontory in *Italy*). On the further summit of a hill stand the walls of an old building, said to be a Roman bath, and near it a vault, called the grotto of Catullus. *Eustace*, i. 202.

SITIPHA COLONIA (now *Seteof, Africa*). Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 53.

SLONGEAH (between Testonie and Bazelbab, on the banks of the Mejordali, *Africa*). Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 99.

SMYRNA. There are remains of the old wall of a solid massive construction, the work of Antigonus, and finished by Lysimachus. At the western gate-way, at which you enter from the town, was once a fountain, now dry. By this, is or was, a marble colossal head, the face much injured, of Apollo, or, as some have supposed, of Smyrna, the Amazon, from whom the place was named. The ground-plot of the stadium is stripped of its marble seats and decorations. One side, on the slope of the mountain, was raised on a vaulted substruction, which remains. It appears

like a long dale, semicircular, or rounded at the top. There are vestiges of a theatre. A small remnant of the city wall, on the hill above the stadium, consists of hard cement of rubble, but has been faced with better materials. In the Frank-street are remains of a thick and massive wall, which has a large V cut in each stone; and in 1675 the foundations of a great and solid fabrick, probably the gymnasium, were visible in that part. Beyond the deep valley, in which the river Meles winds beyond the castle, are several portions of the wall of the Pomærium. The facings are gone, and masses only of hard cement and rubble are left. An inscription and sarcophagus remain of the ancient sepulchres, chiefly in the Pomærium. Shafts of columns belonged to the portico or temple. Pedestals of statues, inscriptions, &c. are daily discovered. At Bonaire, near Smyrna, fragments of a marble edifice have been found. There are also arches and foundations of buildings, and aqueducts. Pococke describes several very ancient sepulchres on the side of the hill, which Chandler supposes are remains of old Smyrna. The plainest sort consists, as he relates, of a raised ground, in a circular form, of stones hewn out or laid in a rough manner. In these are generally two graves, sunk in the earth, made of hewn stone, and covered over with a large stone. The others are circular mounts, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, walled round as high as their tops, with large rusticated stones, and have within a subterranean room, which in some is divided into two apartments. The walls are all of good workmanship, constructed with a kind of brown bastard granite, the produce of the country, wrought very smooth. The joints are as fine as polished marble. Some of the English had opened one of the former sort, and found an urn in it. There are two aqueducts over the river Meles, and a paved causeway, which led over the hills, from Smyrna towards Ephesus and Colophon. At the mountain Corax are vestiges of an ancient bridge, of which the piers were rebuilt or repaired before its final ruin, and in one of them is a maimed Corinthian capital. There were other fragments of architecture in the Turkish burying ground, probably belonging to the temple of Apollo, once seated on the western bank of the stream, by the hot baths. The old remains of the building are of brick, the masonry good, but rubbish has risen to the imposts of the arches, which are closed. These baths are mentioned by Strabo (645) and Philostratus (664). There are remains of the navigable canal to join the bays of Smyrna and Ephesus, attempted by Alexander, but relinquished when he came to the solid rock. (*Chandler, As. Min.* 69—84.) The sepulchral inscriptions here are given in Montfaucon, Suppl. v. b. i. c. 7.

SOLENTUM (*Sicily*), situated between Panormus and Termini, was a very ancient city, frequented by the Phenicians. Not a trace remains, though there is still a tower called *Castello di Solento*. In the plain, Denon found a great number of Sepulchres, cut out of the tufa, and ranged on a level with the ground, in a parallel direction, four inches from each other. They are now all open, but nothing has been found in them, except human bones and some clumsy lamps. Not far from this, and in an inclosure near *La Bargaria*, he was shown two large sepulchres just discovered, and he had the satisfaction of viewing them entire. The excavation was hewn out of the tufa, into which he descended by several steps, cut likewise out of the solid rock, and leading to a little door, on each side of which are two open tombs that formerly contained two bodies. At the bottom is a niche with lamps and some vases. In the whole work not a single stone was inserted, except they were closed in the staircase and concealed the monument. The rest is formed entirely out of the solid rock. The



temples of Solentum were situated upon a hill, which was ascended by a narrow paved road like the Appian way, and the only thing of the kind in Sicily. The temples were two; small with capitals, fluted columns, and entablature all Doric. The cornice was ornamented with lions' heads, as at Pompeii, and amidst all this, some Ionick capitals, fragments of pediments, and pilasters with flutings, so delicate as to resemble threads. No plan could be taken of either of these temples. The inside of the smallest was the rock itself; and the mouldings of the pannels, a part of the interior ornaments, as also the outside steps, are still to be seen cut out of the rock. Around these ruins Denon discovered the broken remains of walls and caverns, which appertained no doubt to the purificatories, or to the apartments of the priests. *Denon*, 140 seq.

*SOSPELLO (In the Alps)*. An ancient Roman castle, according to Miss Starke's description, i. 3.

*SPAILLA*. See *SUFETULA*.

*SPALATRO (in Venetian Dalmatia)*. Here are the splendid remains of a palace, built by the emperor Dioclesian, illustrated by Mr. Adam in numerous fine plates, from which work the following account is taken:

The whole building was of a quadrangular form, (plan in pl. 5.) and divided by two large streets, leading to the different gates, and crossing at right angles. Both were bounded upon each side, by arcades 13 feet wide, many entire. The first of these streets led directly to the peristyle or area, or court, before the villa. From this peristyle you ascend by a flight of steps, into the porticus. From this were two doors to two winding stairs, which led to the ground story, in order that the slaves might have access thither without passing any of the apartments. (7.) From the porticus, you enter the vestibule, lighted by the roof. Next to the vestibule is the *atrium*. On each side of the door into the atrium were two small rooms, one of which may have been the porter's lodge. The other the *tablinum*, or repository of the records. (8.) From the atrium we proceed to the *crypto porticus*. Next to the *alæ* of the *atrium* are two passages, which by the Romans were called *androne*s, and by the Greeks *mesaulæ*, from their situation between halls. There is access from them to several great rooms, which were lighted from the roof, and seem to have been contrived in order to prevent the noise of the atrienses, or slaves in waiting in the atrium, from reaching the adjoining apartments; and for this reason, these apartments have not their entry immediately from the atrium. (9.) The first ground room is the *basilica*, for dramatic performances, concerts, &c. Then the *oeci*, or eating apartments, and the *exedra*, or drawing-rooms, intended chiefly for conversation. Cicero calls them *cellæ ad colloquendum*. They were placed near the eating rooms, and are lighted from the north. (10.) Then follow the bath and the apartments. The emperor's bed-chamber seems to have been particularly contrived for excluding light and noise. Pliny mentions an invention of this kind in a bed-chamber at his villa of Laurentinum. There are three rooms on the side of the *cubiculum dormitorium*. The private *caenatio*, or supping-room adjoins this, and the *crypto-porticus*. (11.) There are no vestiges of a fire-place, but a modern flue is formed in the ancient walls. (12.) Temples were placed in the two areas adjoining to the palace. (14.) Towers were not uncommon ornaments, even in the villas of private persons, and they contained in them sleeping apartments. (17.) The palace comprised 9 English acres and a half, and in the disposition of the windows, and open parts, attention was paid to the prevailing winds, in this climate. [In this account by Mr. Adam, it is evident

that the apartments are wrongly defined and misplaced, as may be seen by comparing them with the more accurate elucidations in the Pompeiana.]

SPARTA (now *Mistra*), built from the ruins of the ancient city, stands a mile and a half from the site. There are very few remains. Le Roy (*Ruines de Greece*) says, that the theatre was built nearly upon the model of that of Bacchus, at Athens, but the seats of the spectators have a peculiarity. They are rounded hollow in the place destined for sitting so that the forepart of the benches is a little lower than the bottom (pl. xiii. p. 33.) The Russians have raised some redoubts in this theatre, so praised as magnificent by Pausanias and Plutarch. *Archæol. Libr. i. 30.*

At *Sklavo-Chori*, or *Selabochori* as Le Roy (33), are the remains of the *Dromos* or circus, mentioned by Livy. It is engraved in *Le Roy*, pl. 14. He says, (p. 33,) that it was a kind of stadium, where the young Spartans were exercised in running.

One of the sides looks over a great number of pedestals covered with inscriptions for those who had gained the prize. The modern traveller above (*Archæol. Libr. i. 30.*) says, that its compass, its form, and the complete trace of the edifice, still remain. Under the ruins which encumbered the area, and which have been gradually cleared away for the sake of the materials, several rows of seats may be discovered, rising behind each other. Following their elliptic direction, it is evident that the *stadium* was about 800 feet in circumference. By a little digging might be discovered the *xysti*, or covered porticoes, under which the exercises were performed, when rain or bad weather prevented exhibition in the open air. One of them may have been a *laconicum* or heated room connected with the baths. Probably the Spartans invented these baths, at present the only ones existing in the east. Strabo observes, that the stoves were always built of pumice-stone, which was fire-proof. At present they appear constructed of a sort of turf, and the interior of the edifice is lined with marble. *Archæol. Libr. i. 31.*

A mosque is either *Aphelion*, or built with the ruins of it. Not far from it is a *Persian* column, or at least its relics. [Vitruvius informs us, that the Spartans built a famous porticus, with the ransom of the Persian prisoners taken at Plataea. In this porticus, the first instance occurs of human statues for supporting the arches, which statues represented the captives. This famous portico was of a square form; and in the last century, the intercolumniations with their entablaments, and the arches themselves, were well supported. Now it seems, this Persian column is the solitary relic.] There are also remains of the temples of the armed Venus, and of Hercules, constructed of very fine marble, from Mount Taygetus. There is a cenotaph, on which an eulogium is annually pronounced on Leonidas, and his brave followers. On the banks of the Eurotas are to be seen the marbles, to which were fixed, by rings, the galley which ascended to Sparta, at certain times of the year; towards the north there are also some mounds, formed by ruins. *Id. 30.*

SPATA (*Greece*). Blocks, a dry well, Kalybia of Spata, a wall, and ancient sarcophagus of stone. *Dodw. i. 529.*

SPERIDION (20 minutes from *Eremo Castro, Greece*). A ruined church built with large blocks of stone, on the site of some ancient edifice, where Mr. Dodwell saw a sepulchral cippus, elegantly ornamented with sculptured foliage. *Dodw. i. 257.*

SPOLETO (*Italy*). A temple of Clitumnus, converted into a chapel of St. Salvatore. The front towards the plain has a fine appearance, being adorned with six Corinthian pillars; two of which are covered with a foliage of laurels, two are twisted,



and the other two are square and fluted. This edifice is oblong, and on the roof are the following words cut out in stone: *T. Septimius Plebius. Keysler.*

STABIA, STABIÆ. The modern Gragnano, stands upon the site of the town, which was destroyed by Sylla, and from the time of Pliny had only country or pleasure houses. The milk of the cows here was of such medical estimation, (*Gal.* l. 5. *Meth. med. and Symmach.* l. vi. ep. 17.) that to commemorate it, a cow appears upon a curious coin of Geta, published by Paten. (*Enc.*) Before the reign of Titus all its rebuilt edifices were overturned by an earthquake, and in the catastrophe of 79, the ashes of Vesuvius buried it, and so it remained till the 18th century. The earthquake so damaged the buildings, that none can be preserved, and the walls are daubed rather than painted with gaudy colours in compartments, and some birds and animals in the cornice, but in a coarse style, as indeed are all the paintings of Stabia. "In a corner, (says Swinburne) we found the brass hinges and lock of a trunk; near them part of the contents, viz. ivory flutes in pieces, some coins, brass rings, scales, steelyards, and a very elegant silver statue of Bacchus, about two inches high, represented with a crown of vine-leaves, buskins, and the cornucopia. *Swinb.* i. 83.

Winckelman thus describes a villa here, resembling that of Herculaneum. Like that, there was in the middle of the garden, a piece of water, divided into four equal parts, communicating by as many small bridges, each of one arch. Around the place upon one side are ten compartments of the parterre, upon the other, ten boxes or cabinets for conversation or bathing, sometimes in the form of a hemicycle, sometimes square, which alternately follow each other, as at Herculaneum. Both one and the other, the compartments of the parterre, as well as the boxes, were accompanied with a leafy arbour, supported in front by columns similar to that of Herculaneum. (See that Article, the garden, &c. being similar.) The garden was surrounded by a canal both within and without the inclosing wall; it served, according to appearance, for the conservation of rain-water, for what proves it, is a large cistern in the atrium or vestibule. *Enc.*

From the shattered state of the buildings, &c. all excavations at Stabia are immediately filled up again. *Swinburne.*

STENO (*Argolis*). At the bottom of Scalaton Bey are the ruins, apparently of a temple, and termed Jero by the guides. *Gell*, 81, 82.

STIRIS (*Phocis, Greece*). It is now Palæostiri. The monastery of St. Luke is built with the ancient materials. Several inscriptions are fixed in the walls. *Chandl. Greece*, 248.

STITIDA (village in the district of *Salona, Greece*). Ruins in the way to Echinus. *Dodw.* ii. 491.

STOBIEZ (*Dalmatia*, the ancient *Epetium*). Ruins of the old walls.

STRATONICEA. It is now the village of Eski-Hissar. The site is strewn with marble fragments. Some shafts of columns are standing single, and one has the capital upon it. By a cottage are two with a pilaster, supporting an entablature. On the side of a hill is a theatre with the seats remaining; and ruins of the proscenium are found, among which are pedestals of statues, one inscribed, and reckoned of great merit and magnificence. Above it is a marble heap. Without the village, on the opposite side, are broken arches with pieces of massive wall, and marble coffins. One of these is very large, and double, and intended for two bodies. Several altars, with inscriptions, lie about, once placed upon the sepulchres. In the wall of the court, before the house of the Aga, is an inscription. There are other marbles and altars. Hadrian

is said to have rebuilt this place, and called it Hadrianopolis. The remnants partake more of this age, than of the Seleucidæ. *Chandl. As. Min.* 192.)

STYMPHALOS (about three miles west-south-west of *Zaraka, Greece*). The ruins stand upon a rocky eminence, rising from the north-east side of the lake, near the village called *Chione*. The first ruin appears to be the remains of a temple, consisting of a quantity of blocks which constitute the *cella*, also some fluted *frusta* of the Doric order, 3 feet diameter. Several other traces are dispersed in all directions. Along the foot of the mountain is an ancient paved way, of large square blocks of stone, unlike the roads of the Romans, which are composed of irregular polygons. There are also remains of a temple, consisting of a considerable quantity of Doric *frusta*, and some pilasters or *antæ*, both fluted, and some large blocks of marble and stone. The columns are of moderate proportions. The larger measures 3 feet diameter, and the smaller only 18 inches. The place is called *Kionia*, or the columns. The dilapidated *Catholicon*, or episcopal church, which had evidently been a handsome edifice, is close to this temple, and is composed of ancient remains. A few hundred yards from the *Catholicon* we come to the old walls of Stymphalos, which were fortified with square towers, and constructed in the second style of masonry, with large polygon stones. Near the lake the brow of an impending eminence is characterized by the ruins of another temple, of which the lower part of the *cella* is still visible. (*Dodw.* ii. 434.) Sir Wm. Gell, after mentioning foundations of walls near Stymphalos, supposed the ruins of that city, says, at 35 miles pass a heap of small stones called *Anathema*. The method used by a modern Greek to draw down curses upon his enemy is this. He takes a quantity of stones and places them in a heap, in conspicuous parts of the road, cursing his neighbour as he places each stone. As no man is supposed to be anathematized without having committed some heinous sin, it becomes the duty of all good Christians to add, at least one stone, and its consequent curse to the heap; the result is, that it often increases to a considerable size. *Argolis*, p. 72.

SUFETULA (now *Spaitla, Africa*). Here is a fine triumphal arch of the Corinthian order. From this arch, all along the city, there is a pavement like that of *Hydrah*, in large block stones, with a parapet wall raised breast high on each side of it, intended, perhaps, to hinder the populace from incumbering the Emperor in his triumphant entrance into the city. Near the end of this pavement, we pass through a beautiful portico, built in the same style and manner with the triumphal arch which conducts us afterwards into a spacious court. Here we have the ruins of three contiguous temples, in each of which is a niche fronting the portico, and behind that of the middlemost, a small chamber, (*Shaw*, 119,) where the temples are engraved. They have four pilasters in front, and a pediment as usual.

SUNIUM (*Greece*). The *Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, published by the Dilettanti Society, London, fol. 1817, enter fully into the description of the fine temple of Minerva Sunias, erected at this place. It is of the Doric order, and had six columns in front. Nine are still standing on one side, and three opposite, as well as the two belonging to the *pronaos*, with one of their *antæ*. North of the temple are remains of the *Propylæa*. From the exquisite finish of the execution it appears to have been erected in one of the best ages of Architecture. The fronts of the *Propylæa* were *in antis*, i. e. the porticoes were formed by placing two columns, between the *antæ* of the flank walls. The central interval was enlarged like that of the *Propylæa* at Eleusis, in order to afford a more commodious approach to the *Peribolus*, into which it was the entrance (thus pl. i. pp. 53—54). In *Plate* ii. we have an eleva-



tion of the south front. The columns diminish from the bottom to the top in lines perfectly straight. The metopes over the central interval are considerably less in width than the others. This mode appears to have been adopted for the purpose of reducing the interval, enlarged by the introduction of one metope and one triglyph more within certain limits, and hereby it renders the dissimilarity between it and the others less remarkable. *Plate iii.* The columns have twenty flutings, each separated by a narrow fillet. The present example is one of two which have come to our knowledge exhibiting a departure from the common practice of dividing the shafts of Doric columns, when fluted, into twenty flutings; the number here is only sixteen. The columns of the hexastyle temple at Pæstum form the other instance alluded to above. (p. 56.) Mr. Dodwell, *inter alia*, thinks that the temple was a more recent structure than that of the Parthenon; and Vitruvius asserts, that the temple of Castor in the Flaminian Circus of Rome, was similar to this. There seems to have been nearly the same difference of proportion between the Propylæa of Sunium, and those between the Athenian Propylæa and the Parthenon. The ancients had probably some settled rules on this subject. Amongst the ruins Mr. Dodwell found a small Doric capital of stone of a curious form, where the *Hypotrachelium*, or annulet, was in the middle of the echinus of the capital, instead of being under it. The walls of the town were fortified with square towers, and there are remains of one of a circular form. (i. 544.) Chandler (*Greece*, 8.) mentions these walls, as of Pseudisodomous construction, and ranging along the brow from near the temple, which was inclosed, to the port. The *Ionian Antiquities* (plate ix.) give another view of the temple; and (p. 20.) ranks it among the first of those erected in the time of Pericles, against the opinion of Mr. Dodwell. In Le Roy is another plate of it; but it has been several times engraved through its picturesque situation. Dr. Clarke (vi. 183,) supposes some ruins upon an opposite hill on the northern side of the port to be the remains of Sunium.

**SURRENTUM** (now *Sorrento* in *Campania*). Here are the ruins of a villa of Pollius Felix, mentioned in the *Sylvæ* of Statius, *Celia Dicæarchi*, &c. and engraved in Swinburne, i. 88. The ruin is a quadrangular building, full of blind arches; at the corner, a square heavy tower. On the very extremity of the cape (says Swinburne) impending over the sea, stands a row of vaulted chambers, before which appear the vestiges of a portico, or hall. Its form is that of an obtuse angle. These rooms commanded a double view; one of Sorrento and Vesuvius; the other of Naples, Puzzoli, and Ischia. Part of the painting remains upon the walls. Behind these buildings, the promontory narrows into an isthmus, pierced in the middle with a deep round bason, into which the sea has access by a passage under the rocks. As the waves have no force left, when they enter it, and its opening is surrounded by ruins, this was no doubt the situation of the baths. Three arched conduits brought fresh water to them, from a large reservoir at the foot of the mountains. In going to St. Agnello is the site of a temple of Venus, and at Massa, remains of a theatre; according to some accounts, there are traces of the temples of Ceres, Neptune, and Apollo. The water which descends from the hills is collected into twenty-seven reservoirs, the work of the ancient Romans. *Starke*, ii. 168.

**SUSA** (*Africa*). Vaults, granite pillars, &c. *Shaw*, 107.

**SUSA** (*Persia*). Remarkable ruins called the Kala of Shush. Mounts, heaps like tumuli, fragments of pottery. The Kala is between 3 and 400 feet high, and masses of ruined buildings, slabs and stones, some inscribed in the Persepolitan cha-

racters also occur. A stone, discovered at Susa, representing hieroglyphic figures, and the ancient cuneiform characters of Persia, is engraved in Walpole, ii. 426. The arrowheaded characters were used not only at Babylon and Persepolis but at Susa. *Walpole, ubi supra.*

Independently of the elucidation of Persian antiquity, which these monuments promise, they lead us one step further into the history of the most important of all human inventions after that of language, *viz.* the origin of Alphabetical Writing. The cuneiform characters are so simple in their component parts, that they have all the appearance of being a primeval alphabet. They consist of only two elements, the wedge and the rectangle, and with fewer than these it is impossible that an alphabet should be formed. To this, and to the total want of curves, we must attribute the apparently superfluous number of strokes of which some of the letters are composed. It is also quite clear, from the nature of these characters, that it has not originated from picture writing. An alphabet, which had been derived from picture writing, if such a derivation be conceivable, would bear traces of that variety by which this method of representing ideas is characterized. It has also been shown by Grotëfend, that it is not syllabic. It appears to be of Asiatic origin, and it is different not only from the hieroglyphs of Egypt, but also from the alphabetical characters, as we find them on the Rosetta stone, so as to repel the idea of a common origin. The discoveries which have been already made at Babylon and Persepolis prove that it was diffused over a great part of Upper Asia, and adopted by different nations, who formed new alphabets, but still derived from the same radical elements of the wedge and triangle. As it is found in three different states in the walls of Persepolis, its origin must ascend far beyond the time of the Persian monarchy, and since it can scarcely be doubted that the first and simplest of them is an alphabet of the Zendic language, we are naturally led to seek for its native country in Media, where that language and the doctrine of Zoroaster prevailed: on the other hand, the circumstance that the cuneiform letters are found in the Babylonian inscription would seem to point to an Aramæan origin. Heereen, translated in *Walpole*, ii. 427, 428. See *Porter* in the Introduction.

SUSA (*Piedmont*). See SEGUSIA.

SYBARIS (*Italy*). A few degraded fragments of aqueducts and tombs are the only remains of this effeminate city. It stood upon the peninsula formed by the rivers Sibaris, now the Cogule, and the Crathis. *Swinburne*, i. 291.

SYENE (*Assuan, in Upper Egypt*). Pococke says, that he saw two pillars of granite standing, and two triangular pillars of an extraordinary kind, with their bases lying down. He observed also two oblong square columns of granite, and between the brow of the hill and the river, is a building which may possibly be the observatory described by Strabo, as erected over a well, for making astronomical observations. The holes at the top, which were much larger below than above, he imagined were to try the experiment, in relation to the shadows at noon-day. Thus he: Browne says (141), that the remains of antiquity are few, and some seem rather of Roman than Egyptian fabrick. The Grande Description (*A.* vol. i. pl. 31) gives a view of ancient Syene,—ruined houses of brick. Even the modern town (*Assuan*) is almost in ruins.

SYRACUSE, a Tetrapolis, was divided into four quarters, 1. *Ortygia*, or the Island; 2. *Acradina*; 3. *Tycha*; 4. *Neapolis*. Authors perpetually confound the remains in these quarters, as to their locality. To these Dionysius added *Epipolæ*, but it was never inhabited. The perimeter of the walls was 180 stadia, or 22 miles.



1. *Ortygia* is now the only inhabited part of ancient Syracuse. It has but few remains. The most considerable is the Temple of Minerva, described by Cicero in *Verrem*. It is one of the most ancient in Sicily, and coeval with the first appearance there of the Greeks. It is now converted into a church, and the spaces between the columns filled up by a modern wall. The order is Doric; the columns, originally forty in number, are fluted. Some vestiges of the architrave and frieze are still to be seen. The columns of the pronaos, contrary to the generality of Grecian temples, are of greater diameter and height than those of the peristyles. Their capitals differ considerably from the Grecian form, and are placed upon bases. (*Wilk. Magn. Grec.* 11—13.) The walls of the *cella*, says Swinburne (ii. 329), are thrown down, and only as much left in pillars as is necessary to support the roof. This temple is built in the old Doric proportions, used in the rest of Sicily. The columns taper, have twenty flutings, and measure at the base 6 feet 5 inches, their height, including the capital, and a small socle, instead of base, is 32 feet 9 inches. The portico and frontispiece have been destroyed by an earthquake, and a new façade erected of the *Corinthian* order, absurdly enough.

Of the Temple of Diana, two columns, with their capitals very much defaced appear, inserted in the wall of a house. They resemble those of the temple of Minerva, but their proportions are considerably larger. *Wilk.* 13.

The famous fountain of Arethusa, ruined by earthquakes, is now a mere pond, fit only for washing, an oblong square, walled round, and descended by steps. See plate in *Wilkins*. Denon saw two fragments of Roman reticulated building, which he (p. 311) and *Swinburne* (ii. 330) say perhaps belonged to the palace of Verres.

2. *Acradina* (*Syracuse*). Only the Catacombs remain. They consist of one wide street or passage, which extends along the whole, and from it run many branches of smaller dimensions, whose sides are hollowed into cavities for the reception of bodies. Some of these are terminated by a kind of circular room, whose roof is formed into a dome, with an aperture at the top, which was intended either for the descent of the bodies, or more probably for the admission of air. (*Wilkins, Magn. Grec.* p. 16.) Denon (p. 357) says, that there remain at Acradina fragments of *mattoni* and broken vases. Mr. Hughes, who has taken particular pains in investigating the remains of Syracuse, says of Acradina, that the church of San Giovanni is supposed to be the site of the temple of Jupiter. Some columns are presumed to be remains of the *Prytaneum*, a place, of which the chief purpose was to afford a spot in which the Magistrates and others eminent for their public services might take their meals, and the perpetual fire of Vesta was kept burning. [Denon (395) says, that the only remains of the *Prytaneum* are a prodigious quantity of marbles and large columns. Perhaps it was the palace of sixty beds, built by Agathocles.] There are also *Latomie* or stone quarries; an extraordinary cavern similar to that in Neapolis, called the “Ear of Dionysius;” ruins of a Bath (not the *Hexatontactinos*). One of its subterraneous chambers, in the vineyard of Vianisi, has an arched roof singularly constructed. The interior of the vaulting is formed by parallel rows of cylindrical vessels, shaped like bottles [eight inches long and three broad, *Denon*, 347], and filled with strong cement. Each vessel is open at the bottom, where it receives the tapering point of the next, the central one being open at both ends, and forming as it were a keystone to the arch. The vault being thus completed, a thick coating of cement is spread over the whole, which receives a layer of quarries or thick tiles, upon which another coating of cement is laid, and a second layer of quarries as before. The strength of this vaulting is incredible.

It resists all the attacks of time, nor is it broken without the greatest difficulty. Other Baths lately excavated by *Landoline*, consisting of a descent by steps, pass several chambers to a narrow passage, out of which were entrances to rooms on each side. In one room is a considerable number of cells or troughs for bathers \*. It is supposed to have been the Sudatory, as the walls still retain marks of the flues which conducted heat into the apartment. Having passed a spacious corridor, Mr. Hughes's progress was at last stopped by a large chamber, in which a spring of clear water rises, and niches have been made for the reception of statues. There are considerable vestiges of the broad street mentioned by Cicero, which ran across the site of Acradina, and may be traced nearly in its whole extent, from the Isthmus to the spot called Santa Bonaccia, on the edge of the Portus Trogiliorum. *Hughes*, i. 69—74.

*Catacombs.* Denon's account of these (p. 349—351) is very interesting. He says, that the catacombs form a perfect subterraneous city, entered by one gate, and consisting of a wide street, with others narrower. It seems that an aqueduct, older than the catacombs, had once been carried through them. After wandering through this labyrinth, Denon was surprised, that upon his return he got into the story below that which he had just quitted. The walls of the recesses in the circular rooms are covered with a fine stucco, painted upon a vermillion ground with various colours and devices, amongst which are a number of monograms and symbolical devices, palm-trees, doves, peacocks, processions, and funeral ceremonies. These catacombs have upper stories. The origin of them is placed in the interval between the colonization by Augustus and the division of the Empire. (*Hughes*, 76. 78.) It is very rare to meet with the *Naulon* or Charon's fare; but Swinburne mentions this, and the following particulars. He says (ii. 332), "On each side of the walls of the circular rooms, are recesses cut into the rock, and in the floor of these cavities, coffins of all sizes have been hollowed out, some even so small as to be fit for nothing but the reception of a cat or lap-dog." [Denon (350) thinks that they were for children.] In some places there are twenty troughs, one behind another; skeletons have been often found in them with a piece of money in their mouths. "I saw a gold coin of the time of Icetas, just taken out of the jaws of a body found in a tomb here."

The *Walls of Acradina*. There are frequent vestiges. The edge of the rock itself is sometimes formed by the chisel into the shape of battlements. The great gate probably had a flight of steps, below which is a well of excellent water. There are remains of a strong tower with a stair-case leading down to the sea, admirably constructed for defence, the steps cut in the rock being twice interrupted by a plain perpendicular surface, in which a few holes alone afforded assistance to the climber in his ascent. Not far from a gap in the rock, called *Scala Græca*, where the quarter of *Acradina* terminated and that of *Tycha* commenced, may be traced one of the principal gates of ancient Syracuse. This, like most of the other gateways, was admirably contrived for defence, the assailants being forced to expose their right side, which was unprotected by the shield, to a great length of wall, and the missiles of its defenders. There was a curious little gateway for foot passengers only; and one probably for cavalry, as it is ten feet in breadth. There was a *dipylon* or double gate, where the road branched off two ways. It was constructed in a natural gap of the rock. From *Scala Græca* a

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\* Many similarities to the supposed best specimen of Roman Baths in this country, viz. those of Whitcombe, Gloucestershire, here appear.



broad road ran quite across the city to the neck of *Ortygia*, lined on each side by strong walls and flanked by towers. *Hughes*, i. 80.

3. *Tycha*. Some large sepulchres cut in the rock, one of which had a front resembling a Doric portico. The other remains are only the channels of aqueducts, the deep indentures of chariot wheels, and the mouldering ruins of the city walls. Thus *Hughes*, i. 83. Swinburne's account is as follows:

The outermost wall, erected by Dionysius the elder, is visible without interruption for some miles, following all the sinuosities of the hill from *Scala Græca*, through which Swinburne entered this ancient inclosure. At a small distance from this place he came to a second gate, of which a great part is yet standing. From hence he traced a street, by the marks of wheels deeply worn in the rock, and by the holes in the middle, where the beasts which drew the carriages placed their feet. This indicates that vehicles in common use were drawn by horses *yoked one before another*. [This is believed to be quite modern; he has probably mistaken the track of a *single* horse.] The same marks were visible wherever any traces of streets could be discovered. The fields within and near the walls are covered with immense heaps of stones thrown confusedly together. *Swinb.* ii. 335.

The walls were evidently of the Cyclopean style, so common in Italy, *viz.* hewn oblong squares laid without cement. See *Denon*, 341.

The greatest curiosity of *Tycha* was the subterraneous aqueducts, for conveying water from street to street and house to house. Each of these had little wells bored like a cannon, and the channels were in many places carried over each other to the height of three ranges without any perforation above the surface of the rock. *Id.* 340. See *Epipolæ* hereafter.

*Hexapylon*, an admirable ancient fortress, constructed with consummate skill. It consisted of large subterraneous passages, from whence both infantry and cavalry might sally and retreat again under protection of the fort. There were large square towers of solid masonry; a gateway excellently contrived for every purpose of defence; and parapets, consisting of vast blocks bored with grooves, by which melted lead was poured down upon the assailants. The walls were constructed of immense blocks without cement, varied in thickness according as the situation required. Where nature herself had assisted in forming the rampart they measured from seven to nine feet in breadth, but in more unguarded parts they were fifteen, of that species of building which the ancients called *Emplecton*. [See *Plin.* xxxvii. 22.] *Hughes*. See the next article.

4. *Neapolis, Olympæum, Temple of Jupiter Olympius, or Olympian Suburb*. Little now remains, except the mutilated shafts of two fluted columns, standing at a considerable distance from each other. They are 19 feet 6 inches round at the bottom, and have only sixteen flutings; they rest upon a plinth of two steps, each eighteen inches high. In the last century, seven columns were still entire; they belonged to the Temple of Olympian Jove, which Gelo enriched with the spoils of the Carthaginians, about 2,500 years ago. Thus Swinburne (344). The columns have no capitals, and the flutings do not descend quite to the bottom, but leave a small socle of seven inches. *Hughes* says, a plain narrow fascia. Each column consists of three immense blocks. *Denon*, 358, 359. *Hughes*, 90.

*Anapus river*. Fragments of an ancient temple of Cyane in the fine circular basin. *Hughes*, 93.

*Neapolis*. The theatre is the chief object. As Swinburne says, (p. 337,) the

greater portion of this place of entertainment was hewn out of the live rock; this part remains, but all the superstructure has disappeared. What remains, forms a most romantic scene, for the white steps are half hid with bushes of various kinds; some tall poplars wave their heads over the ruin, and the waters in full cascades, and beautiful masses, roll from rock to rock. When the theatre was in its perfect state, the approach to the upper seats was upon a level with Tycha. Acradina lay even with the middle part; and the people from Ostygia and Neapolis, ascended to it. Two broad roads, carried deep through the rock, in a semicircular form meeting at the theatre, opened an easy communication between the high and the low town. On each side sepulchral caves are hollowed out, and some still retain the bodies. On the front wall of the grand circumambulatory passage, that divided the seats, are two inscriptions, one of them much damaged: the letters ΑΛΚΕΟΦΙΝ are legible, and perhaps are part of the architect's name. The other, in distinct characters, runs thus, ΒΑΣΙΛΑΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, a queen, of whom no mention occurs in history, though her coins are frequent. Count Gaetani de la Toire believes her to have been daughter to Philistus, and wife of the elder Dionysius. No part of the proscenium now remains, the stone having been used in making fortifications. Thus Swinburne (338, 339). It is constructed, says Wilkins (p. 17), after the general form of Grecian theatres, with three ranges of seats, supported by platforms or galleries, which continue without interruption all round. These galleries are connected by staircases, constructed at given intervals, which afford access to the seats of the different ranges.

Hughes (p. 100) mentions grooves cut in the backs of seats to accommodate the feet of those who sat above. See *Ovid, Amor.* l. iii. El. ii.

In the *Grandes Vues Pittoresques* of Cassas and Bence, plate ix. is a plate of this theatre. It has, besides the seats, remains of a portico with piers above it.

This quarter also contains remains of an amphitheatre, built upon an uneven spot of ground, partly hewn out of the rock, and partly built of rough stones, with vaulted galleries. Its form was an oval, very long in the transverse diameter, and narrow in the conjugate. It is a very indifferent Roman work. *Denon*, 322.

5. *Epipolæ*. The village of Belvidere is built upon the site of this strong fortress. No vestiges remain, except a cistern, cut in the level rock at the edge of the precipice. (*Hughes*, i. 87.) *Denon* (342) says, it is doubtful, whether Epipolæ was ever a fifth quarter or not. Swinburne gives the following account (p. 335): At the promontory, where the acclivity is easy towards the country, and the grove remarkably thick, are the traces of a high road. Here, thinks Swinburne, stood that part of the wall which had six doors in it, and was called Hexapylum. A little further the hill grows contracted, and is almost covered with the ruins of a fortress; probably the cistern is a quarry or *Latomiaë*. Authors do not agree, whether these or the *Latomiaë* in Neapolis were the prisons in which Dionysius confined his enemies. Near this spot, several streets crossed each other, but no remains are to be found of buildings. Swinburne discovered two regular oblong areas, deeply cut in the rocky stratum, which he supposes were the foundations of some hall or temple. Leaving the wall at a distance on his right, he rode along the straight line of the stream, now received into an aqueduct, upon arches, and conveyed to some mills, where it falls with great force, and afterwards tumbles down the steps of the ancient theatre at Neapolis.

The *Latomiaë* or quarries, says the same author (327), form a series of beautiful grottoes. In the *Grandes Vues Pittoresques*, (pl. x.) is a view of the celebrated ear of Dionysius. It is an abyss surrounded with precipitous rocks of enormous size. A



square window is rudely cut in one of them, near the middle. Hughes (103) says, that it is supposed to have been a mere experiment in acousticks made by some pupil of Archimedes. That accurate traveller Swinburne gives the following account of the *Latomia* and *Ear of Dionysius*:

"On the skirts of Neapolis (he says) are the large *Latomia*, a most extraordinary spot. It consists of a very spacious court or area, round which runs a wall of rock, of great height, so artfully cut as to cause the upper part to project very visibly out of the perpendicular line, and thus defeat every attempt to climb up. Near the summit of the rock is a channel, which conveys (p. 339) part of the waters of the aqueduct to the city, and can, with ease, at any time be stopped and turned into the *Latomia*. In the centre of the court is a huge insulated stone, and upon it, the ruins of a guard-house; vast caverns penetrate into the heart of the rocks, and serve for salt-petre works and roperies; but the excavation, that appears most worthy of notice, and gives name to the whole place, is that on the north-west corner, called the *Ear of Dionysius*. It is 18 feet wide and 58 high, and runs into the heart of the hill in the form of a capital S; the sides are chiseled and the roof coved, gradually narrowing almost to a Gothic arch. Along this point runs a groove or channel, which served, as is supposed, to collect the sounds that rose from a speaker's below, and convey them to a pipe, in a small double cell above, where they were heard with the greatest distinctness; but this hearing place having been too much opened and altered, has lost its virtue. There is a recess like a chamber, about the middle of the cave, and the bottom of the grotto is rounded off. It is impossible, after an attentive survey of this place, to entertain a doubt of its having been constructed intentionally for a prison and a listening place. Rings are cut out of the angles of the walls, where no doubt the more obnoxious criminals were fastened. The echo at the mouth of the grotto is very loud; the tearing of a piece of paper made as great a noise as a smart blow of a cudgel on a board would have done; a gun gave a report like thunder, that vibrated for some seconds, but further in, these extraordinary effects ceased." *Swinburne*, ii. 340, 341.

Denon frequently speaks of the narrow and winding streets of Syracuse. He and Hughes mention an ancient street just above the theatre, cut to the depth of 5 or 6 feet in the solid rock. In the whole of its curvilinear ascent, a distance of about 200 yards, the perpendicular sides are lined with sepulchres, each consisting of one or more small chambers, varying in form and magnitude, containing mural niches for cinerary urns, and exhibiting marks at their entrances of gates and locks. Only one illegible inscription remains. In another street are the relicks of an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock, and divided into an upper and lower range. *Hughes*, 103.

Denon further mentions the *Temple of Diana* (the first erected in Syracuse), in the chamber of a private individual named Danieli, in the street of Besalilia, where by the side of his bed, are still seen two capitals on their shafts, which have been cut to enlarge the apartment. The columns are buried more than half their height, and are so near each other that there is only a separation of a few inches between the two capitals. Some other shafts of columns have been found. p. 315.

There is a cavern, use unknown. A small iron ring is inserted in the centre of the roof for suspending a lamp. A seat goes along both sides. *Id.* 318.

*Port of Trogylus*. Along here is the best view of the famous walls built by Dionysius. They were constructed in layers of two stones in width, and two in length. *Denon*, 337.







Drawn by H. Light.

Engraved by C. Heath.

SOUTH VIEW OF THE RUINS AT TAFEEFA

*Portus Marmoreus*, or lesser harbour. Some openings formed in the rock, are supposed to have been the docks of the ancient galleys. *Id.* 345.

*Church of the Benedictine Convent.* Some fragments of ancient fluted Doric columns were worked up in this church. *Id.* 353.

*The Papyrus, &c.* Denon here met with the papyrus, now only used in binding the corn during harvest (363). He also observes that the sugar-cane was cultivated in Sicily. The houses at Syracuse appear from their plans to have been very small. *Id.* 340.

SYROCHORO (*shores of Greece*). The walls are ancient. *Walpole*, ii. 45.

TACAPE (or *Epichus*, now *Gabs, Africa*). Ruins with granite columns still standing. *Shaw*, 113.

TACK-TIRIDATE (*Persia*), or remains of the castle of Tiradates. Fragments of walls and towers, the works of the Romans; columns, architraves, capitals, friezes, &c. There are columns of the Composite order *without flutings*, in some instances fancifully enriched in their detail with a variety in almost every column, and friezes of twisting tendrils, honeysuckles, and many other leafy and twining flowers, divided at intervals by lions' heads. They are supposed to be remains of a temple of the age of Dioclesian. Tiridates is said to have employed Roman artists in rebuilding Artaxata. *Porter*, ii. 628.

TADUTTI (now *Tattubt, Africa*). Heaps, out of which have been dug granite pillars. *Shaw*, 55.

TAEFFA (the *Teffa* of Norden, *Egypt*). Several remains of ancient building are scattered about on an open cultivated spot of more than a mile in length, and about half in depth. [South view engraved, p. 60.] The antiquities consist of several spacious oblong inclosures of masonry of not more than three or four feet in height, some of which are filled with blocks of stone, unfinished cornices, and parts of doorways. These inclosures are at both ends of the plain, in which the village stands. In the centre of the plain, separate from each other, are two buildings, one complete, having the form of a portico, the other in ruins seems to be remains of a primitive Christian church. The first is almost blocked up in front by a mass of mud, and is surrounded by the hovels of the natives. It is a pyramidal portico facing the south, having two columns engaged in a wall, almost to the bottom of their capitals, which are the full-blown lotus, and support an entablature and cornice. Between the columns and the sides are small doorways, with cornices and frieze, and above these a second and third cornice, on each side of which is the winged globe. The frieze has a bead and leaf worked in it. The front of this building is about 27 feet in length, and proportionably higher than others, which Colonel Light had seen in Egypt. The inside is perfect, having a roof supported by four clumsy columns, standing on a plain circular base with capitals of the full-blown lotus. The depth of the building inside is not more than 20 feet, and there are not any hieroglyphics. Nothing remains to show that this portico was connected with any other building. On one of the walls inside, is a cross of the Maltese form. The second building is open to the east. The north and south walls are in ruin. The west is complete. In this is a doorway, and within, in front, are two columns with capitals of the full-blown lotus, supporting a small portion of roof. Scriptural paintings as large as life, in distemper, remain on the walls, and over the cornice of the doorway is the winged globe. In front of the open side lay several capitals, broken shafts, and other fragments of building. *Light*, 60—62. *Walpole*, i. 407. Q? if this place be the

TAEFFA of Belzoni (217), where are two small temples. One consists of a single



chamber, and two columns, of which one is unfinished. The other has some few hieroglyphics in good style, and serves as a stable for sheep and cows.

**TAÏN** (*France*). Milliary column. Taurobolic inscription. *Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 71, 72.

**TALANDA** (*Greece*). Ruins of a city with traces and foundations of considerable extent. There is a church composed of ancient remains, and near it an antique *Thronos* of grey marble. *Dodw.* ii. 59.

**TAMAN** (the ancient *Phanagoria*, *Greece*). Here are foundations of ancient buildings, blocks of marble, fragments of sculpture, and ancient medals. Among the other antiquities, one of the most remarkable is a Naumachia or Amphitheatre for naval battles. It is not less than a thousand paces in diameter, and the whole of its area is paved. Its circular form is every where surrounded by ruins, and by the foundations of buildings sloping towards the vast reservoir in the centre. A wide opening upon one side seems to have afforded the principal entrance. The pavement of the area, consisting of broad flat stones, is covered by earth and weeds. The subterraneous conduits for conveying water, still remain; but they are now appropriated to other uses. One of these beneath the church is kept in order for the use of the priests. Crossing this arca towards the south, the remains of a temple appear of considerable size, built after the Grecian model. Here were discovered marble columns, entablatures (many with inscriptions), marble bas-reliefs, and other pieces of sculpture. Near the ruins of this temple are also some of other public edifices, which must have been of prodigious size. Its remains cover a great quantity of ground.

Two marble columns were lying before the church of Taman, each consisting of one entire block, about 18 inches in diameter. Their capitals were of white marble, although the shafts were of Cipolino, an impure marble, containing veins of schistus, beautifully sculptured. They represented rams' heads at each corner with curved horns, causing a resemblance to Ionic capitals. Almost all the marble in Taman is of the kind called Cipolino. Near to the columns were two large lions, each formed of one entire mass. Statues of lions, sometimes of colossal size, are common upon these shores, and were left by the Genoese. Two others were stationed before the door of the general's house. Upon the opposite side of the Bosphorus, there are remains of the same kind, particularly at Kertchy and Yenikale. Near this latter place is a colossal statue of this kind lying in the sea. It may be seen in clear weather, although under water. In the wall of the church of Taman is a Greek marble inscription. There are several other inscriptions. In the garden of the church of Taman is a pedestal of a statue of Venus. There was once a temple of that Goddess.

The fortress of Yenikale, whence the place has derived its name, stands upon some high cliffs above the town. In one of the towers there is a fountain. The source of it supplies a conduit on the outside near the base. The stream flows in aqueducts from a spring said by the inhabitants to be four miles distant, and to flow at the bottom of the tower into the cover of a Soros or marble coffin.

Vases of terra cotta are found at Taman. In digging near the church of Yenikale, they found a pit, containing a stone sepulchre of one entire mass, but of a cylindrical form, shaped like the mouth of a well, and covered by a slab of marble. In this cylinder they discovered an oval ball, the outline of which was a luting of white cement, resembling mortar. When they had removed this exterior crust, there ap-

peared within the ball an earthen vase. It was filled with ashes, and closed by a representation of the Medusa's head, wrought in a substance similar to the cement which covered the vase. Upon its surface were black figures. From the rude structure of this relick, and the manner of its interment, different from the practise used by the Greeks at any known period of their history, or that of any other nation, it is impossible to determine the degree of antiquity which it may possess. *Clarke*, ii. 84—104.

TANAGRA (now *Gremata*, about 6 miles north-west of *Oropos*, *Greece*). Walls, towers, and a theatre, besides fragments of Ionick columns. *Dodw.* ii. 156.

TAPHIOS (in *Cephalenia*). Some remains at this village the Taphos of Stephanus. *Dodw.* i. 77.

TAPHRURA or TAPARURA, now *Tarfowah*. Ruins. *Shaw*, 113.

TAPSUS (a peninsula in Sicily, called *Degli Magnisi*). Here is a monument said to have been erected in memory of the victory of Marcellus, and as his camp during the siege of Syracuse was certainly on this spot, the tradition is well founded. Though much injured by time and rapine, there are still distinguishable the pedestal terminated by a *cymatium* or *gola*, and a cornice, above which is a small socle or finishing, that served as the basis of a circular column. Only a few feet of the shaft remain. Its construction is solid, in layers, without cement. *Denon*, 387.

TARENTUM (in *Italy*). Scarce a vestige remains only rubbish, which antiquaries call a remnant of the wall of the Japygians (*Swinb.* i. 232). Some granite columns, in the cathedral (*Id.* 236); a Celestine convent, built upon the ruins of a temple (*Id.* 237); slight remains of a Roman amphitheatre (*ibid.*); vestiges of aqueducts, and traces of the city wall (238); the grottoes where the ancients kept their wine (251); and some ruins discernible upon the islands Electrides or Charades. (*Id.* 352.)

TARQUINIA (in *Italy*). Labat (*Voyage d'Ital.* t. v.) says, that in digging in the environs of Cornetto, by the side of a hill, they found the ancient sepulchres of this Etruscan town, ruined so far back as to be scarcely even remembered, and now a wood. These sepulchres are grottoes, hollowed in the mountain. They are for the most part chambers from 10 to 12 feet square, and 9 to 10 high. In some are remains of paintings, but from decay and damp, mere compartments rather than figures. Swords and blades of knives, consumed with rust, have been found; but what they have found most entire, and in the greatest quantity, are vases of pottery. These, particularly such as were varnished, were covered with a whitish *talc*, that did not damage the varnish. *Enc.*

TARQUINPOLE (*France*). Considerable remains of Roman antiquities. *Archæologia*, iv. 11.

TARRACO (now *Tarragona* in *Spain*). In the *Placa de la Fuentè* are the ruins of a circus, and where is now the church of our Lady, those of a theatre, in part cut in the rock, and in part built of large pieces of marble. This church, as well as the cathedral, are built from the relicks of this theatre. The rest of its remains, according to Peyron and Bourgoanne, are mostly inscriptions, though there are some remains of the Port and Mole made by Antoninus Pius. *Enc. des Antiquités. Peyron. Bourgoanne.* Fragments of a Mosaic pavement were discovered here. *Laborde's Italica*, pl. xx.

TATTABI, a town of Algiers, formerly a considerable city. Some fine granite pillars have been found.

TAUROENTUM (*Tarento*, *France*). Ruins of an ancient town, tessellated pavement, canals and aqueducts, painted walls, bases of columns adorning a portico, sarcophagi, bricks, fragments of columns, &c. curious bricks, some inscribed with the name of



the maker, as MARI. EURAI. F. Others triangular, the re-union of them making a discus, or circle, divided into quadrants. These bricks were intended to make columns, and might be very useful for this purpose. Fine remains of red pottery. The distribution of the edifices made Millin think that it was not the town of Tauroentum, but the villa of a rich Roman, probably of the Quinctianus, whose tomb is mentioned there. *Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 369—375.

TAUROMENIUM (now *Taormini, Sicily*). The Theatre (of which there is a fine view in the *Grandes Vues Pittoresques*, by *Cassas and Bence*, pl. vii.) is a most beautiful monument. The recess of the mountain gave the portion of the circle. It was only necessary to hew the steps out of the rock, and to erect over them a building *en mattoni* (brick-work) forming an external and an inferior gallery, which crowned the edifice. The fore-scene was formed by two steep rocks, between which was the *proscenium*, on a terrace, disposed likewise by nature. Though the diameter of the theatre is very considerable, and it has no subterranean gallery, it is so sonorous, that you can hear the least articulated sound from every part of it, and wherever you strike it, it resounds like an instrument. Behind the *proscenium* there was a covered gallery and two terraces in the form of an amphitheatre, from whence there is an exquisite landscape view.

There are ruins of aqueducts, some of which conveyed water to five vast reservoirs, one of them perfect. They are exactly in the taste of that of Baia, called the *Piscina Admirabilis*, and may have been models of it. These edifices were oblong squares, with arches supported by pillars. There was in each an aperture to convey the water, another to let off the superfluity; a staircase to descend by, and a sluice to empty it entirely, and carry off the mud. The water from all these *piscinae* was conveyed to a *Naumachia* in the middle of the city, the vestiges of which are remaining on one whole side of its elevation. It was decorated with several large arches and square niches in the thickness of each pillar. The whole was (*en mattoni*) brick-work, and perhaps coated. There were characters on the bricks apparently Greek, but so much effaced as to be undistinguishable. These reservoirs are alluded to by Swinburne (ii. 383), who describes that best preserved, as divided by a row of massive pillars into two rooms, lighted by semi-circular windows, near the ceiling.

Denon mentions fragments of marble with inscriptions, streets and houses every where interspersed with pieces of ancient walls; aqueducts, and Mosaic pavements\*.

Near the gate of Messina is an antique fabrick, which served for a house; on the outside of the gate are a great many tombs; all or most of them elevated on rows of three steps; one of them large, built with blocks of hewn stone, laid without mortar, is now converted into a church. Near it are others not so magnificent, in form a square of 14 feet, the outside covered with stucco, at the angles a pilaster. Within, they are decorated in the Roman manner, with niches to deposit the ashes; among which is one appropriated to the chief of the family. All these tombs are inhabited by peasants, who dwell in them with their children and cattle. *Denon*, 20. Swinburne (p. 382) says, that one of them, called *columbaria*, is actually used as a *dove-cote*.

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\* I found one of these, says Denon, in a street, different from any I had yet seen. It was composed of pebbles of all sizes and colours, so strongly cemented together, that it admitted of being sawed in block, and the flake, when polished, formed an elegant and substantial pavement, possessing all the beauties of the most precious marbles. *Denon*, p. 18.

All these monuments, says Denon (p. 21), are certainly posterior to Cæsar, who having expelled the inhabitants of Tauromenium, placed in it a Roman colony. Swinburne, from the turn of the foliage, and other members of the Corinthian columns, ascribes the Tauromenian remains to the age of Domitian. ii. 382.

The scenery of Taormina is very sublime.

TEGEA. Sir William Gell says (*Argolis*, p. 46) that there is nothing visible of the great Temple but a part of two columns, and the traces of the city. The walls are vanished. Mr. Dodwell says, that it was situated near the village of Piali, about four miles from Tripolitza. The first ruins that he reached occupied a gentle eminence, on which is the church of Agios Sosti, that has probably replaced some ancient temple. In the outer wall is a fragment of an inscription; and within the church is a Dorick capital. Not far from this is an elevation crowned with the ruins of a large church, called *Palaio-Episkopi*, apparently built with the remains of a Dorick temple, and situated on the original foundation. Several triglyphs, frusta of columns, and other architectural and sculptured fragments, besides some broken inscriptions, are visible in the walls. Some hundred yards from this church is the village of Piali, and a few remains of the great temple of Minerva Alea, built by Scopas of Paros. It was composed of the three orders of Grecian architecture. Above the Dorick was the Corinthian surmounted by the Ionick. Several large masses of Dorick columns of white marble appear, but the greater part are buried. They seem to have been not much inferior in size to the columns of the Parthenon. *Dodw.* ii. 420.

TEHNI, an ancient Egyptian town in the Heptanomide. The *Grande Description* (vol. iv. pl. 67) gives the plan and details; remains of overthrown columns, grottoes, and bas-reliefs.

TEICHOS. The site is supposed to be that of an ancient castle near Cape Araxos. The circuit of the fort was not more than a stadium and a half; but it was of great strength, and the walls were raised to the height of thirty cubits. The hill, with the Acropolis, is in a great measure surrounded by deep and extensive marshes, which communicate with the sea. The castle is built of rough and unhewn stones, the largest of which measured seven feet in length. It has evidently been much restored and modernized. It appears to have had but one entrance, which faces the sea, and is approached by a difficult and winding path. The walls in this part are fifteen feet in thickness. The breadth of the area within the walls is about forty paces, and the length about three times as much. On the opposite side towards the land, a wall extends from the summit to the foot of the hill, terminating in a marsh. *Dodw.* ii. 313.

TEKALE, or TEKELLY (*Greece*). Granite columns, &c. *Clarke*, vii. 432.

TELMESSUS (now *Macri*). These ruins, says Dr. Clarke (iii. 291), are remarkable for the illustrations which they afford to the theatre and the tombs of the ancients. The first and principal ruin appears from the sea, before landing to the west of the town. It is that of an immense theatre, whose enormous portals are yet standing. It seems to be one of the grandest and most perfect specimens, which the ancients have left of this kind of building. The situation selected for it, according to a custom observed throughout Greece, is the side of a mountain sloping to the sea. Thus by the plans of Grecian architects the vast operations of nature were rendered subservient to the works of art; for the mountains, on which they built their theatres, possessed naturally a theatrical form, and towering behind them, exhibited a continuation of the immense *coilon* which contained the seats for the spectators, giving a prodigious magnitude to the appearance of their theatres. Indeed it may be said that not



only the mountains but the sea itself, and all the prospect before the spectators who were assembled in these buildings, must have been considered by the architects of Grecian theatres, as forming parts of one magnificent design. Savary, who saw this theatre at Telmessus, says, it is much less than that at Patara, and we found its diameter not half so great as that of Alexandria Troas, yet the effect produced by it seems to be greater. Some of the stones used in its construction are 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. Three immense portals, resembling the trilithons of Stonehenge, conducted to the arena. The stones which compose these gates are yet larger than those already mentioned. The central gateway consists only of five, and the two others of three, each placed in the most simple style of architecture. Every thing at Telmessus is Cyclopean. A certain vastness of proportion may be said to characterise the vestiges of the Dorian colonies, over all the coast of Asia Minor. The enormous masses belonging to the doors of the Telmessensian theatre were placed together without any cementation or grooving. They were simply laid one upon the other, and some notion may be formed of the astonishing labour necessary in the completion of the edifice to which they belonged, when it is further stated, that every stone in the outer walls of the building was adorned by a relief formed in bevelling the edge. There were originally five immense portals leading to the arena, although three only remain standing at this day. The largest of these, being the central place of entrance, consisted of five pieces of stone, two being on either side as uprights, and one laid across [like the Stonehenge trilithons]. The uprights are ten feet two inches, and five feet eleven inches thick; the whole height of this door, 16 feet and 1 inch. The breadth of these stones is 3 feet 10 inches, and they are 20 inches thick. The space for the entrance is 7 feet 3 inches wide, and the length of the upper stone placed across the uprights is 10 feet 7 inches, all of one entire mass. The doors on each side of the main entrance, consisting only of three stones each, had for their uprights masses of 11 feet 3 inches in height, 4 feet in breadth, 19 inches in thickness, and the space for the entrance 6 feet 4 inches. Those upon the right and left of the three in the centre were still smaller.

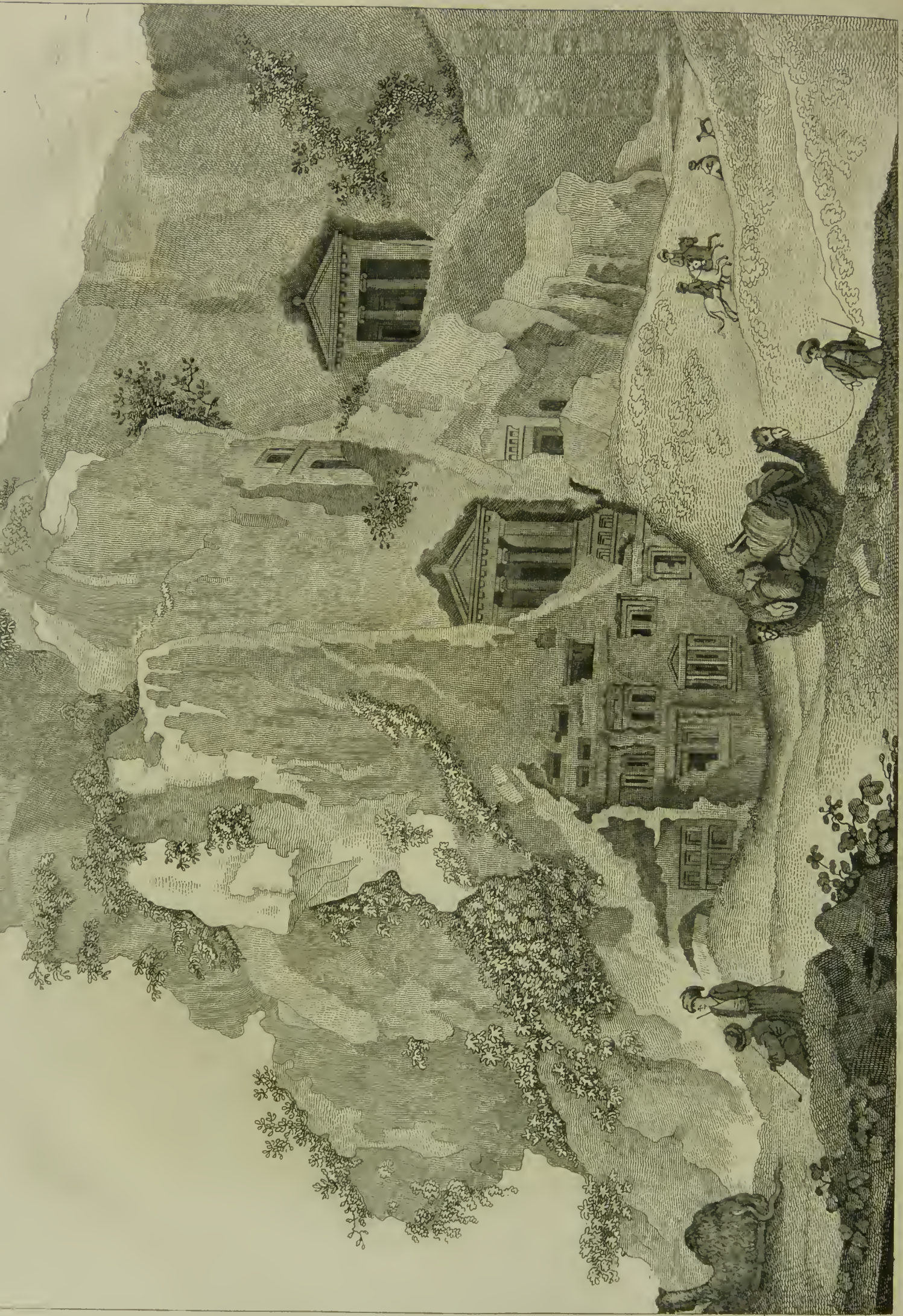
The form of this theatre is semicircular. It has 28 rows of seats, and all of them remain entire. The rows are divided into two parts by a corridor, passing all round, fourteen seats being in the upper division, and the same number in the lower. In the upper compartment on this side of the theatre is a vaulted chamber, one being exactly opposite to the other. Perhaps the measure across the arena to the beginning of the seats may rather prove its form to be elliptical than semicircular. We found the distance from the centre parts to the lower bench to be 35 yards, and we obtained a major diameter of 37 yards by measuring the distance from side to side. The stones of which the walls consist, between the portals, are 8 feet 10 inches in length. These were placed together without cement, and exhibited the same massive structure. The height of the seats was 16 inches, the breadth 25. The height of the corridor passing round the back of the lower tier is 5 feet 6 inches; so that the elevation of the persons placed in the upper tier was 42 feet above the arena. Thus Dr. Clarke, iii. 291—296.

In the *Voyage Pittoresque* (i. pl. 71.) is a view of the theatre. The jambs and trilitha are there composed of pieces. The perpendiculars and the architrave are carved, unlike those of Dr. Clarke. In *Plate 72*, are details of the Theatre.

To proceed with Dr. Clarke. Before the front of this fine Theatre extended a noble terrace, to which a magnificent flight of steps ascended from the sea. The







MOUNTAIN OF TOMBS AT TELMESSUS.  
*From Voyage Pittoresque*



beautiful harbour of Telmessus, with the precipices and snow-clad summits around it, were in the prospect, surveyed by the spectators; and behind towards the heights of this mountain to whose shelving sides the edifice was itself adapted. Near the ruins of this edifice there are other remains, and among them there is one of a kind too remarkable to be passed without notice. It is a lofty and very spacious vaulted apartment open in front, hewn in the solid substance of a rock beneath the declivity, upon which the theatre is situate, and close to the sea. The sides of it are of the natural stone, but the back part consists of masonry stuccoed with so much art, that it exhibits the appearance of the rock itself. This stucco evidently served as a screen to conceal a hollow recess of the same height and breadth as that side of the vault. In this recess was probably secreted one of those soothsayers for which Telmessus was anciently renowned. So that when persons entered the vault to consult the oracle, a voice, apparently supernatural, might answer when no person was visible. A similar manner of deception was used at Argos. *Id.* 299.

The most curious remain at Telmessus is, however, a mountain, the sides of which are hollowed out into caverns for tombs, with architectural facings, in general like the pediments of temples, a barn-formed gable with side columns. In the *Voyage Pittoresque* (i. pl. 63.) is a view of many of the tombs. In *Plates* 65, 66, are engravings of sarcophagi. In *Plate* 67 is a very curious view of this "Mountain of Tombs." In *Plate* 68 is a plan and elevation of one of them, which has this curious accompaniment instead of a door:

"L'entrée du tombeau se fermoit par une table de pierre, que l'on faisoit glisser dans les rainures faites pour la recevoir, et dont la surface extérieure reponoit aux autres panneaux figurés sur la porte." i. 122.—"The entry of the tomb is closed by a stone table, made to slide in grooves fitted to receive it, and of which the exterior surface answered to other pannels represented on the gate."

The view of these tombs is a proper introduction to the following discussion of Dr. Clarke:

The tombs of Telmessus are of two kinds, both being visible from the sea at a considerable distance. The first and the more extraordinary are sepulchres hewn in the face of perpendicular rocks. In places where the side of a mountain exhibits almost inaccessible steepness, the ancient workmen seem to have bestowed their principal labour. In these situations may be seen excavated chambers, worked with such matchless art, as to resemble porticoes with Ionick columns, gates, and doors, beautifully sculptured, in which are carved the representations, as of imbossed work, bolts and hinges. Yet every such appearance, however entire the parts which compose it, preserve upon examination the consistency of one stone. A similar style of workmanship may be observed in the stupendous Indian temples; those which resemble Persepolis.

The other kind of tomb found at Telmessus, is the true Grecian *soros*, the sarcophagus of the Romans. Of this work there are several, but of a size and grandeur far exceeding any thing of the kind elsewhere; standing in some instances upon the craggy pinnacles of lofty precipitous rocks. It is as difficult to determine how they were there placed, as it will be to devise means for taking them down; of such magnitude are the single stones, composing the *soros*. Near to the shore, and in less elevated situations, appear other tombs of the like nature, and of still larger size, and almost all of them, of whatever magnitude or form, exhibit inscriptions. The largest of these near to the shore situated in a valley between the mountains and



the sea is composed of five immense masses of stone, four being used for the sides, and one for the lid or cover. A small opening, shaped like a door on the side facing the harbour, is hardly large enough to allow a passage for the human body. Examining its interior, by means of the aperture, we perceived another small square opening on the floor of this vast soros, which seemed to communicate with an inferior vault. Such a cavity might be observed in all the sepulchres of Telmessus, excepting those cut in the rocks, as if the bodies of the dead had been placed in the lower receptacle, while the soros above answered the purpose of the cenotaph. Wherever the ground had been sufficiently cleared around them, there appeared between the soros a vault. Such a mode of interment is still exhibited in all our English cemeteries. It was a practice derived from the Romans, and the form of their sarcophagus may be noticed in almost every church-yard of our island. A question is here suggested, which it may be possible to answer. It is this: Whence originated the distinction observed in the Telmessenian sepulchres, between the tombs having a Persepolitan character, and the cenotaphs exhibiting the most ancient form of the Greek soros? The first seems evidently to be Asiatick, as they correspond with the remains of customs still discernible in many parts of India. The last are of European origin, and their introduction may therefore be referred to periods in the history of the country when the first colonies from Greece took possession of the coasts of Caria and Lycia. *Id.* 305.

Other sepulchres, not so large, consisting only of two massy stones, one for the bed or chest of the Soros, and the other for its operculum, are almost miraculously raised to the surrounding heights, and left standing upon the projection and crags of the rocks. One of them exhibits a bas-relief, and by the left side of this is an inscription. The relief represents a female figure seated, to whom some one is bringing an infant. Four other figures, two male and two female, follow the person who carries the child. These again are accompanied by a train of attendants. This subject is common in Greece; it is similar to that described by Dr. Chandler at Sigeum, as being the presentation of the new born babe to the tutelar deity upon the fifth day after its birth. It is not quite so clear for what purpose this subject was introduced upon a sepulchral monument, unless it were erected in memory of one who died in childhood. One monument is very remarkable. It consists of enormous masses of stone, placed together without cement. It bears every trace of having sustained some enormous block or pyramid, to which it supplied a basement. Viewed externally, it has the appearance of a solid cube, but having effected a passage to the interior of the pile by means of chasms, which had been opened by earthquakes, we found an arch within, upon each side of the cube. Between these arches, the intervening parts, that is to say, the solid angles of the building, were each of them of one entire stone of incredible size, and shaped within so as to form a dome, by meeting together in the upper part of the fabrick. Upon the outside of the pile the arches were walled up, to give additional strength to the work, and better enable it to sustain the enormous weight which it was designed to bear. All the ground before it, towards the sea, had been levelled, and was formerly covered by masonry, now only visible in a few remaining traces. We may refer to it, as affording a satisfactory proof of circular arches, and even a dome in architecture, four centuries before the Christian æra. *Id.* 314.

Dr. Clarke then assimilates the prevalent form to that of book-cases upon a bureau. Other writers say, that the form was intended to represent the funeral pile. This form was surmounted by ornamented rail-work over the front and sides. A small rectangular opening, scarcely large enough to pass through, admitted him to the interior of



some of them, where he found a square chamber with one or more receptacles for dead bodies, shaped like a bath upon the sides of the apartments, and neatly chiselled in the bed of the rock. The mouths of these sepulchres had been originally closed by square slabs of stone, exactly adapted to grooves cut for their reception, and so nicely executed, that when the work was finished, the place of entrance might not be observed. Of similar construction, although not exactly of the same form, were the sepulchres of the Jews in Palestine, and particularly that in which our Saviour was buried. 315.

Some of these tombs had no entrance whatever; being probably built over the body: perhaps there was an entrance by a curious imitative cement. The only clue to the interior might be in the possession of the priests or of the family, to whom these sepulchres belonged. Hence may have originated the Oriental tales of charms, used in admission to subterraneous caves and chambers of the dead. Many of these tombs have in front several rude pillars with capitals, exhibiting the curvature or horn, which is generally considered as denoting the Ionick style of architecture. The mouths of these sepulchres are closed with beautiful sculptured imitations of brazen or iron doors, with hinges, knobs, and bars. 319, 320. Another account of the Theatre and Tombs may be seen in *Walpole*, ii. 252. Besides these, there are remains of altars, inscriptions, capitals of columns, &c. (*Clarke*, 301); but it is noted in the *Voyage Pittoresque* (i. 124) that no coin exists of Telmessus.

TEMENDEFUSE (the *Rusquinæ Colonia*, in *Africa*). Traces of a cothon (artificial harbour) and heaps of ruins. *Shaw*, 35.

TEMPE, *Vale of*. This celebrated valley is a gorge, or defile, formed by the approximating precipices of Ossa and Olympus, the former on the south, the latter on the north. The summits of these mountains are not visible from any part of the valley, but the traveller beholds on each side a stupendous wall of mighty precipices rising in prodigious grandeur, and sprinkled with a wild profusion of trees and romantick shrubs. The road runs at the foot of Ossa, with the Peneios flowing to the left, by which it is separated from Olympus. On some places this river displays a broad channel, which in others is so narrow, that it has the appearance of being compressed by the opposite rocks, the collision of which is prevented only by an intervening glen of a few hundred paces in breadth. Down to where the cold spring enters the Peneios the valley is of narrow and contracted dimensions, but here it is enlarged into a greater expanse. The trees, which are scattered at the foot of Olympus, suffer the eye to glance with delight on intervening glades of level verdure, which are vividly contrasted with the sterile rocks and dark precipices that form the prominent features of the valley. The banks of the river are in many places embowered by plane-trees of such ample growth, that, while they have their pendent branches in the stream, they form so dense a screen as almost entirely to exclude the rays of the sun. The wild olive, the laurel, the oleander, the agnos, various kinds of arbuti, the yellow jasmine, terebinth, lentiscus and rosemary, with the myrtle and laburnum, richly decorate the margin of the river, while masses of aromattick plants and flowers shower their varied perfumes and breathe their luscious odours through the scented air. A multiplicity of oaks, of firs, and of other forest trees, are seen flourishing in a higher region of the mountains. The Vale, as if by some giant pressure, is again reduced to a narrow glen, and in some parts no more space is left than is sufficient for the current of the river, above which Ossa and Olympus shoot up in precipices of almost perpendicular ascent. The grandest rock that Mr. Dodwell ever beheld, is nearly in the middle of the valley, where it raises its gigantick form into the air, impressing the beholder with surprise and wonder. Its



aspiring summit is crowned by the towers of an ancient fortress (called *Ορεινὰ τα κασ-  
τρα*, a common name of Grecian fortresses,) of Roman construction. A marble cornice,  
which had fallen from the ruins, was lying in the road. Having proceeded some way  
near this spot, we arrived at the narrowest part of the valley, where Ossa and Olympus  
are only separated by the Peneos. The ancient road is here judiciously cut in the  
rock, and as it mounts, resting places for the horses'-feet have been dexterously carved  
on the surface of the stone, which would otherwise be slippery, and expose the traveller  
to the danger of being precipitated into the river. The rock has also been worn by  
the ancient marks of wheels, and here is just room for two carriages to pass with ease;  
as the breadth occupied by the carriages of the ancients was but five feet, and this road  
is thirteen. This was formerly one of the fortified parts of the valley, as is evident by  
the inscription, which is cut in the face of the rock, rising from the right hand side of  
the way, "L. CASSIUS LONGIN—PROCOS. TEMPE MUNIVIT." Longinus was sent into  
Thessaly by Julius Cæsar. It is likely that he repaired the fortress of Tempe. Greek  
characters, perhaps proper names of officers or visitors are scratched on the slab. Pro-  
ceeding from this place Mr. Dodwell soon arrived at the Macedonian extremity of  
Tempe (for Macedonia begins at the very outlet of Tempe), and through the glen of  
Ossa and Olympus enjoyed a beautiful perspective of the rich Pierian plain, which was  
formerly verged with numerous cities and an animated population, but at present is a  
solitude of fields and trees. According to Livy and Pliny, the length of Tempe,  
*i. e.* the *Angustia*, or narrow part, was five miles. Suidas says the word *Tempe*  
was applicable to all wide mountains and glens, but particularly so to that between Ossa  
and Olympus. It is at present called *Τζαμπας*, an evident derivation from its ancient  
name. Livy mentions four forts in the defile, *viz.* 1. *Gonnos*, at the commencement  
of the Pass (in ruins); 2. *Condylon*, impregnable, probably connected with the ruins,  
called *Oreas Castro*, situated upon the perpendicular precipice, soon after the entrance  
into the glen; 3. *Lapithos*, or *Charax*, uncertain; 4. This was situate at the spot  
where the Proconsular inscription remains, and which is so strong a position, that ten  
men could defend it against an army. Thus *Dodw.* ii. 109—116.

Mr. Walpole's description is as follows: Tempe is now called *Bogaz* in Thessaly.  
The Turkish word *Bogaz*, which signifies a Pass or Strait, was limited to that part of  
the course of the Peneus where the vale is reduced to very narrow dimensions. Tra-  
vellers are prepared for their approach to it by the gradual closing in of the mountains  
on each side, and by a greater severity of character, which the scenery assumes around  
it. At a short distance from the mouth of the dell, some groves of the Oriental plane-  
tree adorn the banks of the river; and were the stream here as limpid as that of the  
Thames, or many other rivers in England, and the vegetation on either side of it as  
similar, we might admit the truth of Ælian's description. Not far from this spot, which  
has some degree of beauty, the river is seen to strike into the bed of the ridge, where it  
is soon lost between the folds of the mountains. The road through the *Bogaz* is chiefly  
the work of art, nature having left only sufficient room for the channel of the  
river. It is carried on for a great way at the height of twenty or thirty feet above  
the river, but towards the east end of the vale it rises much higher, in order to surmount  
the brow of some promontories, which descend precipitously, and without any base-  
ment, into the bed of the river. The towering height of this rock and well wooded  
acclivity above the spectator, the contrast of scene, exhibited by their folding succes-  
sively over one another, and the winding of the Peneus, about fifty yards wide, produce  
a very striking effect, which is heightened by the wildness of the whole view, and the





S. Fennell del.

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# VALLEY OF TEMPLE.

Chas. Heath sculp.





deep shadow of the mountain. The eye, however, dwells with pleasure only on the Pencus; the full but silent stream of that river, bordered nearly in all its course through the middle by the Oriental plane tree, which supports the wild vine, thickly interlaced amongst its branches, and dipping in festoons to the surface of the water. This beautiful parasite was at the season when we visited Tempè in full bloom, and scented the air with a delightful odour. About midway a fountain of the coldest water gushes out of the foot of a rock which forms the base of a causeway. Just beyond this spot, and adjoining to the road, are the remains of an old castle, situated at the mouth of a small dell, which is rendered in some degree remarkable by a ruined tower on the brow of a lofty cliff. One or two dells of less magnitude diversify this side of the river, as we proceed eastward. On the north side of the Peneus the mass of rock is more entire, and the objects which strike the eye are altogether more bold, but perhaps less picturesque. i. 519—521.

Dr. Clarke says, that the entrance of the defile is much like a breach in a wall; and that to form some notion of the appearance of Tempè, it may be said, that it resembles the pass of Killie-Crankie in Scotland, and that of Dovedale in Derbyshire, but upon a much grander scale. vii. 357.

There is a view in Dodwell (ii. 113.) of the part where is the inscription.

TENEDOS. Here Chandler saw (*As. Min.* 17.) a large and entire sarcophagus, used for a fountain; part of a fluted column; remains of a tessellated pavement; several marbles and fragments of pillars in the streets; inscriptions; and underneath a mean ruined church a small arched room of ancient masonry. In the superb plates of the *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des rives du Bosphore, Paris, atl. fol.* 1819, is a view of Modern Tenedos, plate 1.

TENOS (a *Greek Isle*). Inscriptions in honour of Hadrian. (*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, i. 47.)

TENTYRA (*Denderah, Tentyris, Egypt*). In the *Grande Description* are various plates (*viz.* pl. 3 to pl. 28,) of these superb remains. A. vol. iv. pl. 6. is a perspective elevation of the north portal, consisting of a truncated pyramidal tower and overhanging cornice, richly hieroglyphed. Pl. 7 is a view of the façade of the Great Temple. Here are columns with human heads, overhanging cornice, &c. as usual. Pl. 10 is a lateral elevation and longitudinal section of the Great Temple. The hieroglyphicks are exceedingly rich and abundant. Pl. 16 is a detailed elevation of the hinder part of the Great Temple. Some very curious instruments appear in the hands of the figures, particularly a horizontal one, apparently for taking altitudes, but this is uncertain. Pl. 19 is a detail of the four soffits of the portico of the Great Temple. The whole subject seems to be that of the religious processions. Here is a very singular hieroglyph, *viz.* part of an arm with an eye upon the wrist, within a circle. Some of the sacred animals appear chained to a column. Pl. 20 is the famous Zodiack\*. Pl. 21 is the zodiack, sculptured upon the ceiling of one of the halls of the Great Temple. Here we have the Egyptian mode of sculpturing females. The bodies of the males appear to be longer than those of the females. The girdle under the bosom appears. In this zodiack occur also the monstrous animal heads of the Egyptians. Pl. 29 is a perspective view of the façade of the portico of the Great Temple. Here are found the human headed columns, and a very singular moulding, formed by beads or globules over inverted cones, which are placed aslant.

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\* Of the derivation of this fashion from India. See ELORA.



Belzoni says, that this is the most magnificent of the Egyptian temples, but of much later date than any other. It may be supposed to be of the time of the Ptolemies. It is the cabinet of the Egyptian arts, the product of study for many centuries, and it was here that Denon thought himself in the sanctuary of the arts and sciences. The front is adorned with a beautiful cornice, and a frieze covered with figures and hieroglyphs, over the centre of which the winged globe is prominent, and the two sides are embellished with compartments of sacrifices and offerings. The columns which form the portico are twenty-four in number, divided into four rows, including those of the front. On entering the gate the scene changes, and requires more minute observation. The quadrangular form of the capitals first strikes the eye. At each side of the square there is a colossal head of the goddess Isis, with cows' ears. There is not one of these heads but is much mutilated, particularly those in the columns of the front of the temple, facing the outside; but notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the flatness of their form, there is a simplicity in their countenance which approaches to a smile. The shafts of the columns are covered with hieroglyphicks and figures, which are all in bas relief, as are all the figures in the front and lateral walls. The front of the doorway, which is in a straight line with the entrance and the sanctuary, is richly adorned with figures of smaller size than the rest of the portico. The ceiling contains the zodiack, enclosed by two long female figures, which extend from one side to the other of it. The walls are divided into several square compartments, each containing figures representing deities and priests in the act of offering or immolating victims. On all the walls, columns, ceilings, or architraves, there is no where a space of two feet which is not covered with some figures of human beings, animals, plants, emblems of agriculture, or religious ceremonies. The inner apartments are much the same as the portico, all covered with figures in basso relievo, to which the light enters through small holes in the walls. The sanctuary itself is quite dark. In the corner of it is the door, which leads to the roof by a staircase, the walls of which are also covered with figures in basso relievo. On the east side of the temple are some apartments. There Belzoni saw the famous zodiack in the ceiling. The circular form of this zodiack led Belzoni to suppose, in some measure, that this temple was built at a later period than the rest, as nothing like it is seen any where else. In the front of the edifice there is a propylæon not inferior to the works in the temple; and, though partly fallen, the style shows its ancient grandeur. On the left, going from the portico, there is a small temple, surrounded by columns. In the inside is a figure of Isis sitting with *Orus* in her lap; and other female figures, each with a child in her lap; other female figures, also each with a child in her arms, are observable. The capitals of the columns are adorned with the figure of Typhon. The gallery or portico that surrounds the temple is filled up with rubbish to a great height, and walls of unburnt bricks have been raised from one column to another. Further, on a right line with the Propylæon, are the remains of an hypæthral temple, which form a square of twelve columns, connected with each other by a wall, except at the doorway, which fronts the Propylæa. The eastern walls of the great temple are richly adorned with figures in intaglio relevato. They are perfectly finished. The female figures are but four feet high, disposed in different compartments. Behind the temple is a small Egyptian building, quite detached from the large edifice, and from its construction, Belzoni thinks that it was the habitation of the priests. At some distance from the great temple are the foundations of another, not so large as the first. The Propylæon is still standing in good preservation. *Belzoni, 36.*

Some interesting peculiarities are noticed by Denon. The elevation of the portico (pl. xx of the English edition,) is singularly magnificent. The door is closed by two uprights without lintels. The ledge, on which the hinges were fixed, was of granite, which leads to the opinion that the hinge was let into the stone without any intermediate box of bronze or of iron, and that the friction was performed by a wooden hinge playing in a hollow of the solid stone (iii. 175). At Tentyra are the representations of the peristyles of temples in caryatides, which are executed in paintings at the baths of Titus, and have been copied by Raphael, and which we constantly see in our rooms, without suspicion that the Egyptians have given us the first models. Besides the famous zodiack, another ceiling is divided into two parts by two human figures, one for Isis or the Earth, the other for Heaven or the Year. *Id.* 318. pl. 53. 58.

TEOS. The port of Teos is now *Segigeck*. There are some inscriptions. Traces of the walls, of handsome masonry, remain. Without them, by the road, are vaults of sepulchres, stripped of their marble. There is a heap of the Temple of Bacchus; and a theatre on the side of the hill. The vaults only on which the seats ranged remains, with two broken pedestals in the area. The city-port is partly dry. On the edge are vestiges of a wall. On the shore before *Sevri Hissar* are four or five tall barrows. On the south side of the lake Pococke saw a hollow ground, where are nearly twenty large pieces of grey marble, each cut into several steps, of a size which it would be very difficult to remove. On one he saw inscribed LOCO IIII. Many scattered remnants of the city occur at *Sevri Hissar*, a place near it. See *Insc. Ant.* pp. 7, 8. 10. (*Chandl. As. Min.* 89.) The Ionian Antiquities contain a view of the ruins of the Temple of Bacchus, merely a heap, the plan of which cannot be discovered from its present state (p. 7). It affords, however, excellent rules for ancient architecture. The plinth, lower torus, scotia, and fillets of the columns, are all of one piece of marble (p. 9).

In the *Voyage Pittoresque* (i. 199.) is an elevation of the Temple of Bacchus. It is there *pseudo-dipteral*, the central intercolumniation being larger than the others. The capitals and base are of the best style and perfect execution. The plinths are spared, and the columns bear directly upon the lowest step of the temple.

TEOSIUM (near *Algiers*, but not that place). Roman ruins. *Shaw*, 34.

TERMINI (*Sicily*). This city is supposed to have been built by the Carthaginians, after they had destroyed Himera. Denon discovered the site of the latter, not far from Termini. The beach on which Hamilcar drew up his ships, and the place of his encampment, are situated opposite to the walls of the city, and extend along the eminence by which it was commanded. The site of Himera is discoverable from some fragments of mattoni scattered over the ground. The only structure which seems to have escaped the rage and vengeance of the Carthaginians, consists of a few broken roofs and the fragments of great walls, which have formed part of a very considerable edifice, built against the mountain, the crumbling of which has preserved some parts in it by crushing the remainder, and covering the whole. From the thickness of the walls, the form of the vaulted roofs, and especially from a double coating of stalactites, discoverable in certain places, there is reason to think that these fragments are the remains of baths, or of a reservoir which received the water from the mountain, and distributed it through the city. This structure, however, which is composed of various kinds of materials, possesses none of the characteristics of Grecian architecture. The Antiquities of Termini consist of semicircular (once perhaps circular) baths, with a basin in the middle; figures, busts, inscriptions, &c. worked up at the principal



church (supposed to occupy the site of the palace of Stenius, the Proconsul), the town-house, the cloister of the Dominican convent, &c. and remains of a temple dedicated of Hercules, from a marble slab found there, with some capitals and trunks of fluted columns. *Denon*, 103—108.

**TERRACINA.** A town, originally built by the Volsci. The cathedral is erected upon the ruins of a temple of Apollo. The portico is supported by fine fluted marble columns. On the hill above the town are ruins of the palace of Theodorick, and the ancient Anxur. The temple of Jupiter Anxur is especially worth notice. It was erected by the Consul Posthumius, after the design of Vitruvius Pollio. The port was made by Antoninus Pius. *Starke*, ii. 65.

**TERRANOVA (Sicily).** Great debates have ensued, whether Gela stood at Aniata or Terranova, there being at both antique ruins, and behind both an immense plain, to which the name of Geloan-fields has been applied by antiquaries. Swinburne thinks, with Cluverius, that Terranova has the clearer title, because the Fiume Salso could only be the Himera, out of which the Sicilians drank when routed under Agathocles, by the Carthaginians. Terranova has several remains. In the town are some foundations and mutilated fragments of a great temple; at a small distance from the east gate, on a bare hill of sand, a column of the Doric order lies prostrate. Its component parts are six, separate, but only disjointed. No cement has been used, only a bolt. One piece formed the capital, five feet long; the others composed the shaft, are fluted, and four feet long each; the diameter at the bottom is five feet, at the top of the shaft, four. *Swinb.* ii. 302. The Column is engraved in Swinburn, p. 301.

**TERZA (on Lake Mæris, Egypt).** I observed (says Belzoni) several blocks of white stone and red granite, which evidently must have been taken from edifices of greater magnitude than any which had ever stood there. Referring to the description of Pliny of the situation of the Labyrinth, which he says was on the north-west side of the Lake Mæris, I made diligent researches on this subject in particular, on the ground where I then stood. I could not see the smallest appearance of an edifice, either on the ground, or any appearance from under it. But I observed all through this part of the country a great number of stones and columns of beautiful colours, of white marble and of granite. I saw the above pieces of antiquity scattered about for the space of several miles, some on the road, some in the houses of the Arabs, and others put to various uses in the construction of streets, &c. I have no doubt that by tracing the source of these materials the seat of the Labyrinth would be discovered, which must be most magnificent even in its ruined state; but I fear it is rather too late for such researches, for the cause of its disappearing might be, that it was not an edifice of great height, the lower apartments being under ground: it may have been buried by the earth which is yearly brought there by the water of the Nile; or it is not impossible, that the Labyrinth stood in such a situation as to be covered entirely by the water, as we may see remains of antiquities on the east side of the Lake, which are entirely laid under water. *Belzoni*, p. 388.

**TESINO (Italy).** Professor Gianni, of Milan, has lately ascertained beyond a doubt, the field where Hannibal and Scipio fought the battle of the Tesino. Excavations made upon this spot have produced the discovery of a vast number of funeral urns of different shapes and sizes, amphoræ, lachrymal vases, ornaments, medals, spurs, and parts of armour. *Cambridge Chronicle*, July 30, 1824.

**TESHURE (6 m. from Bazilbab, Africa).** Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 99.

TESSAILAH (*Africa*). Extensive ruins. *Shaw*, 64.

TETHRONION (as presumed, now *Moulkè*, *Greece*,) is situated on an oblong elevation, rising from the river of Drenitza, which runs clear and rapid at the foot of some low, but precipitous rocks. The walls of this place are so much destroyed, that it is even difficult to comprehend the manner of their construction; but the few remains above ground indicate that they were of the third style. There is a fine circular foundation regularly built with large blocks, and near it are some *frustà* of Dorick columns of small dimensions. *Dodw.* ii. 136.

TEZZOUTE. See LAMBESA.

THALA of Sallust (now *Ferreanah*, *Africa*). Granite columns left standing upon their pedestals. *Shaw*, 122.

THALAMA (in the *Peloponnesus*). Prazzia in the Bruzzo di Maina is built upon the ruins. *Enc. des. Antiquités*.

THAPSUS (*Demass*, *Africa*). Extensive ruins, much of which are worked up in the walls, castles, and houses of Susa and Monasteer. Part of the Cothon is built in frames (like the walls of Flemsan), with a composition made up of pebbles and mortar. *Shaw*, 109.

THASOS (*Isle*). Inscriptions. *Voyage Pittoresque*, t. ii. 165.

THATHIA (by *Velizza*). Some small remains of an ancient fort. *Walpole*, i. 319.

THAUMACHIA (*Greece*), is a fort commanding a gorge. On the summit of the hill is the ancient Acropolis, of which there are some few remains, constructed in the third style. There are also inscriptions. *Dodw.* ii. 123.

THEBES (*Egypt*). Belzoni very happily characterizes this most sublime of all ruins, as in appearance a city of giants, who, after a long conflict which ended in their destruction, left the ruins of their habitations behind them as a memorial! (p. 37). Browne (p. 135) fully confirms the statement of Diodorus, which has been so disputed, *viz.* that the houses of Thebes were four or five stories high, and that the circuit was *nine leagues*; if so, it must have been the largest mass of buildings ever known in the world, without excepting even Babylon. Browne says, "These venerable ruins, probably the most ancient in the world, extend for about three leagues in length, along the Nile. East and west they reach to the mountains, a breadth of about two and a half leagues. The river is here about 300 yards broad. The circumference of the ancient city must therefore have been about *twenty-seven miles*, exactly the *nine leagues* of Diodorus. Walled towns, as observed by Pococke, were not common in Egypt, and therefore, according to that rule, Thebes was never surrounded by a wall. That the passage in Homer does not refer to the gates of the city must be readily admitted. But Browne thinks that it *was* walled, from some faint remains which are even to this day visible. In the precincts of the vast temple at *Aksor* or *El Kussar* (Luxor) is discoverable a small chamber, lined either with red granite or with porphyry. On ascending to the top of it from without, and directing the eye to the southward, in a straight line, as far as eye can reach, an insulated mass is seen, which has the appearance of having been a gate. With a telescope, from the same spot, are visible other still more imperfect remains, under the same circumstances, in the directions west and north. From their situations, precisely opposed to each other, and at the three cardinal points, at so great a distance, rather than from any stronger circumstances, Browne was inclined to believe that they may have been gates (p. 129). Modern authors have styled the site of Thebes, *Luxor*, some *Aksor*, both corruptions of *El Kussor*, the real term, which is still applied to the ruins by the Arabs.



The largest portion of this city stood on the eastern side of the river; and on sailing up the Nile, the first village within the precincts is *Kourna*, *Kurnu*, or *Gournou*, where there are few houses, the people living mostly in caverns. Next is *Abuhadjadi*, a village, and *Karnac*, a small district. Of these in order.

*Kourna*, *Kurnu*, *Gournou*. See GOURNOU.

*Abuhadjadi*. Browne (135 seq.) places a temple here, numerous ruins, avenues with remains of sphinxes; but I do not find in the other travellers any mention of this particular spot under the denomination *Abuhadjadi*. Perhaps this is the temple thus described by Denon: "We arrived towards mid-day upon the soil of Thebes. We saw, at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a league from the Nile, the ruins of a great temple, of which no traveller has spoken, and which may give the measure of the immensity of this town, since, if we suppose that it was the last edifice on the eastern side, it is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues from Medinet Abou, where is the most western temple." (i. 256, Fr. edit. Lond.)

*Karnak*. Denon (i. 257) describes it as a village, built upon a small part of the site (*l'emplacement*) of a single temple, which, as he was told, was in circumference half an hour's walk. The *Grande Description* has the following superb plates:

A. vol. iii. pl. 16, gives a topographical plan of the ruins. From this it appears that the building and ground-plans were parallelograms, and that the avenues of sphinxes, rams, &c. though straight, went sometimes obliquely from one to another; that the palace consisted of a court, to which was on one side annexed a temple, also of three courts, from whence there was another court filled with columns, then a passage, then a peristyle, then apartments of granite, then a gallery. The plans of private habitations also appear, squares with chambers on the side in the centre of one, columns, also a well (*round*), with a cistern (*oblong*). A. vol. iii. pl. 17, is a general view of the ruins of the palace, taken from the north-west. Here are masses of ruin. Pl. 18 is a view of the ruins of "*Salle Hypostyle*," and the granite apartments of the palace. Masses of ruin. Pl. 21 consists in figures, 1, 2, 3, of the plan, general section, and elevation of the palace; in figure 4 of the plan of a small temple, near the circumference of the palace. As before, pl. 16. Pl. 22 gives the first part of the longitudinal section of the palace. Here occur vase-shaped capitals; shafts richly hieroglyphed; a warrior holding a group of captives, heaped together by the hair of their heads, and striking them with a cutting weapon, as if he meant to behead them all at one blow; the interior of columns with swelling capitals; interior of a truncated pyramidal tower; very massy compartment within a doorway. Pl. 23 contains the second part of the longitudinal section of the palace. The columns are richly hieroglyphed. Above the cornice of the gallery appears an oblong square, barred like a gridiron, with a cross-bar athwart the middle, like many of our old bay-windows; the interior of a truncated tower, well hieroglyphed; a door-architrave, and a pilaster of a human figure. Pl. 24 gives us pilasters, human figures, an obelisk worked in a wall and rising above it, and another withinside covering half a doorway. Pl. 26 is a transverse section of the "*Salle Hypostyle*" of the palace. Here are columns with the Indian and vase formed character, and hieroglyphed; upon two, supporting an upper building, are the ovals, charged with hieroglyphs, which, according to Dr. Young, contain royal names. Pl. 27, fig. 1. is a transverse section of the peristyle of the palace. Fig. 2. is a transverse section of the palace, taken in front of the obelisks. In the first appear simple piers instead of columns, and their flat faces are accordingly relieved by figures with the arms folded, and all alike. Pl. 28 exhibits transverse sections in front

of the apartments of granite and the gallery of the palace. Here occur piers relieved by human figures, square architrave doors, projecting piers *en pilaster*, the whole heavy, but rich. Pl. 30 contains details of the caryatides of the temple, dependant on the palace. The same of the columns of the hypostyle hall, and of the gallery of the grand obelisk, and of the style of the palace. Pl. 33 contains symbolic barks making part of the decorations of the hypostyle-hall, and warlike subjects sculptured upon the exterior walls of the palace. In these barks we see the prow and stern of rams' heads, whence the subsequent fashion *in rostra*. Upon another we see the origin of the *cheniscus*, *aplustre*, or goose's neck, so common in ancient ships. There is also a procession of persons, three or four abreast, all in the same costume\*. Pl. 33 gives the bas-reliefs sculptured in the couloir (*gutter*?) surrounding the granite apartments of the palace. Here are vases, &c. of elegant form; in one we see the evident ancestor of the *amphora*, for the vase is precisely of the same form, with the exception only of the handles, which are larger. Pl. 41 is a perspective view of the palace, taken from the interior of the court on the south-west. NOTHING ARCHITECTURAL CAN EXCEED THE MAJESTY OF THIS VIEW. [*A copy of the plate is given in the Frontispiece*]. On the left hand is a colonnade; then an immense truncated tower, with four gigantic figures in pannels, supported by sharp pointed pilasters. The upper story is filled with cavalry, cars, conical tents, &c. Next to these, on each edge of the doorway, is a projecting parallelogram block hieroglyphed, and at the angle a colossal figure. This is succeeded by an avenue of columns, supporting nothing; then another truncated tower as before. An entrance on one side of small truncated towers and walls, hieroglyphed, &c. Pl. 43 is a general view of the propylæa and ruins of the palace, taken from the north-east, obelisks, columns, truncated towers, &c. Pl. 49 is a view of the gate and temples of the south. Here is an avenue of colossal feet, obelisks, heaps, and masses. Pl. 51 has the perspective elevation of the south gate. It is a gateway with an immense cornice, hieroglyphed faces of the walls, &c. winged globe, and serpents under the cornice. This is a very fine plate. Pl. 55 has in figures 1, 2, 3, longitudinal and transverse sections; in figures 4, 5, 6, details of the capitals of the great temple of the south. The title explains the plate. There also occur avenues of rams' heads on pedestals. Pl. 63 is a transverse section of the little temple of the south. The gateway is, as usual, with an enormous cornice, between hieroglyphed blocks of walling. Above the door is a singular moulding, formed of vases like oil-jars covered with a tile. *Qu.* If the idea of forming walls of vases, as used by the Romans, was not at first derived from this fashion?

In *Forbin's Voyage dans le Levant*, Paris, atl. fol. 1819, plates 60 to 68 relate to views of Karnak.

Col. Light says, "On my visit to Carnac, the ancient Diospolis, a ruined temple further from the banks of the river, on the same side as Luxor, was equally grateful. It was impossible to look on such an extent of building without being lost in admiration. No description will be able to give an adequate idea of the enormous masses still defying the ravages of time; enclosure within enclosure, propylæa in front of propylæa. To these, avenues of sphinxes of 14 or 15 feet in length, lead from a distance of several hundred yards. The common Egyptian sphinx is found in the avenues to the south; but to the west, the Crio-sphinx with the ram's head, one or two which

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\* Every body will recollect the passage in the Bible, "bring forth vestments for the worshippers of Baal," and the similarity of costume on devotional occasions.



have been uncovered, seems to have composed its corresponding avenue. Those of the south and east are still buried. Headless statues of grey and blue granite of gigantic size lie prostrate in different parts of the ruins. On the west court, in front of the great portico, and at the entrance to this portico, is an upright headless statue of one block of granite, whose size may be imagined, from finding that a man of six feet reaches to the patella of the knee. The entrance to the great portico is through a mass of masonry, partly in ruins, through which the eye rests on an avenue of fourteen columns, whose diameter is more than eleven feet, and whose height is upwards of sixty. On each side of this are seven rows of seven columns in each, whose diameter is eight feet, and about forty feet high, of an architecture which wants the elegance of Grecian models, yet suits the immense majesty of the Egyptian temple. Though it does not enter into my plan to give a description, which has been so ably done by others before me, yet when I see that the whole extent of this temple cannot be less than a mile and a half in circumference, and that the smallest blocks of masonry are five feet by four in depth and breadth; that there are obelisks of eighty feet high, on a base of eighteen feet, consisting of one block of granite, it can be easily imagined that Thebes was the vast city which history describes." P. 105—107.

Denon considers Karnac as the habitation of the kings. It is described by Herodotus, and was in ruin in the time of Strabo and Diodorus. It consists, like all the Egyptian buildings of consequence, of moles or causeways, squares with piazzas, or filled with columns like a wood, or set off with obelisks or colossal figures, porticoes with columns between the squares, and connected or detached apartments, the latter with the accompaniments of gates and moles (p. xxiii. *seq.* Fr. ed.) He carries the era of the foundation of Karnac to the time of Sesostri; states that the plan, though great and noble, is without the merit of good execution (except the obelisks, and some finishing of the exterior gates), and that the remains are dreadfully disfigured by the quantity of ruinous masses and heaps (*Id.* i. 259). Among the sculptures Denon saw a figure making an offering of two obelisks, and another of folding doors, fastened by the same wooden bolt as now actually used; and from hence concludes, that obelisks and doors were votive offerings or presents. He conceives, that an adjacent building, composed of a surrounding wall and gate entering into a court, surrounded a piazza of pilasters of figures, and communicating with other apartments, was a palace of the kings, who were the mere puppets of the priests. *Id.* i. 307, 308.

Belzoni says, that the place whence the French had taken their iron-headed statues, at the time of the invasion, is where a temple stood, surrounded on three sides by a lake. It faces the avenue of the great sphinx to the north, and not a single wall or column remains standing. A place where Belzoni found about eighteen statues, six of which were perfect, and among them a white statue, as large as life, supposed to be of Jupiter Ammon, and now in the British Museum, must have been the entry of the pronaos. A fine standing colossus without a head, part of which projects above the ground, Belzoni found at Karnac, and thought it one of the most finished pieces of sculptures which he had ever seen. P. 113—116.

The plates of Belzoni contain (pl. 24) a general view of the ruins of Karnak. It consists of masses and columns and architraves, and immense blocks in the masonry. The bell-shaped capital appears on columns. Pl. 31, a view of the interior of the temple of Karnac. It is a court full of avenues of columns. Pl. 38, colossal heads discovered in the ruins of Karnac. On the cap is a hieroglyph put on for a talisman.

Belzoni has also (in pl. 44) described two Egyptian arches : one made of projecting blocks ; the other of smaller stones, worked in a modern way, but without a keystone.

*Luxor.* The Grande Description contains (A. vol. iii. pl. 2) a general view taken opposite the ruins of the palace. It consists of columns, an obelisk between two pyramidal towers, &c. Plate 3 contains a view of the entry of the palace. Denon's view is too high as to the towers. The obelisks are fine. Columns appear just behind the entrance, which is between the two obelisks. The figures on the walls consist of cavalry in cars, shooting bows and arrows. One figure has the actual wings of a modern angel. Plate 4 is the particular view of the palace taken from the south. There are immense vase-shaped columns, huge blocks, &c. Plate 5 is a plan and longitudinal section of the palace. It consists of columns, courts, and galleries, some strangely oblique to the others. At the entrance is a Colossus seated, and obelisk. Plate 6 is an elevation of the façade of the palace (similar to the frontispiece of Denon). It consists of truncated towers ; two obelisks ; figures seated by the side of the gateway. On the walls of the towers are cavalry subjects. Two more seated figures are placed on the centre of each tower. Plate 7 comprises the first and second parts of the longitudinal section of the palace. Columns like balustrades, and vase-formed capitals appear ; also a seated figure at the end of a gallery of columns. Plate 11 contains details of the three faces of the eastern obelisk of the palace. A human eye and full-faced bust appear among the hieroglyphics. Plate 12 gives details of the three faces of the western obelisk. One figure is seated in a modern open-backed chair. A kneeling figure presents vases. Knives appear, and a curious instrument made like a key, with a shepherd's crook at the top of the handle, probably intended for that, and a spade at the bottom. Plate 38 shews a warrior in a car. He stands upon the pole which goes between the horses, and has the reins tied round the waist. Plate 44 is a view of the Propylæa of Thebes, taken from the south. Plate 47 shews a curious figure, with only one leg and one arm. Plate 54 is an interior view and plan of the great temple of Thebes ; Karnak of the south.

In Forbin's " Voyage dans le Levant," the portico forms plate 60.

*Luxor*, the finest village of the environs of Thebes, is built (says Denon) upon the site and across the ruins of a smaller temple than that of Karnak, but better preserved. The most colossal parts of it are fourteen columns, 10 feet diameter ; and at its first gate two granite figures buried up to half the arm, before which are the two largest and best-preserved obelisks known. A particularity of this temple is, that a quay, protected by an epaulement, guaranteed the eastern part, which bordered on the river, from damage. (*Denon*, i. 259, 260. Fr. edit.) Denon observes, concerning the obelisks, that the sculpture of them is admirable, and that they shew the peculiarity of Egyptian taste, which was to congregate masses, which we carefully isolate, and neglect symmetry, for neither the obelisks nor the colossal figures are on a line, either between themselves, or with the gate. The other parts of the remains consist of colonnades and rooms of the palace (*Id.* ii. 22). The figures on the walls, he observes, contain a great number of offerings made to Mendes, as the God of generation. The entrance of the temple consists of two obelisks, probably 100 feet high ; between these an entrance 70 feet high, formed by two truncated pyramidal towers, with huge impending cornices ; further on are the columns. The plan of the temple is a series of courts. The view of the entrance is exceedingly grand, and forms the frontispiece of the French London edition of 1809, vol. i. Coins of Augustus, Adrian, and Trajan, have been found.

*Medinet Abu* marks the extremity of the ruins on the south-west.



The *Grande Description* has the following Plates: A. vol. ii. pl. 3, exhibits immense blocks; and party walls also of blocks. In plate 4 appear the balustrade, or truncated conical columns, resembling those at Elephanta, as given by Seelcy. The plan of the palace is an oblong square, divided into three compartments: 1. a court; 2. another court or peristyle, with a piazza all round like an exchange; 3. a court. Rectangular square windows, oblong square windows lengthwise, double windows and windows of the modern sash form also appear. Plate 7 gives the columns at large. Plate 10 relates to a naval combat, sculptured upon the exterior face of the palace, exposed to the north. A sail furled appears at the top of the mast. Above the yard is a basket or top, shaped like an inverted bell, in which a man is placed. Bows and arrows are the chief weapons. Badly-formed shields appear, the *thureos* or tile-shaped, and the round convex Grecian. Other weapons or maces. The car appears here to be very small, and to be loaded with weapons only, especially quivers and arrows. Plate 11 is a Triumphal Arch sculptured in the gallery, north of the peristyle of the palace. All the trades and arts, with their respective emblems, seem to be walking in procession. Hawks are flying about, as if some parties were hawking. The victor is carried under a square tester upon men's shoulders. Reapers with sickles also appear. Plate 12 is a coloured bas-relief in the gallery south of the peristyle. It shows the caparisons of horses. Plate 14 is an interior view in the peristyle of the palace, very fine. Plate 15 is a view of the pavilion, taken on the north of the temple. It consists, as usual, of long massy stones, hieroglyphs, cornices, truncated cones, &c. Here is a beautiful window or door, with a fine architrave, frieze, and cornice. Plate 20, View of the two Colossuses. Plates 21, 22, Colossi. Plate 43 gives a perspective view of the palace. It is a long piazza with columns and Indian capitals.

Hamilton and Denon are correct. Belzoni says, in no other edifice of ancient Egypt has he seen the remains of habitation as they are at this place. There are too separate temples, of which the first that meets the view, going from the Memnonium, is of less ancient date than the other. On the west side of the portal are stones with hieroglyphics upside down, evidently belonging to a former temple. The hieroglyphics and figures of this edifice differ from those of the other temple. On the north side of this little temple was a small lake, or rather tank for water, which is now filled up with earth and rubbish; and there must have been statues all round it, as Belzoni found part of one, and fragments of others, in an excavation made in this place. Perhaps it might have been used for the same purpose as the small lakes near the temple of Carnak, which may be supposed to have been the public baths, destined for the religious visitors of the temple. There are recesses at the sides of windows, on purpose to place the shutters. The whole town, in the opinion of Belzoni, appears to have been re-built twice or three times successively on the ruins of former ones. (pp. 121—123).

The palace, says Denon (ii. xxvii.—xxix. i. 330, 331), is in high preservation. The most important remain is a peristyle of four ranks of columns, placed on four sides of the court, which is 55 by 45. Near the court are five apartments, of which two appear to have been the treasury. On the north side of the palace is a small temple dependant upon it. The palace was surrounded with a wall, on a part of which, still existing, are battlements (*creneaux*), similar to those which their bas-reliefs represent on besieged towers. Adjacent is a small temple of Horus in perfect preservation; and between this temple and Medinet Abou, the site of a hippodrome



or stadium, three-quarters of a league long, and one-quarter broad. On the south are the ruins of an unfinished temple, consecrated to Jaut. The bas-reliefs are very curious. They relate, according to Denon, to a conquest obtained over Indian invaders. Heavy and light-armed soldiers appear. A king, caressing a young female, seems to illustrate Deborah's song of dividing the prizes, "to every man a damsel or two." But Denon is a familiar work, and reference is easy.

*Memnonium.* Savary says, (ii. 62.) that it is without *Medinet Abou*. Denon says (*Engl. edit.* iii. 30) here is a ruined temple. To the right of one, which joins the village, is a square monument, which probably was a place contiguous to the temple, very small indeed, but of which the neighbouring porticoes might be used, in a climate where open galleries and terraces answer the purpose of apartments. The small place is entirely different in plan from the other edifices, and has a sort of balconies, supported by four heads in the attitudes of Caryatides. The sculptures represent the figures of kings menacing groups of prostrate captives, similar to those in pl. 40. f. 4. Here are also bas-reliefs, representing a hero, perhaps Sesostris, pursuing a whole army, who throw themselves into some river. This hero is mounted on a small chariot, in which there is only room for himself. He drives two horses, holding the reins on a level with his girdle. Bucklers and heaps of arms are hung about him and around his car. His statue is gigantic, and he holds an immense bow, from which he is shooting arrows upon a bearded and long-haired enemy, who have not the least resemblance with the known form of Egyptian heads. Further on he is represented sitting in the back of his car, the horses of which are held by pages, and one person is counting out before him the hands cut off from the enemy killed in battle, whilst another is inscribing the number, and a third appears to be proclaiming the sum. Prisoners are also brought to him confined in different ways. They are all clothed with flowing and striped robes, their hair is long and matted, and tables of hieroglyphics, 50 feet diameter, follow. Returning to the left, by another side of these galleries, a long bas-relief is seen, which represents, on two sides, a triumphal march. It is probably the same hero returning from his conquests. Some soldiers, covered with armour, prove that the triumph is military; though a little further on nothing is to be seen but priests or persons of the class of the initiated, without arms, and with long and transparent tunicks. The arms of the hero are covered with these garments. He is borne on the shoulders of men in a palanquin, with all the attendants of a divinity. Before and behind him march priests, bearing palm-branches and calumets; and incense is presented to him. He arrives, in this state, at the temple of the tutelar deity of Thebes and offers to the God, a sacrifice in which he officiates as priest. The march continues, and the god is borne by twenty-four priests. The bull Apis, with the attributes of divinity, marches before the hero, and a long train of persons follow, holding each a banner, in the greater number of which are the representations of different deities. When arrived at the altar, a child appears with his hands tied behind his back, who is about to be immolated before the conqueror, who has stopped to receive his horrible sacrifice, or to assist at this execrable holocaust. Beside them stands a priest, who is breaking the stem of a flower; and birds are flying away, emblems of the separation of the soul from the body. The account which Longus and Apuleius, in their romances of Theagenes, and the Golden Ass, have transmitted of human sacrifices among the Egyptians, is therefore not a fable. Next, the Hero himself makes a sacrifice, to the god Apis, of a sheaf of wheat. A protecting Genius accompanies



him throughout. He changes his dress in the different parts of the ceremony, which perhaps marks his different dignities or degrees of initiation. In one part he holds nine conquered persons by the same chain, incense is offered to him in honor of this victory; a priest writes his annals, and consigns them to the sacred memorial. It is therefore proved that the ancient Egyptians had written books. The famous *Toth* was then a book, and not inscribed tables, sculptures on walls, as has been often supposed.

In penetrating into the darkest places, Denon found three small chambers covered with bas-reliefs, which had always been dark. At the bottom of the third, was a kind of stone buffet, the hinges of which were still remaining. It was closed with three doors, as strong as walls. In a small neighbouring temple, by the side of the sanctuary, was a small room occupied almost entirely by a monolithic temple of granite. In the foundation of the same ancient part, the stones are sculptured with hieroglyphics. At the north of this temple are the ruins of two figures of granite, overthrown and broken. They might have been about 36 feet in height. Their attitude was the usual one, of the right foot advanced, and the arms hanging down beside the body. They are supposed to refer to the famous statue of Memnon; but we find from a block of granite between them, they that belong to the famous colossal statues of Osymandyas, his wife and daughter. Upon searching the tombs further, the corpses were found to lie upon beds, composed of little images of baked earth, holding in one hand a whip; in the other a bent staff; beside the mummies were large long pots of baked earth, with covers representing human heads (*Denon*, iii. 30—66—85). It is well known that the statue of Memnon was presumed to issue sounds at sunrise. It is thus explained: M. Humboldt was informed by credible witnesses, that subterraneous sounds, like those of an organ, are heard towards sunrise by those who sleep upon the granite rocks on the banks of the Oroonoko. He supposes them to arise from the difference of temperature between the external air and the air in the narrow and deep crevices of the shelves of the rocks. During the day these crevices are heated to 48 or 50°. The temperature of their surface was often 39°, when that of the air was only 28°. As this difference of temperature will be a maximum about sunrise, the current of the air issuing from the crevices, he imagines, will produce sounds, which may be modified by their impulse against the elastic films of mud that may project into the crevices. The statement has been employed to account for the celebrated tones of the statue of Memnon. *Lawson's Lost Spirit*, note ii. p. ult. It is more reasonably supposed that the pretended sounds, were made by a priest under the pedestal of the colossus, where was a vault with subterraneous communications, a similar artifice being used in the ivory statue of Esculapius at Epidaurus. *Enc.*

The *Grande Description*, A. vol. ii. pl. 23, has a view of the Memnonium. The columns are of the Indian style, and there are upright pilasters of human figures. Plate 21 contains a *General view of the Tomb of Osymandyas*, taken from the south-west. Here are columns with Indian-cushion-formed capitals, and the vase or inverted bell-shaped piers, instead of columns, which piers are relieved by human figures, placed upright against them. Plate 25 is a *View of the Peristyle of the Colossal Statue of Osymandyas taken from the west*. The former is in detail. There are heads of beasts like cats, arms folded, holding the *Pedum* or shepherd's crook in one hand; in the other apparently a modern flail with two strikers. The remains of the colossus show it to have been of enormous magnitude. Plate 26 is a *View of the Tomb of Osymandyas, and of one part of the Libyan Chain, taken from the north-east*. There are columns and friezes, and caryatides as before. The figures are draped in a

sort of mail armour\*, sitting close to the limbs, and connected together by a strip of another material, all down the front. Perhaps the flail in the hands of some of the figures, is a military weapon, and the crook another. According to the engraving, mail gloves appear with the fingers divided. Plate 27 is another view of the tomb, viz. 1. a court; 2. a peristyle; 3. a *salle hypostyle*; 4. another court, divided into two compartments. Plate 28 is a *longitudinal section of the Tomb of Osymandyas*. At the termination of a gallery is a figure of Osymandyas. Similar figures are also thus placed, where the gallery terminates in a cross wall. Thus it was an Egyptian fashion to place figures at the end of galleries or avenues, a practice still retained. Plates 29 and 30 contain details, &c. of the tomb. Plate 31 bas-reliefs in the hypostyle, hall, and first pylon of the tomb. They represent the attack of a building. Here appear the modern ladder, the short pyramidal-bladed Roman sword, the scythe-bladed falchion, club, bow, &c. Plate 36 shews a curious beast with four rams' heads and a figure, seated in a manner quite different from the usual style of Egyptian figures. Plate 39 is a *Plan and Sections of a grand hypogæum or syringe (sic); detail of the sculpture of another Hypogæum; Plan and Sections of an edifice having a ceiling in the form of an arch*. The hypogæa are of the usual Egyptian fashion, squares, connected by passages, nothing circular or oval; the stairs very low and gradual; the vaulted ceiling has quite a modern look; but the stones are not jambed and wedged, as in the modern arch, only laid in horizontal series.

Behind the two *colossi*, between the *Memnonium* and *Medinet Abou*, Mr. Salt discovered the site of an extensive temple; their pedestals, of many columns, of very large diameter, and in great numbers, several colossal fragments, &c. Belzoni found in a part, where the *sekos* and *cella* must have been, a sitting figure of a man, in all parts resembling the great colossus of Memnon. On the side of its chair are the same hieroglyphicks, which are to be seen on the chair of the Memnon. It is nearly ten feet high, and of the most beautiful Egyptian workmanship. He also found several lion-headed statues, like those of Carnak, some seated and some standing. This, Belzoni supposes, *was the real great Temple of Memnon*, or MEMNONIUM. Between the colossal statues and the portico of the temple, is an enormous colossus, thrown down and buried, all but the back of its chair, which is broken in two parts about the middle. Belzoni thinks that the entrance into this temple was guarded by two colossi, one of which is supposed to have represented the great Memnon; and that on advancing further, there were other columns and statues in inner courts, the fragments of which are still to be seen, as I have just mentioned, on a line with the temple and the two colossi. *Belzoni*, 290—293.

*Biban el Moulouk*. The *Grande Description*, A. vol. ii. pl. 77, contains a *Topographical Plan of the extremity of the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings*. Plate 78 gives a *Plan and Section of the fourth Tomb of the Kings on the west*; in figs. 3, 4. is a *Plan and Section of the fifth Tomb on the west*; in figs. 5, 6. is a *Plan and Section of the fifth Tomb on the east*. These tombs are long galleries with doors and apartments on the sides. Plate 79 is a *continuation of the same*, and consists of details.

Biban el Moluck, the *tombs*, or rather *gates*, of the Kings is the name of a valley. On the side of the mountain are these tombs. These, to ordinary observers, present

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\* This is still worn in India.



no indication. The passage from the front measured 309 feet, the whole extent of which is cut out of the living rock. The chambers are numerous. The sides of the rock every where are as white as snow, and covered with paintings of well-shaped figures, *al fresco*, and with hieroglyphs quite perfect. The colours of the paintings are as fresh as if they had been laid on the day before the painting was made. It was in one of the chambers of this tomb, that Belzoni discovered the exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, and which he describes as being 9 feet 12 inches long, 3 feet 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 1 inch deep, covered within and without with hieroglyphs and figures in intaglio, nearly in a perfect state, sounding like a bell, and as transparent as glass\*. From the extraordinary magnificence of this tomb, Belzoni conceived that it must be the depository of the remains of Apis, in which idea he was the more confirmed by having found the carcase of a bull, embalmed with *asphaltum* in the innermost room.

Of this tomb, says Mr. Salt, I have forwarded some account to England. It consists of a long suite of passages and chambers, covered with sculptures, and paintings in the most perfect preservation, the tints of which are so resplendent that it was found scarcely possible to imitate them in England, and which in fact are executed on a principle and scale of colour, that would make them, I conceive, retain their lustre even by the side of a Venetian picture. The sarcophagus of alabaster here discovered is eminent in its taste, delicate workmanship, and skill in managing so fragile a material, and will perhaps for ever remain unrivalled. *Quarterly Review*, 1818, pp. 192, 193.

The *Grande Description*, under the head of *Thebes Hypogæa*, has various plates. A. vol. ii. plate 44, is *Paintings and Bas-reliefs*. Here we see the long necked musical instrument, and D-shaped harp. Plate 45 represents shooting with bows and arrows at a board, but not at the front of it, only the edge, in which arrows are sticking. Plate 46 shows scales with basins suspended from an upright post. A chair with a modern back. Cars carried by a pole, over the shoulders between two men. Plates 49 and 50 give heads of mummies. Plate 60 refers to a MS. of Papyrus. The flail, or weapon-formed flail, is seen in a seated figure. There appear two *obelisks* (or goods so formed) weighed against each other in scales. Upon the top of the fulcrum is a bird. [By means of a lever of this kind the obelisks may have been raised to an erect position.] The modern pelisse and nun's hood occur in female figures. Plate 61 refers to another MS. of Papyrus. Part i. Here are a boat and corpse laid on a bier, under an awning in the middle; figures carrying goods, like a rabbit-seller, with a pole over the shoulders; women drawing a long box, with an animal in it, after the corpse; and a kind of bamboo or wicker cage of a cylindrical form and dome top. The same MS. of Papyrus, part ii. a boat in the form of a Greenland canoe, with a crescent-formed upright ornament at the stern, and a rudder formed like a baker's peel, with a bird at the head, and working like an oar. Human figures squatted; women in the attitude of teaching at the prow, to others listening. Plate 63 exhibits *another MS. of Papyrus*. Here we see a table standing on one foot; a moveable perch with a stork upon it; a woman driving an ox; a thonged whip; another woman sowing corn; she holds a basket in one hand, and with the other throws the seed behind over her

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\* Before the death of poor Belzoni, it was temporarily exhibited at the British Museum; and was purchased by Mr. Soane the Architect for 2,000 guineas. This is the famous sarcophagus called the "Tomb of Psammis."



head. There is also a very curious plough, with two perpendicular wedge-formed blades on the handle. Plate 64 is a *MS. of Papyrus*, part iv. Here is a table shaped like a dice-box, with very narrow top, like a stand for a sundial seemingly provided with a bell-formed cover to let down upon the table. Plate 66, a *MS. of Papyrus*. Writing only, except some human legs at top. Plate 67, scales and weights, as before, but more perfect; only two strings to the scales which have a basin. There appears at the top of the upright fulcrum, a contrivance for preventing the too great descent of the beam, or containing marks for measuring the weights according to the quantum of descent; if so, the principles of the scales and steelyards were both united together. Plate 68, a *MS. of Papyrus*. Writing, nothing particular. Plate 69, a *MS. of Papyrus*. Writing; a low broad chair, the feet in front like the fore legs of a dog, the back feet like the hinder legs. Also an undescribed instrument; (Q?) a table on the principle of a dumb waiter. Plate 70, a *MS. of Papyrus*. Writing; nothing particular. Plate 72, *MS. of Papyrus in hieroglyphical characters*, part i. coloured plate. Here are chains, as before, instead of ropes, to support the basins. A transverse beam extends from the top of the fulcrum, with a line hanging down beside one of the beams and a weight at the end of it. A hand appears holding it below. Plate 73, part ii. Boats; ploughing; a corpse extended on a bier, which bier is formed of a grotesque animal, having the head of a bird, and the fore and hind legs of a dog. A winged figure with a tau cross, is descending to the corpse, seemingly to receive and welcome the soul. Ploughing. Boats, as before. Table with vases for feet; an animal laid upon it. There is a curious accompaniment to the table; probably a fly-flapper to wave backwards and forwards over it; the contrivance of swinging a board for this purpose over the dinner table, being still used in Italy. The thing in question resembles a fan, moveable like a vane of a weather-cock. Plate 74, part iii. Here human legs support a snake, either a hieroglyph, or instrument for bearing something laid upon it. Plate 75, continuation of the *MS.* Boats, as before, but beautifully represented. The boats are pushed along by poles, as now. In a boat is a table, with a contrivance, under the lid, to lower or elevate it at option. The table supports an animal figure. Plate 88 contains standards, arms and instruments. Here we have a captive tied by the two arms behind to a column. Plate 89 shows sofas and steps. The legs of the two former are those of animals. Plate 90 gives reaping, sowing, &c.; the sickles are formed like scythes. In Plate 91 we have chequers; a curious harp made in the form of a tumbler with his heels and head upwards, but not walking on his hands. These are turned back, and the bottom is his breast; also a C-shaped harp, with only four strings; a large vase, in a wooden stand, and a paneled piece of furniture on four legs, with a top in the shape of a convex oyster-shell, lifting on and off by a handle formed like the head of a billiard mace.

In Forbin's "*Voyage dans le Levant*," Plate 48, is the long-necked instrument in tombs, the apparent ancestor of the guitar. He observes that it is still played upon by the Arabs, and seemingly by a bow. It has four strings and the fingers are applied to the neck.

The most remarkable of the tombs (says Belzoni), that which is reckoned the best, is truly grand. It is distinguished from the others, not only by its excellent state of preservation, but because it contains eight small cells, cut in the rock in the first passage on each side of it, in which are painted a multitude of arts, used by the ancient Egyptians, such as implements of war, domestick and ceremonial dresses, decorations, musical instruments, and in short all that was conducive to taste, humanity, or convenience, in



this time, so as to give perfect ideas of their mode of living, &c. The ground is white, and the colours are so lively and striking, that we cannot fail to wonder at them: Further on, you pass through a long gallery, painted with the most beautiful hieroglyphicks, in like preservation; and in the great hall lies an enormous sarcophagus, of one single piece of granite ten feet long, five wide, and six high, and six inches thick covered with hieroglyphicks, inside and out. This is one of the largest sarcophagi remaining in perfection at this day. *Belzoni*, 195.

Denon is ample; but plates alone, *in detail*, can do justice to the tombs of Thebes in the only view in which they are interesting,—paintings recording the arts and civilization of Egypt. The subject itself requires of course a volume. It is sufficient here to quote a single passage of Denon: “The plan of one only of these tombs is sufficient to indicate the general disposition of the others. Every grotto communicates with the valley by a large gate. It leads to a gallery, hollowed in the rock. Its breadth and its height are commonly of twelve feet. Its length, even to a second gate, is of twenty paces. This gate conducts to a second gallery of the same breadth, and twenty-four paces of length. At the right and the left of this gallery are chambers of five feet broad, upon ten of depth. There are found designs of arms, such as hatchets, poinards, crooked sabres, straight swords, lances, javelins, bows, arrows, quivers, coats of mail and bucklers, agricultural labours, vases, toys of all kinds; the details of the preparation of aliments are too represented.” i. xxx.

In *Belzoni*, plate 40 is most curious. It consists of the Tomb of Samothis in Thebes, the coffin-shaped sarcophagus, before described, and well known. It stands in the centre of a vaulted room, of which the walls and ceilings are painted in rich colours, and full of figures. Adjoining to it are other rooms and passages, of which the walls and separating piers are also painted. On one of the figures is a pair of pantaloons of pure Harlequin costume, small pieces intermixed.

THEBES (*Bæotia*, now *Thiva*, eight leagues distant from *Megara*). The fragments of the walls of the Kadmeia are regularly constructed; indeed, from a representation of them upon a vase, they were apparently composed of polygons. They were probably erected by the Athenians, when Cassander restored the town. There are also the lower parts of a circular tower, about 90 feet in diameter, constructed with stories approaching the polygonal forms. (*Dodw.* i. 266, 268.) Dr. Clarke is copious on the subject. He describes an ancient bulwark, near one of the gates of Thebes, as perhaps one of the hills of Apollo Ismenius. Prodigious ramparts and high mountains of very artificial form appear upon the outside of the city. A deep fosse surrounds it, and the traces of its old walls may be still discerned. Half the arch of an ancient gate and one of the buttresses remain. In coming from the gate into the town is an old buttress or bastion where upon a large block of stone is an inscription, commemorating the virtues of women. The situation and form of the ramparts serves to point out the position of the seven gates. The present town appears to occupy little more than the site of the old Cadmean Acropolis, and the masses which remain belonging to the ancient walls, show (says Dr. Clarke) that the story of Amphion was no fable. It is a very ancient custom to carry on men’s labour by an accompaniment, both of musick and singing. The custom, indeed, still exists both in Egypt and Greece. Concerning the ancient bulwark, Dr. Clarke says further, there can be no doubt, but it formed a part of the ancient fortification, as there is another hill, equally artificial, near to it, and between the two, there seems to have been the eastern gate, or entrance to the old

city. It consists, as to its form, of two cones with truncated summits, the one smaller than the other. The smaller stands upon the larger, as upon a pedestal, thereby leaving room for a road all round its base, and having, in circumference at its truncated summit, a level plane or terrace upon its top. Elsewhere Dr. Clarke observes, that there is an aqueduct and fountain on the south side of Thebes, and that the view of the Cadmæan citadel is very grand. *Clarke*, vii. 39, 64, 68, 69, 75, 95.

There are some great blocks of stone and foundations, the probable remains of the Gate Proctis. Near Peri, is a large artificial terrace, on which was the Stadium and Gymnasium. A flat space in the immediate vicinity, which appears to be artificial, probably constituted the Hippodrome, which was decorated with the monument of Pindar. Some ancient foundations at the south-east of the town may be remains of the Krenaia, or Gate of the Fountain. A square modern tower of considerable magnitude near this spot, is constructed with ancient materials. In the direction where the Hypsistar probably stood, are the relics of a gate, composed of a mass of small stones, and mortar lined with rougher masonry. The style of its construction, and of part of a round arch, which remains, shows it to be Roman, or even perhaps of the Middle Ages, probably the Onkais or Nectis Gate. Near this, is the dry ditch of the Ismenos or of Dirce, and another mass of wall near the bank with the remains of a bridge, for the Greeks built little bridges over dry channels, and deified rivers in which no waters flowed. *Dodw.* i. 266.

But the most curious part (says Dr. Clarke) of the antiquities of Thebes is the Church of St. Demetrius. Upon the western side of it, there may still be seen the rarest specimens of architecture in Greece, several capitals of that most chaste and ancient pattern of the Corinthian order, which is entirely without volute at the corners, and has a single wreath of the simplest acanthus foliage to crown its base. (See the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, i. p. 21.) There is also at Thebes, a Soros, supposed to have been the tomb of Hector, and the fountains near it, the *Ædipodia*. *Clarke*, vii. 76, 89.

On the road from Thebes to Chalcis, are two small tumuli. Beyond them, traces of an ancient wall; further on a tumulus and round tower. About five miles beyond are three large blocks of stone; fifty minutes more, some ancient sepulchres, and the traces and foundations of a large town. *Dodw.* ii. 148.

THEBÆ PHTHIOTICÆ (*Greece*, afterwards *Philippopolis*, presumed to be *Armiro*). Imperfect traces indicating an ancient city; not far from *Armiro* further ancient remains. *Dodw.* ii. 85.

THEODOSIA (ruined before the age of Hadrian, *Caffa* or rather *Stara Crim*.) We left Kertchy (says Dr. Clarke), and proceeded towards *Caffa*. After the second station we passed another ancient boundary or *vallum*, and here we discerned the traces of turrets, that were placed along the second barrier of the Bosphorus. On the last stage from Kertchy to *Caffa*, we passed the third, that is to say, the outer vallum or boundary of the Bosporians. This separated their peninsula from the country of the Tauri. Its remains, as well as those of the towers placed upon it, were very visible. This wall extends from the sea of Azoff, beginning eastward at a place now called *Arabat*, to the mountain behind *Caffa*. It is mentioned by Strabo, who states, from Hypsicrates, that it was constructed by Asander, 360 *stadia* in length, having at every *stadium* a turret. The description agrees with its present appearance. At the entrance of the city, near an edifice once a mint, are some ruins likely to be considered as relics of ancient Theodosia. The Russians have destroyed numerous marbles, &c. On the walls are in-



scriptions. Upon its elevated territory above the Tahtar city, close to the walls of the old Armenian fortress, is a circular building, very like certain ruined edifices upon the coast of Baia near Naples. It is now a ruin, but in taking down a part of the stucco, loosely adhering to the wall, there appeared a beautiful inferior covering of coloured plaster resembling the stucco discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The Armenians, who had probably converted this building into a place of worship, found it necessary to conceal its Pagan ornaments. In the centre of the old pavement of this building a very curious bas-relief was discovered. It was sculptured upon a kind of *Cippus* in a very rude manner, the subject being divided into two parts, the one above and the other below. In the upper part appeared two crowned heads, and in the lower a staircase was represented, leading to the mouth of a stone sepulchre.

“The appearance of Tumuli, increasing as we advanced, denoted the vicinity of some ancient city. Passing a bridge, whose massive masonry resembled the style of labour used by the ancient Etruscans in the walls of Crotona, we were surrounded by the remains of Mosques, Baths, and other mouldering edifices, some of these still retaining marks of great magnificence. We entered a building, which yet remains entire. It consisted of one large area surmounted by a beautiful dome, and surrounded by eight smaller chambers. Its walls were covered with ancient stucco, coloured in distemper. Such a style of architecture is seen in those buildings, which are vulgarly called Temples of Venus and Diana at Baia in Italy, and which were originally public Baths, belonging to this fashionable bathing-place of the ancient Romans. *Clarke*, ii. 131—155.

**THERMOPYLÆ.** Leading to the Straits is the old paved military way, mentioned by Livy. “Having passed (says Dr. Clarke) on the road from Bodonitza, several stadia of the ancient pavement, we suddenly found ourselves in a small plain, surrounded by mountains; just before the descent to the narrowest part of the Straits falls off abruptly by a steep and uninterrupted declivity. Here we observed, close to the ancient way, upon the right a tumulus, upon which the broken remains of a massive pedestal, as a foundation for some monument, were yet conspicuous. In its present state it is sufficiently entire to prove, that the form of this pedestal was square, and that it covered the top of a conical mount of earth, which is the shape common not only to ancient sepulchres in general, but particularly to those of Greece, as appears in the tomb of the Athenians on the plain of Marathon, and that of the Thebans on the plain of Chæronæa. It consisted of large square blocks of a rude marble *breccia*, some of which remain as they were originally placed. Others dislocated and broken were lying by with a considerable fragment of one of the weighty corners of the pedestal. This tumulus is no doubt the *Polyandrium* of Strabo, decorated with five *Stelæ*, in which were buried the three hundred Spartans, because it is the only tomb which occurs in this defile. The same appellation of *Polyandrium*, as applied to a sepulchre, occurs in Pausanias, with reference to the tomb of the Thebans, near Chæronea, and the only difference between the two is, that the Chæronæan tumulus is larger than this. They are both alike in shape. This tomb is placed upon the top of the very eminence within the defile, to which all the Greeks retreated, excepting only the Thebans, “and there, (says Herodotus) is the tumulus at the entrance of the defile, where now stands the stone lion, the Leonidas.” They retreated to that spot, answering also to the situation of their camp, for this was within the wall, which closed the passage, there being a little plain here, extending along the valley towards Bodonitza, and there is no other place within the wall where this camp could have been situated, as will presently ap-

pear. In the description of the position held by the Greeks at Thermopylæ, Leonidas is represented as not being within sight of the Persian army, which would have been the case, if he had been any where further towards the north when the Spartans composed the advanced guard. During the day, upon which a person was sent by Xerxes to reconnoitre, they had descended from their camp, and were seen at the entry of the defile without the wall, a little removed from the south-east side of the small bridge, where the Turkish Dervene now is upon the outside of the old wall, for these Straits are still guarded as a frontier pass, and they are as much the gates of Greece, as they were when Xerxes invaded the country. Hence the descent becomes more rapid towards the narrowest part of the Straits, and the way, leading through thick woods, which cover the declivity, is in many places broken up by torrents, as it is described by Strabo. In about three quarters of an hour from the Polyandrium, we arrived at the wall mentioned by Herodotus. The remains of it are still very considerable, inso-much that it has been traced the whole way from the Gulph of Malia to the gulph of Corinth, a distance of twenty-four leagues, extending along the mountainous chain of Oeta, from sea to sea, and forming a barrier towards the north of Greece, which excludes the whole of Ætolia and Thessaly. In this respect it resembles the wall of Antoninus in the north of Britain; for it is built with large and rudely-shaped stones, which have been put together with cement, and in many places the work is now almost concealed by the woods and thickets which have grown over it. Immediately after passing this wall upon the outside of it, and upon the left hand, is seen the fountain, precisely in the situation that must have been occupied by the Spartans when reconnoitred by Xerxes. It is shaded by an enormous plane-tree of unknown antiquity. Thence, leaving the fountain, we entered the extensive bog, through which a narrow paved causeway offers the only approach to all the southern parts of Greece. This causeway has, upon either side of it, a deep and impassable morass. Here is set the Turkish Dervene or barrier, upon a small narrow stone bridge which marks the most important point of the whole passage, because it is still occupied by sentinels, as in ancient times, and is therefore even now considered as the ΠΥΔΑΙ of the Southern Provinces. The *Thermæ* or Hot Springs, whence this defile received the appellation of *Thermopylæ*, are at a short distance from this bridge. A little further on towards the north the old paved causeway leads to these springs, immediately after passing the bridge. The causeway here scarcely admits of two horsemen abreast of each other."

"The nature of this narrow pass of Thermopylæ is owing entirely to the marshy plain which lies at the foot of a precipitous part of Mount Oeta, between the base of the mountain and the sea. This marsh, never having been drained, is for the most part one entire bog; and there is no possibility of obtaining a passage by land along the shore from south to north, or rather from south-east to north-west, excepting over the paved causeway here described. The most critical part of the Pass is at the hot springs, or at the bridge, where the Turkish Dervene is placed. At the former, the traveller has the mountain close to him on one side and a deep bog on the other. A handful of brave troops might therefore intercept the passage of the mightiest army that the Persian or any other Eastern Emperor ever mustered, and this we find they did, until a path was pointed out for the troops of Xerxes, which conducted his soldiers by a circuitous route over the mountain to the rear of the Grecian camp. The same path was also pointed out to us. It is beyond the hot springs towards the north, and is still used by the inhabitants of the country in their journey to Salona, the ancient Amphessa. After following this path to a certain distance, another road branches



from it towards the south-east, according to the route pursued by the Persians upon this occasion.

“The defile or strait continues to a certain distance beyond the hot springs, and then the road bears off all at once across the plain towards Zeitun. It is still paved in many places; and it hereby marks exactly the line of march observed by Leonidas and the Greeks in their daring attack upon the Persian camp on the night before their defeat, when they ventured out of the defile. But we found it impossible to ascertain precisely where Heraclea stood.” *Clarke*, vii. 319.

Mr. Dodwell says, on the approach to Thermopylæ, after passing two streams a tumulus stands to the right upon an artificial bank, which had been elevated from a marsh. The scenery is uncommonly fine. No gratification is wanting, which the enraptured lover of landscape can desire. A green hillock with a house upon its summit, which was once the *Derbeni* or Custom-house, is probably the spot where the Spartans, after the death of Leonidas, rallied and fell, and in which they were buried. *Dodw.* ii. 68.

An anonymous traveller adds, Thermopylæ now only serves as an abode for wild goats, and as a temporary post for banditti, who conceal themselves in each concavity to attack the traveller. It is a passage flanked by a mountain on the west, steep and inaccessible, and on the east is partly inundated by the sea. It is but sixty paces broad, and in some places so narrow as to make it difficult even for a carriage to pass. *Archæolog. Libr.* i. 114.

THESPEIA (*Greece*). At the foot of a hill, under which stands *Eremo Castro*, are the remains of an ancient city, probably *Thespeia*. The walls, which are almost entirely ruined, inclose a small circle, a little elevated above the plain, which probably comprehended the Acropolis. There are remains of some temples, worked up in churches, also inscriptions, fragments of statues, and bas-reliefs. *Dodw.* i. 253; an engraving of the ruins, p. 256.

THESPIA (*Bæotia*). The ruins of Phria (says Dr. Clarke) are perhaps those of Thespia. There are considerable vestiges. Wheeler mentions ruins: and other accounts place Thespia at St. Basilio. *Clarke*, vii. 112.

THESSALONICA (anciently *Therma*). Near it (says Dr. Clarke) is the largest and most perfect tumulus which exists in all Turkey. It is probably the Polyandrium of those Thessalonians who fell in the battle against Philip the Second.—There remain the Propylæa of the ancient Hippodrome, or of the Forum. The walls give a very remarkable appearance to the town, and cause it to be seen from a great distance, being white-washed, and what is still more extraordinary, they are painted. They extend in a semicircular manner from the sea, inclosing the whole of the buildings within a peribolus, whose circuit is five or six miles, but a great part of the space within the walls is void. It is one of the few remaining cities which have preserved the form of its ancient fortifications; the mural turrets yet standing, and the walls which support them, being entire. The old Cyclopean masonry remains in the lower part of them, surmounted by an upper structure of brick-work, probably the work of the Greek Emperors, being also characterised by the method of building which then became very general, of mixing broken columns and fragments of the early productions of Grecian architecture and sculpture confusedly among the work. There is no foss on the outside of the walls. The city rises in a theatrical form, upon the side of a hill surrounded with paintings. In the citadel are pillars, supposed to be remains of the temple of Hercules; also a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Faustina, Commodus and Anto-



S. Pomardi del.

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RUINS OF THEBES.

MOUNT HELICON

Chas. Heath sculp.





ninus. The citadel is the old Acropolis, with the towers added by the Venetians. The Propylæum of the Hippodrome [engraved by Stuart, vol. iii. c. 9.] consists of a magnificent Corinthian colonnade of five pillars, supporting an entablature, and having four void spaces between the columns for entrance into the Hippodrome or the Forum. The style shows the decline of the arts, but there are parts of the sculpture very fine. Over the entablature is an attic, adorned with figures in alto-relievo. These figures upon the side next to the street are as follows; 1. A representation of Victory; 2. a female, called Helen, by Stuart; 3. a male figure naked, perhaps that of Paris in the old Grecian cap with a bull's head by his side, but called that of Telephus, by Stuart; 4. Ganymede carried by an eagle. Behind these figures, upon the obverse side of the structure, are, 1. a Bacchante, playing a flute; 2. Bacchus with a panther; 3. Ariadne; 4. Leda with the swan.—Paris is done in very capital style. These double alto-relievos are made to sustain the upper architrave of the attic, after the manner of Caryatides. It consists of three pieces; the joints being over the two middle Caryatidæ. If it was not the Propylæum of the Hippodrome, which was consistent with the taste and customs of ancient Greece, it may probably have been part of a square inclosure, for an Agora or Forum, but even in this case it must have been one of the entrances. Beaujour thinks, that it was erected in the time of Nero, and he considers the alto-relievos as the finest pieces of Grecian sculpture which have escaped the ravages of time. The figures are as large as life. The rotunda is an edifice built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome; Beaujour thinks for the worship of the Cabiri, and that it was built under Trajan. It has a beautiful dome, and in front is a magnificent marble Bema or pulpit, ornamented in basso-relievo. There is an ancient fountain with an inscription. The Hippodrome is a magnificent area, in the form of an ellipse, surrounded by an immense colon whose greater axis from north to south equalled 520 yards in extent, and its minor axis 160. To the west of it was the palace of Dioclesian, supported by arches. The vestiges are still visible. At the church of St. Sophia, containing some columns of Verde Antico, there is another extraordinary *Bema* or *Suggestum*, made also of Verde Antico with steps leading up to it, the whole being of one entire mass of this beautiful aggregate. Its form is that of a cross, accompanied with a double colonnade of pillars of the Verde Antico, with Ionick capitals, and the whole of the interior was lined with marble, of which a great part now remains. The mosque of Eski Djumna was once the temple of the Thermian Venus. The Greeks spoiled it by endeavouring to make it cruciform. It was a perfect parallelogram 70 feet long and 15 wide, supported on either side by twelve columns of the Ionick order of the most elegant proportion. The six columns of the Pronaos still remain, though concealed by the wall of the mosque. There are two triumphal arches, *viz.* of Augustus and Constantine, one at each end of the street. When viewed externally, there are two bas-reliefs on the arch of Augustus, raised after the battle of Philippi; one on each side representing the two conquerors, standing before a horse, led by a boy. The Arch of Constantine is excessively full of sculpture, but in a style showing the decline of the arts. *Clarke*, vii. 439—460.

Without the walls at some distance from the town is a tumulus. In the cemetery without the walls, are the shafts of ancient columns. There are also a mound on which are traces of a fortress; beneath, are remains of walls, and hard by, a fountain. At two hours distance, beyond a defile, are ruins upon the heights, as of a fortress; also part of an aqueduct. *Id.* viii. 2, 3.



THIBURSICUMBURE (now *Tubersoke, Africa*). Inscription on the walls; ruins of a doine over a fountain. *Shaw's Africa*, 94.

THISBE (now *Kakosia, Greece*). The ancient walls of Thisbe are seated on the edge of a steep rock, of a moderate height, and oblong form. Some few remains of the Tirynthian style are still visible, but the walls have evidently been restored, at different periods. The third style of construction is the most predominant. The walls are eight feet in thickness, and the middle space, which is composed of small stones, is four feet. At the foot of the rock are several sepulchral chambers of the *σπηλαιον* kind, cut in the solid mass, containing from one sarcophagus to five, which, however, are all uncovered and empty. There are also altars, inscriptions, foundations, and heaps of large stones, in the lower town. *Dodw.* i. 259.

THORAI, THOREAI. See ELYMBOS.

THORICUS. The "*Unedited Antiquities of Attica*, published by the Dilettanti Society, Lond. 1817," atl. fol. give the following account of the Thoricus: There are remains of a singular building. The lower parts of a Dorick portico, having fourteen columns in the front, and seven in each return, were exposed by digging. The central interval, between the columns of the front, was enlarged after the usual manner of the Greeks, when the destination of the building commanded a wide approach, whilst in the returns, the intervals (excepting those at the angles, which in all examples are less than the others) must have been equal. It was not a temple but an open portico. pp. 57, 58.

Le Roy considers the remains of the Thoricion as the most ancient of all that he had seen in Greece. He says that this remain was situated on the north of the mountain *Laurium*, in the plain near the place, where, says Xenophon, was the fortress of the Thoricion. Its length, which he could not precisely ascertain, extended from north to south; and its breadth was 36 feet 8 inches. I dug (he adds) even to the foot of some of those columns which were not entirely fallen. They had no bases, being simply placed upon a platband of marble, which was not larger than their lower diameter. There was no indication of pavement, architraves, friezes, or cornices, and the columns were very short. He therefore thinks, that the work is of the very first æra of the Dorick; and that all the parts of the entablement were made of wood, as in the first æra of architecture. (*Ruines de Grece*, p. 4. pl. ii.) Other writers find at *Thoricum* a theatre and town walls, built chiefly of marble. (*Archæolog.* xv. 323.) Mr. Dodwell says, that on the road to Thorikos from Raphte are imperfect remains of antiquity, in several places. i. 533.

THRIONION (Dr. Clarke places at *Bodonitza, Greece*). He says, that there is an ancient paved way and aqueduct, and remains of ancient walls, upon the hill where the citadel stands (vii. 297). Mr. Dodwell says, that on the approach to Thermiopylæ, near the Boagrius, at the distance of about two miles from the sea, is a church, composed of ancient fragments with a few traces about it, and an inscription containing the name of Thronion. *Dodw.* ii. 66.

THUBUNA (*Tubnah, Africa*). Ruins buried in the sand and rubbish. *Shaw*, 55.

THUNUDRONUM, or TYNIDRUM (presumed to be at *Hydrah*, a little below *Gellah*, at *Snaan, Africa*). Extensive ruins; walls of several houses; the pavement of a whole street entire, with numerous altars and mausolea; a large, but not fine, triumphal arch. *Shaw*, 118.

THURIA (*Greece*). A *Palæo-castro*; parts of the ancient wall; marble tympana of fluted columns of the Dorick order, probably the remains of the temple dedicated

to the Syrian goddess; a large oblong cistern, or tank, hewn in the rock, and once coated with a cement. It is 23 yards long, and 16 broad. *Walpole*, i. 38.

THYMBRIA (*Greece*). Probably situated at a village half a mile from Myus, where are vestiges of ancient building. *Chandler, Asia Min.* 166, 167.

TIBBEL-EL-MOKATT BEH. The antiquities, says Niehbuhr, discovered by Norden, can be no other than Egyptian. The ground is covered with stones from 5 to 7 feet long, inscribed with hieroglyphicks, and some of them standing on end, while others are lying flat. The more carefully they are examined, so much the more certainly do they appear to be sepulchral stones. At one end of the building seems to have been a small chamber of which the roof still remains. It is supported upon square pillars, and these, as well as the walls of the chambers, are covered with hieroglyphicks. Through the whole building are various busts in the Egyptian manner. The hieroglyphicks were as well executed as those of Egypt, but from the occurrence of the goat, an animal common in this country, but never appearing in Egyptian monuments, he thinks that it might be the work of colonists, or the Arabs, who conquered Egypt under the Shepherd kings. [Most probably of Egyptians whom they compelled to work at it, as the Jews were forced to make bricks in Egypt.] *Nieb. Arab.* i. 203, seq. English Translation.

TIBERIAS LAKE (*Palestine*). Ruins of a causeway of masonry, bearing marks of great antiquity, to be traced along the side of the lake. *Light*, 207.

TIBUR, (the modern *Tivoli*). The elegant and accomplished Cornelia Knight has published a very full account of this famous place and its antiquities. It was the Twickenham or Richmond of Imperial Rome.

Near the *Ponte dell Aquoria* is a grotto of difficult access, which appears to have been a subterraneous temple, and is supposed to have been that of Tellus or the Earth. *Latium*, p. 224.

Near the entrance of the town is a small church called *la Madonna della Tosse*, formerly the temple of Tussis, or the goddess of coughs. It is a rotunda with a cupola and niches for statues, and has a picturesque aspect, p. 224. Miss Starke says (ii. 53) that it is quite entire, and resembles the temple of Minerva Medica at Rome. Others make it a sepulchre. *Eustace*, ii. 248.

The road from Rome to Tivoli begins at the gate of S. Lorenzo, and the church was anciently the temple of Neptune. The choir is supported by beautiful columns, with the frieze above remaining entire, and ornamented with trophies of exquisite work. All the road is bordered by fragments of fine tombs. At a very little distance from the lake Albula, now the Solfatara, are ruins supposed to be therms erected by Agrippa, though called by the peasants ruins of the palace of Zenobia. The tomb of the Plautian family is a tower, about two miles from Tivoli. There are ruins of the villa of the Piso family, near the spot where that of Adrian was afterwards erected, and antiques have been found. Brutus and Cassius had villas. At a place called San Antonio are ruins, which probably belonged to the villa of Zenobia. The place is still called Concha. Golden bracelets and other female ornaments have been found. At San Antonio are the ruins of the villa of Syphax, vanquished by Scipio, who died here in 552. A beautiful basin, a fountain and other remains, have been discovered. On the north bank of the Teverone are ruins of the villa of the Cæsarian family (233). The ruins of the villa of Mycenæ, afterwards of Augustus, are substructions. These consist of vast rooms and arches. Above this foundation, as appears from the rooms, were two rows of columns, one of the Dorick the other of the Ionick, which formed two porticoes round the whole of the building (235). Between these porticoes



were chambers, in which there do not appear the vestiges of a window, and thus could only have received light from the doors, which opened into the portico (236). Eustace (ii. 240.) admits that there are several traces of the former magnificence of this villa, viz. a row of arches, seventeen below and fourteen above, forming a suite of apartments. There are grottoes, and remains of walls, formerly part of the magnificent villa of the unfortunate Quinctilius Varus, killed in Germany. Enough is left to prove that the building was a quadrangle, nearly equilateral, ornamented with columns, and superbly magnificent. At Midiano are remains of the villa of Ventidius Bassus (See *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*) The villa of Horace is placed near the church of St. Anthony, on the opposite bank of the Teverone, where are the remains of porticoes, and a path down to the river (231). Eustace (ii. 235.) says, that it consists of a few scattered fragments of walls and arches, but (248) adds some Mosaick pavements; and observes, that it is a beautiful situation, in view of *Rocca Giovane*, formerly *Fanum Vacunæ*, about a mile and a half upon the road which leads to Rocca Giovane. (241) At the villa of Catullus, are vestiges beyond Porta Valeria, towards the monastery of St. Michael, and Mosaick pavements have been found. The villas of Horace and Quinctilius Varius were supplied by aqueducts, of which there are remains; as also of the villa of Manlius Vopiscus, a poet, and near the great cascade, a temple of the Sibyl, answering exactly to the description of Statius, *Sylvæ*, B. i. The temple of the Sibyl, or of Vesta, as some, stands, says Miss Starke (ii. 53.) in the garden of an inn. It is a well-known and beautiful building, cylindrical, surrounded by an elegant colonnade. In the library of the Society of Antiquaries is a fine model. Eustace (ii. 231.) says, that it is admirable in its proportions, and that of its eighteen pillars ten only remain with their entablature. It stands in the court of an inn, without any roof or covering; but its own solidity seems to be a sufficient protection. The *real temple of the Sybil* consists of four pillars, now forming part of the wall of the parish church of St. George. *Id.* 232. Some of these appropriations have been questioned; but it is not the province of this work to settle such controversies. It is sufficient to note, that the villas belonged to distinguished Romans, and that the remains are unquestionably authentic.

The villa of Mecænas, which had two stories, is noted for that distribution of the apartments which exhibited the taste of a master in the useful and agreeable.

The most famous antiquity of the place is, however, the

*Villa of Hadrian.* Miss Starke says (ii. 56.) that it is supposed to have extended seven miles. The plan was enormous; imitating in various places, the Lyceum, Prytaneum, porticoes of Egypt, &c. It had two or three temples, and a wall, which had always the sun on one side, and shade on the other, *i. e.* from north to south.

Miss Knight's account is as follows (p. 228 *seq.*): Historians tell us, that Adrian's Villa was divided into seven parts; 1. The Lyceum; 2. the Academy; 3. Prytaneum; 4. Egyptian Canopus; 5. Pæcile; 6. the Valley of Tempe; 7. the Infernal Regions.

However difficult it would be to attempt completely to decipher these various places, much is still left to guide the Antiquary, and many treatises have been composed on the subject.

The principal gate appears to have been towards Ponte Lucano, whence there was a paved road which led to the villa; much of it still remains, and beside it are considerable vestiges of building. On entering the gate, there is a high wall to the right, with a great number of apartments called by the people of the country, *Le Cento Fermerelle*, where they supposed that the guards who attended the Emperor were lodged.

Some account of this *Corps de Garde* has been given under *Barracks*, but Stolberg

(ii. 552.) says, that this *corps de garde* is divided into high chambers, each of which is nine paces long and seven broad. These chambers had no interior communication with each other. The windows must have served them for doors. As there was a moat dug on that side of the building which had windows, the soldiers could only leave the lower story by passing over a bridge, and the upper by ladders. The walls of these houses for the soldiers are double.

To proceed from Miss Knight. The next place appears to have been the *Pæcile*. There are remains of a double portico, and so the space was divided into two areas, 800 feet long, and about a third broad. This was an imitation of the portico at Athens, called *Pæcile*, on account of the various paintings which adorn it. (See ATHENS.) Adrian assembled learned men in this portico, and several apartments adjoining to it were dedicated to the prosecution of their studies. There was a temple near it; in which have been found statues and beautiful marbles.

Close to this is an oval space, where was a portico, and in the midst an octagonal temple, with a fountain, the leaden pipes of which have been discovered. Round the temple, above the columns, was a frieze, part of which is left, and various fragments of it are carried to the *Orti Farnesiani*, on the Palatine Hill. It was adorned with elegant bas-reliefs of Cupids drawn by doves and swans.

At a small distance are the ruins of a library, and of a large garden; and, on a neighbouring eminence, a theatre with porticoes. Forty statues and many fine pavements were found here. In the south part are the remains of cold baths, and therms, with their appropriate apartments, as dressing rooms, galleries for wrestling, and walks, ornamented with marble stucco, and paintings. Next is the Academy, and a circular temple dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, with habitations for the priests, &c. Beside the temple is a place, pretended to have been a menagerie. To the west are many other buildings, as a large theatre, and doors: the statues of the Nine Muses were found here in the reign of Alexander VI.

This district of the Academy has remains of numberless schools, and houses for accommodation of the Students, with gardens, groves, and great abundance of water, brought from a considerable distance.

The *Lyceum*, which was also an imitation of Grecian manners, presents ruins of magnificent edifices without end; here were xysts and porticoes for the Peripateticks, temples and groves, with other buildings, open to conjecture, but impossible to be ascertained.

[Here is a plentiful crop of mistakes, imputable to Miss Knight's authorities. The Athenian Lyceum purely consisted of porticoes, and walks planted in Quincunx, and the *Lyceum* was devoted to the Peripateticks. The *Xyst* had quite a different object; and, as it is very little known, as to form, and a delineation apparently explains the unidentified ruins, the description is here given, on which the Encyclopedia sets a high import.

The Xyst was a place of exercise consecrated to divers uses: but though the Greek *xistos* implied a covered place, the Latin *xystus* generally signifies an uncovered promenade.

A square spot was chosen about 250 paces in circumference. Three of the fronts had a simple portico with large rooms for the conversation of the Philosophers and Literati. In the front, towards the south, the porticoes were double to keep off the sun, rain, or storms. In the middle was a large school for boys; on the side, one for girls; behind, a place of exercise for the athletæ; at the end of the façade the cold



baths. At the left of the boys' school was the anointing room for the wrestlers; and near it a cold room, where they undressed. Afterwards they entered a luke-warm chamber; then another, where the stove was on one side, and the warm bath on the other.

At the outlet of all these apartments, were three porticoes; that upon the side of the entry was situated towards the east or west; the two others to the right and left were turned to the north and south. That on the north was double, and as broad as the columns were high. The portico, which faced the south, was simple, but much more ample than the former. This made a walk, descending by a staircase, of two divisions of six feet each, to a covered parterre, at least twelve feet deep: where the *athletæ* exercised in winter, the spectators beholding from the portico, properly the *xystus*. Between the two porticoes were some thickets, and walks of trees, paved with Mosaic. Near the *xyst*, in front of the double portico, were uncovered walks in lines, called *peridromides*, where the *athletæ* repaired in winter. A place for the people to see the games was on the side.]

The part, called Canopus, has a temple, dedicated to the Egyptian Neptune. It is in tolerable preservation, and represents an immense shell. At the back of it is a gallery; the roof of which is still remaining. The steps, which lead to the upper part, and the concealed room, where the oracle was pronounced, are also to be seen. The temple is at the end of a valley, which from the ruins of building on each side, and the channels which appear to have been cut out for the introduction of water, *evidently* shows the *Naumachia*, where Adrian used to exhibit games in honour of Canopus. It is a very interesting spot, and many of the ruins deserve particular observation. The winding steps, which different spectators could ascend and descend without incommoding each other, are very curious. p. 230. [The channels appear to be imitations of the canals of the Nile, in the real Canopus, which was famous for feasts held in honour of Serapis, and whither all the Egyptians repaired.]

Towards the west, is another valley, on the side of which is a place called *Rocca Bruna*. This is supposed to be the spot where the Emperor meant to represent the Infernal Regions; and introduced streams, which he called Lethe, Cocytus, and Phlegethon, with buildings, in which were paintings, alluding to similar objects, and habitations for slaves.

Not far from hence was the valley of Tempe, and the Elysian fields, where every thing beautiful in art and nature were assembled to render this part of the villa inexpressibly delightful.

The *Prytaneum* was at the south extremity, and was built in imitation of that at Athens, which was a court of Justice, with dwelling houses for the Judges, &c.

Antoninus Pius, the successor of Hadrian, took away some of the chief ornaments of this villa for his baths at Rome; but innumerable antiquities have been, and still are, found among the ruins.

Amongst the Mosaic pavements were the famous pigeons, found by Furietti in April 1737, in what he imagines was an eating-room. This pavement he, with great reason, thinks to be the same which is mentioned by Pliny, who exactly describes it, B. 36, c. 25. as the work of Socus, a famous artist of Pergamus, p. 232.

There were two famous buildings at Tibur; that of C. Aronius, who was at an immense expence to efface the temple of Hercules, mentioned in *Statius*, lib. 3. *Sylv.* i. l. 3. s. 3. and the tomb of the haughty Pallas, on the road, to which Pliny refers, Ep. 29, l. 7. Eustace (ii. 241) says, that on the road from Tivoli towards the Sabine mountains are the ruins of two aqueducts, which stretch their arches over the road.

TILPHOUSIA (*Greece*). Remains not particularized. *Dodw.* i. 236.

TINTINIAC (*France*). Balusius in his Tutelensian History says, "There was formerly, at about a league from *Tulle* (*Tutela*) in the parish of *Nave*, and territory of *Tintiniac*, a considerable city, some ruins of which yet remain, and, among other things, the ruins of an Amphitheatre 200 feet long, and 150 feet broad: the dens and grotts of which, that now remain, I saw in my youth. Many medals of Roman Emperors are there found, some of gold; ancient urns of stone, earth, and glass; sacrificial instruments; marble heads of men and women; among which is one, crowned with laurel, that seems to be the head of some Emperor. Many old earthen pipes also have been there found, which had served for some aqueduct: likewise a well of such depth, that no bottom could ever be found, and many other ancient monuments." He does not know what city it was, unless it was the *Ratiastum* of Ptolemy. *Montf.* iii. p. 2. b. 2. c. 9.

TIRYNS (*Greece*). Sir William Gell's description is the best, and shall be here given in substance.

Tiryns is the best specimen of the Military Architecture of the Heroick Ages now existing. Homer calls it the well-walled Tirynthus. (*Il.* 2.) ΤΙΡΙΝΘΙΑ ΤΕΙΧΙΟΕΣ-ΣΑΝ. There can be no doubt but that the present ruins are those of the citadel, which existed in the age of the Poet. It was built by Prætus, about the year 1379 B. C. The fortress is placed on a small mount, not fifty feet above the level of the plain, though there are some insulated hills in the vicinity, which might have been much more easily defended. The circuit of the citadel was never larger than at present, as the foundations are perfect. The city of course surrounded the fortress, for the area is not sufficient of course to have contained the houses of the inhabitants, however insignificant the colony might have been.

There are three entrances, one on the east, another on the west, and a third at the south-eastern angle.

The entrance on the east is in tolerable preservation. A sloping way, fifteen feet wide, ascends from the plain along the eastern and southern sides of a solid tower, about 20 feet square and 43 feet in height, passing at the end of the second side into a gateway, composed of tremendous blocks of stone, the architrave being ten feet six inches in length.

It seems very probable, that there was a triangular stone above the architrave of this portal, for two pieces, making together a triangle of about five feet four inches by four feet eleven inches, divided perpendicularly, are now lying on the spot. If they have ever been sculptured, one of the pieces is ruined by time, and the other has the face downward.

The gate was hung upon a large pivot in the centre, which was let into the architrave and the threshold, so that one of the sides opened inwards, while the other advanced when a person entered; a convincing proof of remote antiquity, and the simplicity of the times in which it was constructed. To the south of this portal, is the best specimen of the galleries in the wall, which extend to the south-eastern angle. The wall is generally about twenty-five feet in thickness, and consists of three parallel ranks of stones, five feet in thickness, which support two ranges of galleries, each five feet broad, and in their present state about twelve feet high. The sides of this gallery are formed by two courses of stone, and the covering consists of two other horizontal courses, which project till they meet. The roof is pointed, when seen from below, the lower surface of the stones being cut in an angle of about forty-five degrees. This part



of the gallery, which is now uncovered, is about ninety feet in length, and has six openings or recesses towards the east, one of which is a kind of window or door, that perhaps communicated with some exterior building, no longer existing, but of which some foundations appear. The space between these niches varies from ten feet six inches to nine feet eight inches, and the niches themselves are from nine feet six inches to four feet ten inches wide. These galleries were probably continued round the whole of the citadel, but they are accessible at present only on the southern part of it, where the walls are least perfect.

They were probably the retreat of the garrison in case of a siege, for there does not appear to have been any opening towards the plain, as no windows or loop-holes remain, which would have been the case had they been destined to any military purpose. If the inner gallery received light from the inclosed area, the exterior must have remained almost dark. The portal at the south-eastern angle has entirely disappeared. It was connected with the eastern gate by an avenue inclosed between the outer wall and inner curtain.

There are, as at Mycenæ, some traces of an edifice of a later date, and a cistern upon the top of the citadel. The northern point of the hill is less elevated than the other, and the wall is generally composed of stones of less magnitude, than those which are employed in the gallery.

On the eastern side, near the tower, the wall has been entirely destroyed. This was probably the work of the Argives, that the city might be left entirely defenceless. On the western side there is a smaller entrance situated in a recess in the wall. This recess is defended by a wall, which projects in a curve, and of which the foundations only remain. The gate itself is six feet one inch wide. The whole length of the citadel does not exceed 220 yards, and the breadth in the widest part is only sixty. Within a few paces of the fortress on the south is a wall. Among the ruins of Tiryns, Pausanias says, the walls alone remain, which are said to have been the work of the Cyclopes. They are built of rough stones, of which each is of such a size, that a yoke of mules could not draw the least of them. Originally little stones were inserted, which united the larger stones better together. Between Tiryns and the sea are the *Thalamoi* or chambers of the daughters of Prætus. Tirynthus was destroyed by the Argives, anno 468 B. C. when they depopulated several of the neighbouring cities to increase the number of inhabitants at Argos. *Gell's Argolis*, 54—57.

Mr. Dodwell's account is a valuable addition. Tiryns, he says, is now called *Palaia Nauplia*. The town of Tiryns, like Athens, was seated on a plain, encircling its Acropolis. Time has not left one vestige of the town. The Acropolis occupies a low oblong rock not thirty feet in height, standing north and south. The walls are constructed upon a straight line without following exactly the sinuosities of the rock. So small a fortress appears unworthy of the *Tirynthian Heroes*, but though the space which it occupies is small, the walls are truly Herculean. Their general thickness is twenty-one feet, and in some places twenty-five feet. Their present height in the most perfect part is forty-three feet. In some places there are square projections from the walls in the form of towers, but the projection is very slight. The most perfect of these is at the south-east angle. Its breadth is thirty-three feet, and its height forty-three feet. Pliny (vii. 56.) says, that Thrason first constructed the walls of cities; that the Cyclopeans, according to Aristotle, first built towers and forts, but that Theophrastus attributes the latter invention to the Tirynthians. The Acropolis of Tiryns appears to have had two entrances, of which the larger, nearly in the middle of the

eastern side, is of considerable size, and fronts the neighbouring hills. As the upper part of the gate has fallen, its original form cannot be ascertained, but it seems to have terminated in a point. On the opposite or western side, facing Argos, there is a pointed gate, still entire, which is 7 feet 10 inches in breadth at the base, and 9 feet in height in its present state, but a considerable part of it is no doubt concealed by the accumulation of earth and ruins. There is another gate of a similar form within the Acropolis, the breadth of the apparent base being 5 feet 5 inches, and the height 6 feet 8 inches. The most curious remain of the citadel is the

*Gallery.* It is of a pointed form, 84 feet in length and five in breadth. It is not easy to conjecture the use of this singular place. Others of a similar kind are found in the most ancient Cyclopean cities of Greece and Italy. The remains of some are observed at Argos. Others are seen at the ancient cities of Cora, Norba, Signia, and Alatrium in Italy, the walls of which resemble those of Tiryns, Argos, and Mycenæ.

All the exterior walls of Tiryns are composed of rough stones. The largest which Mr. Dodwell measured was 9 feet 4 inches in length, and 4 feet in thickness. Their usual size is from 3 feet to 7. The walls, when entire, were probably not less than 60 feet in height, at least so it would appear from the quantity of stones, which have fallen to the ground. Within the Acropolis are a few detached blocks which appear to have been hewn and to have belonged to the gates, ii. 249—251.

Mr. Hamilton (*Archæologia*, xv. 320) speaks in similar terms of this precious example of Cyclopean masonry, and adds to the conformity of the remains with the descriptions of Homer and Pausanias, that of Sophocles in the *Trachiniae*. With this account the site and form very well correspond. These remarks are necessary, because Chandler says (*Greece* 227) the wall has single stones towards the bottom; the *superstructure chiefly modern*; an absurd error. These walls are 25 feet thick, of solid masonry, and where the upper part has not fallen, are forty feet in height.

TISDRA (now *Jemme Africa*). Here are altars, columns, fragments of statues, &c.; also the beautiful remains of a spacious amphitheatre, which originally consisted of sixty-four arches and four orders of columns, placed one above another. The upper order mostly fallen; otherwise, as to outside, nothing can be more entire and magnificent. In the inside likewise, the platform of the seats, with the galleries and vomitoria leading up to them, are still remaining. The arena is nearly circular, and in the corner of it, there is a deep pit or well of hewn stone, where the pillars which might support the velum was probably fixed. By comparing this with other structures at Spaitta, Cassorcen, and Hydrab, it seems to have been built near the time of the Antonines, and as the elder Gordian was proclaimed Emperor at this city, he might have been the founder of it. *Shaw*, 117—118.

TITHOREA (now *Velitza*). Here are walls and towers of ancient construction. (*Walpole*, i. 319.) On the road to Tithorea, now Velitza, (says Clarke), at a ruined village, called *Neocoria*, is a tumulus constructed of stones. At the village of St. Mary's, a fountain built of very large stones. Continuing along the base of Parnassus, we reach two very large pits; upon the edge of each was a tumulus of earth, and beyond it foundations of a square structure, built of very inconsiderable masses of stone, now called the "Giant's Leap." Another tumulus, upon which a Turkish sepulchre had been constructed. Sepulchres hewn in the rock. Walls with one of the mural, turrets still remaining, rising up the prodigious precipice of Parnassus. A cavern in this precipice above the ruins of the city. The forum of Tithorea is a square structure, built in the Cyclopean style, with large masses of stone, but laid together with



great evenness and regularity, although without any cement; the work not being so ancient as the architecture of Argos, Tiryns, or Mycenæ. The walls of the city were executed in the same manner, and were fortified with mural turrets as at Plataea. *Clarke*, vii. 273—279. Mr. Dodwell (ii. 137,) gives a view of Tithorea, and says, it is now Belitza near Parnassus. A very grand precipice rises behind the town, and terminates at the point Tithorea, which, according to Herodotus, was once the city of Neon. The walls of the ancient town, which are of the third and fourth styles, are built up the sides of a steep hill, till they reach the foot of the precipice. They are fortified with square towers, in good preservation, approaching to the regular construction, and are no doubt much less ancient than the other part of the walls. Each tower has two doors and two rows of windows of the usual form, diminishing towards the top. The interior of these towers is 19 feet 8 inches square. They were originally of two stories. The holes, which received the beams, are seen in the walls, above the lower range of windows. The most ancient name of this place was Neon. A short way out of the town a Turkish sepulchre is seated upon the summit of a tumulus. (*Dodw.* ii. 138, 139.) Dr. Clarke (*Essay on Alexander's Tomb*, 151, 152,) further observes, that the river *Cachales* is still called *Cacole*, and the town walls climb up the precipice in a surprising manner, even one of the old turrets remaining; and that the cavern before mentioned, may be the Adytum sacred to Isis, so obscurely spoken of by Pausanias.

**TMOLUS** (*Lydia*). On the summit was a watch-tower, erected by the Persians, of which perhaps the ruin is still extant in a Hexedra, or building with six sides, or seats of white marble. *Chandl. As. Min.* 256.

**TODI** (*Italy*). The walls are in fine Cyclopean style of the later æras; the stones being very large, but elegantly squared. There is also an edifice consisting of three arches, a frieze and cornice, and regular masonry, vulgarly called "Temple of Mars." See the *Antichi Monumenti per service all' opera intitolata Avanti il Dominio Dei Romani*, Firenze, 1810, fol. where the walls are engraved, Plate T. xii. the edifice plate T. xlii.

**TOLEDO**. Remains of an amphitheatre, and other Roman antiquities.

**TORTOSA** (*Spain*). Numerous Roman inscriptions, and *Souterreins* supposed to have been prisons, constructed by the Moors, but probably much older, and granaries. *Bourgoanne*.

**TOSKE** (*Egypt*). Several rocks appear in the plain towards the east, which resemble so many pyramids of various sizes. Belzoni says, "I should not wonder if these suggested to the Egyptians the first idea of this form. Some of them appear to be about 200 feet high." *Belzoni*, 78.

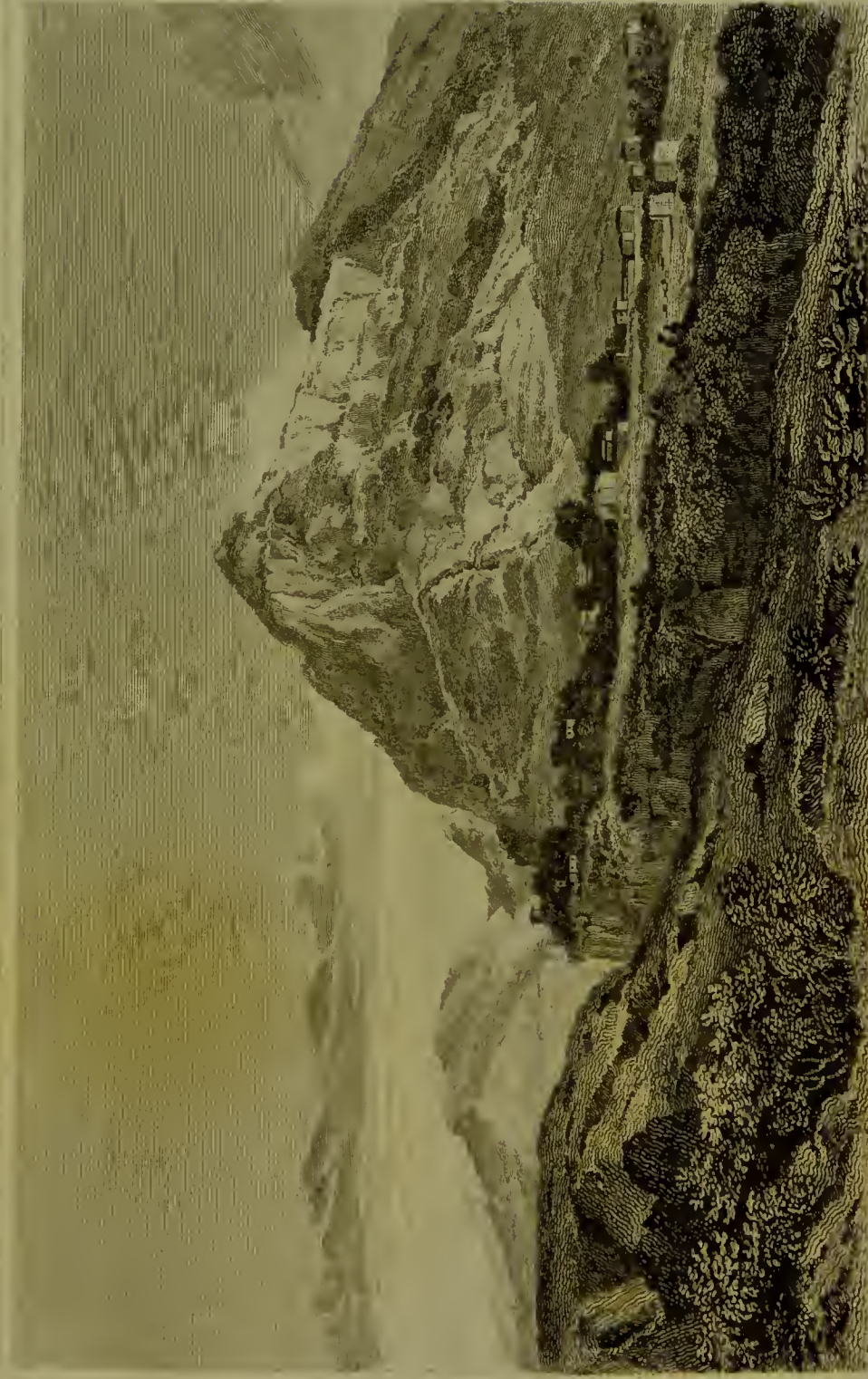
**TOULOUSE**. Anciently the capital of the Tectosages, and afterwards of the Visigoths, who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the Capitol, &c.

**TRACHEA** (*Argolis*). At a village of this name are vestiges of an ancient town, such as the foundations of walls, an architrave, and the indications of a small temple. (*Gell*, 118.) Trachea lies on the road from Epidaurus to Træzen, and Mr. Dodwell adds to the above remains, though further on, ancient wells, with other vestiges and tumuli. At 2 h. 36 m. from Epidaurus, an eminence covered with trees, and crowned with an ancient fort or palαιο castro. *Dodw.* ii. 265.

**TRACHINIA** (*Greece*). Upon the plain is a large tumulus. *Clarke*, vii. 321.

**TRÆZEN** (now the mean village of *Damala*, in Argolis). A well-construted road





S. Parnassos del.

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F. Reynolds sculp.

# THE BLOODEA

MOUNT PARNASSOS





(says Sir William Gell) is raised upon the foundation of the wall. The place now consists of only forty-five inhabitants, though it was anciently of very considerable extent, the longest side having been at least one mile in length. It was probably, like most of the Greek cities, of a form approaching to a triangle, having a wall in the plain, from the extremities of which other fortifications run up the mountain to the Acropolis. There is only an Ionick capital, without any vestige of the citadel, in it. On entering the walls from the west, the first object is the church of the *Panagia Episkopi*. On the right, below which, there seem to be indications of a *Stadium*, one side of which was natural, and the other a bank. From the position of this church, it is very possibly placed on the site of the Temple of *Venus Katascopia*, mentioned by Pausanias. It contains at present some remains of antiquity; a column of grey marble; another of white, and the fragments of a large column of the Dorick order, in the wall; also two pedestals, and an inscription.

On the road from this church to Damala, at the distance of about four minutes, observe, on the left, three columns, bearing a strong resemblance, both in form and colour, to pillars of black basalt. Many of these are found among the ruins of Træzen. They have been well cut into eight faces, diminishing upwards, so that being 7 feet 1 inch in circumference, they measure only 6 feet 9 inches at three feet from the base. The faces were at the base about eleven inches, and at the top of the stone only nine inches and a half.

The holes, into which brazen or wooden cubes were inserted for the purpose of uniting the different blocks, are seven inches and a half square. They were probably like those of the Propylæa at Athens, composed of cedar or juniper. It is not impossible, that these columns, which are so much more simple than any others in Greece may have been those of the very ancient temple of Apollo Thearius, mentioned by Pausanias. Near a stream is an ancient tower of good masonry, now surmounted by a modern ruin. There are several inscriptions on the walls, and ruined churches at Damala. *Gell's Argolis*, 118—122.

Mr. Dodwell gives a view of Træzen, and says, that there is a multiplicity of inscribed and architectural fragments, many of them belonging to the Romans. In a dilapidated church, a fine Latin inscription serves as an altar, and relates to a statue raised by the City to Marcus Aurelius, son of Pertinax. In the same church are also a small columnar altar, similar to that at Chæronea; and a triglyph, a frieze, and soffite, in which there are holes instead of guttæ, that were probably of bronze or some other material fixed into the marble. In a neighbouring church, called Palaio-Episkopi, are some frusta of fluted Dorick columns and other fragments of white marble, with the sculptured foliage, which constitutes the principal ornament of the frieze of the Erechtheum at Athens. The lower part of the cella of a temple near the church is finely constructed in regular masonry. There are also inscriptions in the church *αγίου Σωτηρος*; several fragments of inscriptions, and other indications of decorative architecture. In the same vicinity, there is a great collection of various fragments, on a small spot, and it seems improbable that they should have belonged to the same building, on account of their forms and dimensions. The principal fragments are three frusta of columns of a dark stone. They are *deka-hexagonal*, or divided into sixteen flat surfaces, instead of flutings, each face being five inches broad. Another column is octagonal, having eight surfaces. There are also a fluted Dorick column, and a plain one of small proportions. There is a small brick structure near Rome, called the *Temple del dio Redicolo*, which has octangular columns. Several other churches are scattered about in a state of ruin; and it is probable, that all of them were erected on



the foundations of temples. Near the church of Palaio-Episkopi are the remains of a square temple with six layers of blocks, supporting a modern superstructure. Near the same place are some remains of Roman brick-work; and on the road to Melhana, at one hour are remains of a dilapidated church among a scattered mass of ancient blocks with the vestiges of high walls, composed of enormous stones. At twenty minutes more is a well, with fragments belonging to an ancient fountain, situated at the foot of an adjoining hill. ii. 269, 270, 279.

TRAJAN WAY (*Italy*). It is easily traced, as it crosses a hollow, a few miles from Brindisi. It is raised to a level upon arches, built in a reticular or lozengy manner. *Swinb.* i. 396.

TRAPEZUS (now *Trebizond*, in the *Pontus Galaticus*). The walls are built with the ruins of ancient structure, on which are inscriptions not legible, because they are too high.

TREMESIN (*Africa*). Several shafts of pillars, and fragments of Roman antiquities. A mosque is composed of these and sepulchral stones. *Shaw, &c.*

TREVES. This was a place of note of the Treviri, long before the Christian æra, and the capital of all Gaul, in the time of Constantine the Great. Among numerous small remains, are those of Baths; a large hall in the palace of the Electors, an edifice, presumed to have been the capitol; a monument, tolerably well preserved, out of the town at Igell; a circus, the form of which subsisted, as well as vestiges, in 1788; some aqueducts built by the Romans; a bridge, erected upon ancient foundations, and the monastery of S. Maximin, which has been raised upon the ruins of the palace of Constantine. One of the town gates stands in the ruins of a palace of the *Thermæ*. Thus the *Mem. Instit. Nation.* tom. ii. 556, where seven plates of the remains. Pl. i. contains a plan and elevation of the ruins of the building of the *Thermæ*. Pl. ii. shows the construction in detail. Pl. iii. has the *Thermæ* restored, a quadrangular building, with a bow in the centre of three faces, and a portico in the other. Pl. iv. has the view of the church of St. Simeon, built out of the remains of the ancient Capitol, as supposed. It consists on one side of two arcades, with round corners of similar arcades, with pillars between the arches, as in amphitheatres; the other side is similar, but flat. Pl. v. is the plan. Pl. vi. is the ancient monument at Igell. It is a kind of trophy in aspect: apparently erected to denote the conclusion of a peace or treaty. At the top is a globe, surmounted by an eagle; the caduceus, persons joining hands, conferences of persons round a table, a boat laden, and other figures occur. Pl. vii. contains the plan of the church of St. Mary.

TRIPOLIS (*Asia Minor*, near the mountain *Messages*). Huge stones in heaps; vestiges of a theatre; masses of the wall, and remains of the fortress beneath the wall. *Chandl. As. Min.* 243, 244.

TRIPOLITZA (*Greece*). The first ruins, which Mr. Dodwell reached, occupied a gentle eminence, on which is the church of *Agios Sosti*, which has probably replaced some ancient temple. In the outer wall, is a fragmented inscription and a Dorick capital. Not far from this is an elevation, crowned with the ruins of a large church called *Palaio-Episkopi*, apparently built with the remains of a Dorick temple, and situated on the original foundation. Several Triglyphs, frusta of columns, and other architectural and sculptured fragments, besides broken inscriptions, are visible in the walls. Some hundred yards from this church is the village of Piali, and a few remains of the great temple of Minerva Alea, built by Skopas of Paros. It was composed of the three orders of Grecian architecture. Above the Dorick was the Corinthian, surmounted by the Ionick. Several large masses of Dorick columns of white marble ap-

pear, but in the greater part buried. They did not seem to be much inferior in size to those of the Parthenon. *Dodw.* ii. 419. In the interior of a small chapel, dedicated to St. Mark, is a naked altar, without images or chandeliers, but the walls are covered from top to bottom with paintings in fresco, representing ancient processions. On an arch thirty feet high is painted a zodiack in perfect preservation. On the side, looking towards the north, are the figures of Roman eagles. Ascending the mountain three hundred feet from the chapel, is a paved area, about one hundred feet diameter. The Greeks pretend, that the convent had its corn trod out here. *Archæol. Libr.* i. 33.

TRIPONTIUM (*Italy, now Torre de tre Ponte*). Several military stones, columns, &c. dug up on the Appian road. *Eustace*, ii. 300.

TRITAIÁ (*Greece, probably Agios Andreas*). The walls, in most places, are nearly level with the ground, but may nevertheless be traced round an ancient city, which seems to have been of considerable extent. *Dodw.* ii. 452.

TROAD. TROY. I shall divide this account into heads.

*Plain of Troy.* Sir William Gell in his splendid plates of Troy, has exhibited the portion of the plain occupied by the Grecian troops, Pl. xix. p. 54.

Mr. Dallaway, in his Constantinople, has engraved the plain of Troy, as taken from the tomb of Hector. He thinks it probable that Troy was a much larger city than any at that time existing among the Greeks. The level of the plain (where Troy is said to have stood) falls abruptly on the south, with a precipitous cliff, into a very deep ravine, forming a mural rock, as compact and regular as the remaining walls of Constantinople, now almost covered at its base by the stream and sands of the Simois, for the length of forty or fifty yards, and completing a fortification rendered impregnable by nature, which will account for a ten years siege, and the superlative epithet of walls constructed by the Gods themselves. The artificial walls only extended on the front of the plain. The natural fortification of cliff, above the Simois, rendered its continuance unnecessary. The most elevated ground on the edge of the precipice was the Acropolis, but it is not clear that it was separated from the rest of the city by a wall. pp. 345, 346.

*Site of Troy.* Troy is proved to have stood near the modern village of Buonarbashi. *Morrit's Vindication of Homer*, p. 97.

In the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece* (ii. 230.) it is affirmed, that Troy stood on the top of the hill, above the village of Buonarbashi, because Homer calls Troy *αιπη ηνεμοεσσα*, the *stormy elevation*, and every where makes it separated from the camp of the Greeks by a vast and fertile plain, which was watered by the Simois and the Scamander. The author, M. Choiseul Gonffier, says, that foundations might be discovered by digging, and the contour of the walls be found out. He adds, that this plateau has an elevated crest, upon which stood the citadel *Pergama*, a name used by the ancients to designate all fortresses situated upon the top of a mountain. He saw the wreck of a wall, and the approaches of a high tower, of which the foundations still exist on the edge of a precipice. At some places was a deep cistern, and upon this summit are every where vestiges of building much more *reconnoissable* than upon the *emplacement* of the very town. Upon his return, the author saw the base of two circular tombs, formed of stones, heaped confusedly. They resemble the bases of truncated cones. All the three mounts stood on the site of the Acropolis, and all were equally formed with stones heaped up without order. The Trojans buried the urn, or rather the sarcophagus, which contained the bones in a fosse, upon which they afterwards raised a heap of stones, a custom usual in Asia Minor, and originally derived



from the Scythians. pp. 230, 231, 238, 240, 243, 245. In Plate xxi. of the *Voyage Pittoresque* is a view of this assumed site of old Troy.

Mr. Walpole says, that on the hill called the Acropolis, there are no remains of art of the Cyclopean kind, nor fragments of vases and pottery, so generally abundant on the sites of ancient cities in Asia Minor; but sculptured marbles, and a bas-relief which appears to have been the metope of an ancient Dorick temple. Sufficient resemblance, I think, says Mr. Walpole, still remains to warrant the belief that the plain of *Mendere* and *Buonarbashy* is the Scamandrian plain of Homer; that *Kaz-dag* is the Ida of the poet; that *Drheo-tepe* and *In-tepe* are the barrows alluded to, as the tumuli of Achilles and Ajax, though the name of these heroes may have been assigned to them to give a local habitation to invented incidents. A citadel and walls have also existed at a remote period near Buonarbashy, but not of a construction contemporary with the supposed æra of the Trojan war. Perhaps the ten years siege, &c. &c. have been inventions of the poet, "who merely availed himself of some popular legend of a predatory excursion, which had ultimately led to the establishment of his fellow countrymen on the coasts of Asia Minor." i. 108—139.

Leaving *Chiblak* to the next section, as another assumed site of Troy, we shall first get rid of the pretensions of *Buonarbashy*. Here are fragments of Dorick and Ionick pillars of marble; some columns of granite; broken bas-reliefs, and in short those ruins so profusely scattered over this extraordinary country, serving to prove the number of cities and temples once in the Troas, without enabling us to ascertain the position of any one of them. There is every reason to believe that some ancient town was originally situated at Bonarbashy, not only by remains, but by the marks of ancient turrets, as of a citadel, on the soil immediately behind the house of the Agha. The relicks of very ancient pavement may also be observed in the street of the village, and in the front of it, upon a large block of Parian marble used as a seat, near to the mosque, Mr. Walpole observed a curious inscription. At a distance behind Bonarbashy, and not in any way connected either with the antiquities there or with the place itself, are heights, which several persons have erroneously called the Acropolis of ancient Troy. The antiquities on these heights are certainly very remarkable. Upon the very edge of the summit, and, as it were, hanging over it, is an ancient tumulus constructed entirely of stones heaped together after the usual manner, into a conical shape, and of the ordinary size of such sepulchres. It is called the Tomb of Hector. That this name is inconsiderately given, will be evident from the statement of a single fact, namely, that it stands outside of the remains, insignificant as they are, of the wall, once surrounding the hill, upon which it is placed. Shafts of Dorick columns of granite have been found at Bonarbashy. *Clarke*, iii. 145—161.

*Chiblak*. Here Mr. Walpole found in the cemetery, fragments, broken capitals, and shafts. Near here are scattered ruins of a temple. (i. 104, 105.) If, says Dr. Clarke, the Mender (Scamander) here forms a junction with the Thymbrius (as has been affirmed) the ruins of a Dorick temple, mixed with stelæ, cippi, sarcophagi, cornices, and capitals of very enormous size, entablatures, and pillars, may be the ruins of the temple of the Thymbræan Apollo. The hill is of a conical form. Clarke queries whether it does not denote the site of the *Pagus Iliensium*, whose inhabitants believed that their village stood on the site of ancient Troy. This place was distant 30 stadia (furlongs) from the new Ilium of Strabo, and the distance corresponds with the relative situation of this hill, and *Palaio-Califat* or *old Califat*, where new Ilium stood,

or may be considered as the eminence called by Strabo the beautiful Colone, five stadia in circumference, near to which Simois flowed, and consequently *Tchiblack* is the Pagus Iliensium. The Callicolone was rather more than a mile distant from the village of the Ilians, and stood above it exactly as that hill is situated with regard to Tchiblack. An inscription was here found upon the fluted shaft of a Doric pillar, two feet in diameter, so constructed as to contain a cippus or inscribed slab upon one lid of it. *Clarke*, iii. 116.

*Chalce Levi*. Here are fragments from New Ilium. *Walpole*, i. 104.

*Gheum-bick*. Remains of a small Doric temple. *Ibid*.

*Palaio Atche Kevi*. A portico formed of large blocks of marble, in which are three garlands of olive, with inscriptions. (*Id*. 106). Ruins of the temple of Apollo of Ilium. *Id*. 107.

*Camara Sou*. An ancient aqueduct crossing the river. The principal arch is about 35 feet diameter, and is yet entire. *Id*. 107.

*Bairamitché*. Near here are some ruins of ancient building. *Id*. 118. In the yard of the Khan or Inn, is a marble column of the Doric order, exhibiting a variety of this order never before seen. The shaft, instead of being fluted, is bevelled so as to present a polygonal surface. Others of the same kind were among the antiquities lying on the hill at Tchiblack. *Clarke*, iii. 162.

*New Ilium*. Here Mr. Walpole (i. 102.) saw broken columns, deeply fluted, and generally of the Ionick and Corinthian orders, mostly about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. Dr. Clarke says, there is every reason to believe that it was the Simoensian plain. There are remains of an ancient citadel. Enormous blocks of marble may have been the identical works constructed by Lysimachus, when he flanked New Ilium with a wall. The appearance of the structure exhibited the colossal and massive style of architecture, which bespeaks the masonry of the early ages of Greece. All the territory within this foundation was covered by broken pottery, whose fragments were part of those ancient terra-cotta vases, which are now held in such high estimation. *Clarke*, iii. 132.

*Halil Elly* (probably *Scamandria*, but uncertain). Here are ruins, not to be reconciled to any account of the country ancient or modern; also columns (Doric, Ionick, and Corinthian), bas-reliefs, inscriptions, &c. *Clarke*, iii. 111.

*Alexandria Troas*. *Kushunlu Tepe*. *Sigeum*. See the articles under the general catalogue.

The *Simois*. Sir William Gell has engraved the Simois at least one hundred yards broad (pl. 16. p. 45). Chandler, says Dr. Clarke (iii. 105.), has confounded Thymbrius with Simois. The latter is now called *Callifat-osmack* or *Callifat-water*. There are ruins on its bank, consisting of the most beautiful Doric pillars, whose capitals and shafts were of the finest white marble. Among them are entire shafts of granite. Doric is the prevailing order of all the temples of the Troad. What these were is uncertain. *Id*. 104, 105.

The *Scamander* is now the *Mender*; and the *Thymbrius* the *Thymbreck*, but a further account of these rivers and the *Simois*, will be given in Dr. Clarke's summary at the end of this article.

The *Tumuli*. Strabo mentions three *Tumuli*, called the Tombs of Achilles, Patroclus, and Antilochus. Though (says Dr. Clarke) it may not be easy to say which of the three was the tomb of Achilles, they are probably coeval with Homer, and to one of them he has alluded in the *Odyssey*. *Clarke*, iii. 203—210.

*Barrow of Achilles*. It stands, as does that of Patroclus, on the Sigeon Promon-



tory. (*Clarke*, iii. 90.) It is engraved in the *Voyage Pittoresque* (ii. pl. 28), and there appears as a barrow with a broad bottom. Mr. Morrit says (*Vindic. Hom.* 106.) mutilated antiquities have been found in the tomb of Achilles, but are disputed. Charcoal and bones have certainly been found. Mr. Walpole (i. 100.) thus overthrows all the appropriations of this barrow. In the pretended tomb of Achilles was found, he says, an Egyptian idol of bronze, so common in the time of the Ptolemies; also a square block of marble inscribed "Heroclea [wife (or daughter) of Luc—] farewell."

*Barrow of Patroclus.* Sir William Gell has engraved it (pl. 21. p. 65). In the *Voyage Pittoresque* (ii. pl. 27,) it is an immense barrow ascended by a serpentine path in front. Mr. Morrit contends (p. 102) that both these barrows [of Achilles and Patroclus] answer to the description and plan of Homer, and has engraved them, p. 102.

*Barrow of Antilochus.* Sir William Gell (p. 28) notes, that this tumulus is erroneously denominated. Mr. Morrit (105) admits it from conjecture only.

*Barrow of Ajax.* This stands upon the Rhetian promontory, and Dr. Clarke thinks is correctly appropriated. The shrine itself (he adds), concealed from external view only by a slight covering of earth, remains to this day (iii. 107). In the *Voyage Pittoresque*, (tom. ii. pl. 26,) it is engraved, and appears to be very large. Mr. Walpole (i. 102) describes the tomb as a vault of great masses of stone, roughly cemented with mortar; the entrance is on the side of the tumulus about 5 feet high, 5 feet broad, and the passage about 6 feet long.

*Barrows of Hector, Priam, and Paris.* Mr. Morrit says (105), on the summit of the highest hills, beyond Buonar-bacchi, are three tombs, exactly similar to those on the shore. A fourth is smaller in shape, but composed in a great measure of heaped stones. One side of it was injured, and appears to been opened. This answers to the description of Hector's sepulchre in Homer; and the tomb was opened by the Thebans, and his ashes carried to their own city. Dr. Clarke's opinion of this appropriation to Hector is given before under *Buonarbash*i. At 123 paces from this tumulus is (he says) a second and more regular heap of the same nature, and having in every respect, a better title to the name bestowed upon the first. Further on is a third. Names have been already bestowed upon them all. The first being, as before stated, the *Tomb of Hector*, the second of *Priam*, the third of *Paris*, all absolutely uncertain (iii. 151, 152). Mr. Walpole (i. 108,) says, close to the tomb of Hector are foundations of walls, the masonry rough, and about 7 feet thick. The building, of which they mark the ground plan, has not been of regular figure, but accommodated to the uneven surface of the rock. On digging among these foundations, we found both tools and mortar. Remains of building also appear on the top of the tumulus of Priam (i. 108). Sir William Gell has given in pl. 35, a view of the tumuli. The second tumulus he says belongs to Priam; and at the base of the third are ruins of a wall, p. 96.

*Barrows of Ilus and Myrinna.* The former is a tumulus on the plain of Troy, of very high conical form and regular structure, standing altogether insulated. By the southern side of its base is a long natural mount of limestone. It appears to have been the tomb of Ilus, and the mount of the plain in Homer. [Il. κ.] Upon the surface of the tomb itself, in several small channels, caused by rain, Dr. Clarke found fragments of the terra cotta vases of ancient Greece. A tumulus on the western side of the plain, less considerable than the last, is, perhaps, (says Clarke,) the sepulchre of

*Myrinna* (iii. 124). Sir William Gell (48) notices a mount across the Scamander, correspondent to the tomb of Ilus. The *Voyage Pittoresque* (tom. ii. pl. 33.) gives a view of the tomb of Ilus, and says, that it is an enormous barrow sixty feet in perpendicular height, upon 250 diameter at the base, and on the summit a circular platform of thirty feet. p. 338.

*Ænea of Strabo.* This is a most stupendous barrow, called the tomb of Æneas. Columns and marbles accompanied it. *Clarke*, iii. 157.

*Tomb of Festus*, mentioned by Herodian. It is engraved in the *Voyage Pittoresque* (tom. ii. pl. 30). Remains of vases, similar to the Etruscan, fragments of bones, &c. have been found. *Ibid.*

*Tomb of Æsyetes.* It is a conical barrow, mentioned by Homer and Strabo, situate on the road from Alexandria to modern Ilium. *Morrit*, 98. See postea, § VII. *Udjek Tepe.*

*Barrow of Peneleus*, of which before. It is engraved by Sir William Gell, pl. 10, p. 27.

*Barrow of Protesilaus*, resorted to for the cure of quartan ague in ancient times. *Clarke*, iii. 217. See § VII. postea.

*Dr. Clarke's summary of the matters concerning the Troad discussed by himself.* (iii. 212—214.)

I. *Scamander*, now the river Mender. This is the *Amnis navigabilis* [a term applied by the Ancients to small streams] of Pliny, flowing into the Archipelago, to the south of Sigeum.

II. The *Acanteum*, or tomb of Ajax, still remains, answering the description given of its situation by ancient authors, and thereby determining also the exact position of the naval station of the Greeks.

III. The *Thymbrius* is yet recognized both in its present appellation *Thymbreck*, and in its geographical position.

IV. The spacious Plain, lying on the north-eastern side of the Mender, and watered by the Callifat Osmack, is the Simoisian, and that stream the Simois. Here were signalized all the principal events of the Trojan war.

V. The ruins of *Palaio Callifat* are those of the Ilium of Strabo. Eastward is the *Throgmos*, or mound of the Plain.

VI. The Hill, near *Tchiblack*, if it be not Callicolone, may probably mark the site of the VILLAGE OF THE ILIEANS, mentioned by Strabo, WHERE ANCIENT ILIUM STOOD. [REAL SITE OF TROY.]

VII. *Udjek Tepe*, the tomb of Æsyetes. The other tombs, mentioned by Strabo at Sigeum, are still in the state described by him. The tomb of Protesilaus also exists. It is on the European side of the mouth of the Hellespont.

VIII. *The Springs of Buonarbashy* may possibly have been the ΛΟΙΑΙ ΠΗΓΑΙ of Homer, but they are not sources of the Scamander.

IX. The source of the Scamander is on Gargarus, now called Kaodaghy, the highest of all the Idæan chain.

X. The *Altars of Jupiter* mentioned by Homer and Æschylus were on the hill called *Kushanlu Tepe*, at the foot of Gargarus, where the ruins of the temple now remain.

XI. The *Palæ Scepsis* is yet recognized in the appellation *Esky Skupsâ*.

XII. *Æne*, the *Aineia* of Strabo, and *Æne Tepe*, perhaps the tomb of Æneas.

XIII. XIV. Geographical matters.



The *Troad*, according to the Plates, is a beautiful country; and its populousness, subsequent to the Trojan war, appears to have annihilated the monuments of the ancient city, or altered or worked up the Cyclopean blocks in later buildings. That there did, however, exist ancient fabricks, similar to those of Tiryns and Mycenæ, is evident from the capital of a column found in the hill *Erineos*, (see *Sir William Gell*, 106,) similar to those discovered at the two Greek towns mentioned, and engraved by Sir Wm. Gell and Mr. Dodwell. If Homer mentions Cyclopean walls and galleries, as attached to the Acropolis of Troy, it assimilated of course that of Tiryns and others, and its form might be discovered by digging, which process appears to have been very insufficiently used on this memorable spot.

**TROEZENE.** It lay near Damala or Thamala. Two side walls of a small fortress run up from the sea, with two round towers at the angles. These remnants are thick, and of the masonry styled *Incertum*. The scattered churches are numerous, and probably occupy the places of the temples. In several are uninscribed pedestals. The vestiges are pieces of wall, and remnants of brick building, spread to a considerable extent, the space disposed in terraces, the area clear, with rubbish lying along the edge. The principal ruin seems to have been the substruction or basement of the temple of Venus, and on three sides is of the masonry termed *Incertum*. It stands upon an eminence, overlooking the cavity of the stadium, and has on it some remains of a later structure. *Chandler, Greece*, 213—216.

**TRUPE (Greece).** Ancient traces and foundations of walls. These towns are frequent throughout Laconia, and indicate perhaps one of the hundred cities of *Hecatompolis* (one of the ancient names of Laconia), which, according to Strabo, were as early as the time of Lyeurgus reduced to about thirty small towns. *Dodw.* ii. 399.

**TUBURBUM MINUS** (now *Tuburbo*, Africa.) A bridge was built out of the ruins of a neighbouring amphitheatre. *Shaw*, 94.

**TUBURNICENSE OPPIDUM** of Pliny (now *Tubernoke*, Africa.) A bas-relief. *Shaw*, 96.

**TUGGA** (between *Testrure* and *Tubernoke*, Africa.) Inscriptions. *Shaw*, 99.

**TURIN.** The ancient walls remain. Besides the usual courses of bricks they consist of river pebbles, split in the middle, which being placed with the split side outwards make very even and smooth work. (*Pallad. B. i.*) The remains at the adjacent Roman colony of Industria, has supplied Turin with numerous relics, especially the library.

**TURKMALE (Thrace).** On the road to *Eski Eregli* are tumuli in view the whole way. These Thracian barrows are exactly similar to those on the plain of Troy. *Clarke*, viii. 121.

**TURULLUS** (now *Tchorlu*, near Constantinople.) Ruins of an ancient structure, built after the Roman manner, with red tiles. There are tumuli all about the neighbourhood. *Clarke*, viii. 209.

**TUSCULUM** (now *Frescati*.) There are vestiges of temples, buildings, &c. Traces of porticoes, grottoes, and other buildings, in which inscriptions with the name of Lueullus have been found, occur frequently, between Marino and Monte Porzio, above Frascati. Cicero's villa stood near the site of the monastery of Grotta Ferrata. (*Miss Knight's Latium*, i. 143—168.) The ancient Tusculum stood on the hill above Frascati. It was destroyed by the Romans themselves in a civil war. Its ruins remain scattered in long lines of wall, and shattered arches. Out of the gate, is the ancient tomb called the Sepulchre of the Horatii and Curiatii. This monument is of great magnitude, and of a bold and striking form. It was originally adorned with five

obelisks, of which two only remain. It has been presumed, that it covers the remains of Cneius Pompeius, but it must have been a mere cenotaph. *Eustace*, ii. 265. It is engraved by Montfaucon.

**TUTELA, PILLARS OF** (*France*). At Bourdeaux were discovered the remains of an ancient temple, with an inscription to the goddess *Tutela*, thought to have been the patron of that town, more particularly of the merchants, who traded upon the rivers. This temple, still called the *Pillars of Tutela*, was an oblong peristyle, of which eight columns supported each face, and six the two extremities. Each of these columns was so lofty, that they exceeded the highest edifices of the town. Louis XIV. lowered the arches of this temple, which time had considerably damaged, in order to form the esplanade, which is before the chateau Trompette. *Enc. des Antiq.*

**TUTIZA** (*Aganippe, Greece*). At the foot of Helicon, are large blocks of stone, foundations, an illegible inscription, and a clear spring of water, probably Fount Aganippe. *Dodw.* i. 257.

**TYNEDRUM.** See THUNUDRONUM.

**TYRE.** This once magnificent city, now corruptly called *Sior*, is reduced to a few huts of fishermen. All the remains consist of three granite fragments of columns, and remains of an aqueduct, a little to the south of the Isthmus. At Sidon, now *Seide*, a large tessellated pavement of variegated marbles, representing a horse, festoons, &c. and, in some places, tolerably perfect, for ten feet in length, remains close to the sea, on the northern extremity of the city: a proof of marine encroachment. Many ancient granite columns are worked into the walls, and some stand as posts on the bridge, leading to the fort. (*Browne*, 373.) For a marble head found at ancient Tyre in very elegant Greek style, see Mr. Walpole, ii. Appendix, p. 5.

**VACCA, VEIGENSE OPPIDUM**; the Vacca of Sallust, the Oppidum Vagense of Pliny, the *Baga* of Plutarch (now *Bayjah*, Africa). Inscriptions on the walls built out of the ancient materials. *Shaw*, 93.

**VADÆ CAPUT** (now *Capoudra, Africa*). Ruins of the city, built by Justinian, where there is likewise a high round watch tower. *Shaw*, 113.

**VALENCE** (*France*). Fragments. *Millin, Midi de la France*, ii. 88.

**VALENTIA** (*Spain*). At the village of Barjasot, about a league from Valencia, are publick subterranean granaries, constructed by the Romans, and mentioned by Pliny, Columella, &c. There are other ruins, inscriptions, &c. *Peyron, Bourgoanne, Dillon*, &c.

**VALERIA** (afterwards *Vicus Varronis*, now *Vicovaro*, in *Italy*). At San Cosimato, one mile from it, is a bridge, which formerly composed part of an aqueduct, and near it are the vestiges of one still more ancient. *Latium*, 249.

**VALOGNE** (*Normandy*, the ancient *Alauna*). Remains of a theatre, remarkable for exceeding a semicircle, and the line of termination being shorter than the diameter, *i. e.* it is of the form of a horse-shoe. The orchestra also more exceeds a semicircle than the theatre does; the proscenium is also fifty-seven feet long (the length of the line of termination) and but twelve broad. The pulpitem is forty-three feet long, and twelve broad. There are ten staircases carried up by two and two in parallel lines. *Montfauc.* iii. p. ii. b. 2. c. 5.

**VARIÆ** of Horace (now *Vico Varo, Italy*). It stands on a hill, close to the Anio, and has considerable remains of its wall, composed of great stones. About two miles from Vico Varo, are the remains of the lofty arch of a bridge, formed to conduct the Claudian aqueduct over the Anio. *Eustace*, ii. 245.



VEII. Now *Civita Castellana*, says Miss Starke (ii. 169), but Eustace places it twelve miles from Rome at Scrofano, on a rocky hill, called Monte Musivo, about six miles on the right of the road between *La Storta* and Baccano, where are masses of rubbish. He denies its being at Civita Castellana, which was the site of Fescennium. *Eustace*, iii. 303.

VELCHISTA (near *Ioannina, Greece*). Remains of an ancient fortress upon a promontory north-west of the village. An old Greek church occupies the site of a temple or some other ancient edifice. *Hughes*, 483.

VELEIA (*Italy*). In this ancient town, in 1763, now buried, was found a place, inclosed by a circular wall of masonry, about one hundred feet in diameter, and four feet in height. There were two entries, each opposite to the other, but without any appearance of doors. A third entry, by a narrow lane, between two walls, had the threshold of a door. Near one of the two first entries, is a kind of square well, of masonry work. This was undoubtedly an *Ustrinum*, or place for burning the dead, and, doubtless, communicated with a tomb, by means of the lane, between the two walls. The *Ustrinum* of Augustus, within his superb tomb, was likewise circular, (*Strabo*, v. 236), but sometimes they were separated from the tomb, as well as of a square form, like that at the *Ad Statuarias*, on the Appian way, about five miles from Rome, and mentioned by Fabretti, *Inscr.* iii. 176, n. 391. *Enc.* I presume, that *Veleia* was the same town as *Velia*.

VELITRÆ (*Italy*), now *Velletri*, engraved in Miss Knight's *Latium*, pl. 10. Statues, inscriptions, &c. have been found. *Id.* 133, 134.

VERONA. The amphitheatre of Verona is the most entire of all in Europe, and pretended to have been built in the time of Augustus. It is oval. On the exterior face are many columns, some remains of statues, and other pieces of marble, with which the porticoes were adorned, in Dorick, Corinthian, and Ionick work, the whole very lofty. In this amphitheatre were four ranges of porticoes and columns, intermixed with statues of nymphs. Eighteen large gates furnished the entrance, and there were forty-two ranks of steps, where 24,000 persons might be seated to see the games. It is engraved by Montfaucon, and the most minute details may be seen in the Marq. Maffei's work on Amphitheatres, translated by Gordon. Besides the amphitheatre, in the middle of the street called the Corso, stands a gate, inscribed with the name of Gallienus, on account of his having rebuilt the city walls. It consists of two gateways, according to the ancient custom, one for those who enter, the other for those who go out. Each gateway is ornamented with Corinthian columns, half supporting a light pediment. Above are two stories with six small arched windows each. The whole is of marble, and does not seem to have suffered any detriment from time or violence. The gate, though not without beauty, in its size, proportions, and diameters, yet by its supernumerary ornaments, proves that at its erection, the taste for pure simple architecture was on its decline.—The remains of another gate of a similar though chaster form, may be seen in the *Via Leoni*, where it stands as a front to an insignificant house; and within this house, in the upper story, a few feet behind the first gate, there exist some beautiful remains of the Dorick ornaments of the inner front of the gate; remains much admired by modern architects, and said to present one of the best specimens of this order to be found in Italy. This double gate is supposed to have been the entrance into the *Forum Judiciale*, and ought to be cleared, if possible, of the miserable pile which encumbers it, and buries its beauty. The first-mentioned gate forms the principal entrance into the town, as appears from some

remains of the wall or ramparts, which run on each side of it, and was repaired by Gallienus. *Eustace*, i. 117, 118.

VERSILLAC (*In March*). One of the octagon *temples*, as Montfaucon calls them, of the Gauls. *Suppl.* ii. b. 8. c. 2.

VETULONIO (*Italy*). Between here and Ferento are some remains of a theatre, of a form somewhat singular, but known only in the plan of Le Serlio. *Montfaucon*, iii. p. 2. b. 2. c. 5.

VIA APPIA (*Italy*). Its sides are bordered with ruins of aqueducts and sepulchres. *Eustace*, ii. 253. See APPIAN WAY.

VIA EMILIA (*Italy*). It was made by Marcus Emilius Lepidus, about 187 years before the Christian æra; is kept in good repair, and still exists. *Eustace*, i. 212.

VIC (*France*). Montfaucon has engraved a fine Roman Milliary, remarkable for having a hole at top, probably for libations. It is inscribed to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius. *Montfaucon*. *Suppl.* iv. b. 5. c. 8.

VICO (*Dalmatia*). It is the site of the ancient Naronæ; the cottages, &c. being built of fine antique hewn stone.

VILLA CORSINIA (near *Rome*). Bartoli, copied by Montfaucon, has published a famous Hypogæum, or subterranean sepulchre, to which a Viridarium was annexed. It has the resemblance of a low house, corniced, and pedimented in three compartments on one side, with three doors, and over each, tablets for the inscriptions. According to the plan, it contained thirty-four cells or chambers. There were urns in Columbaria, with curious painted roofs, tessellated pavements, &c. but, as this magnificent hypogæum cannot be understood by any verbal description, I refer the reader to the several plates in *Montfaucon*, v. p. i. b. 2. c. 4, 5.

VILLA FRANCA (*Spain*). It is supposed to be the Carthago Vetus of the Romans. Three leagues from Vendiell, the road passes under a Roman triumphal arch, almost destroyed, and containing an illegible inscription. *Bourgoanne*, &c.

VINCIA, VINCIUM NERUSIORUM (now *Vence, France*). Inscriptions. *Millin, Midi de la France*, iii. 6.

VIONNA. The ancient Brauron. There is one large and three small barrows: among them probably the cenotaph of Iphigenia. She left the idol of a temple of Diana, for which the place was noted. *Chandler, Greece*, 161.

VIRAPATNAM (*India*). Here is or was a statue of Boodh. *Asiatick Reg.* i. 284, 285. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 322.

VISBY (*Gothland*). Once a principal city of the Goths. In the time of Olaus Magnus, there remained houses covered with scallop-shells, doors of iron, and windows of brass or copper, formerly gilt and plated. *Olaus Magn.*

VITERBE. Here was found a fine tessellated pavement, probably belonging to a temple of Minerva, a pattern, not having the guilloche, and varying much from the usual fashions of Roman pavements. See *Montf.* *Suppl.* v. 2. b. 2. c. 6.

VIVEL (*Spain*). Supposed to be *Bel-Sinum*, and afterwards *Vivarium*. Here, and at Xerica adjacent, are Roman inscriptions. *Peyron, Bourgoanne*, &c.

VIVIERS (*France*). An inscription, which is the only monument known of the reign of Alarick; also an unique inscription, which the date establishes to be after the year of the reign 108, and in which the day of the month is given without the year. *Millin, Midi de la France*, p. 107.

VOLTERRANE (*Italy*). Cyclopæan walls in courses, with square open windows, *Antichi Monumenti*, &c. *Fiorenze*, fol. t. ix.



UDENA. The ruins of this city are in a more perfect state than any in Barbary. They lie about twenty miles from Tunis, but are not mentioned by Shaw or others. The cisterns for water are more perfect than at Carthage. Their roofs are arched. There are the remains of a noble amphitheatre, oval, two principal entrances at each end, eight others on each side uniform, from each a staircase to the galleries. From the arena to the lowest gallery is above thirty feet of perpendicular solid wall quite smooth; anear are several large marble columns, standing in rows, at equal distances; and an immense pile, thought to have been the Acropolis or citadel. Within the building was a bath, semicircular, and almost perfect. The whole is beautifully inlaid with Mosaick work, in which are drawn several female figures, swimming in various attitudes, as perfectly as in any painting. The execution, being in various-coloured marble, has prevented any deterioration of tint. Above the human figures are aquatick fowls, coloured from nature. The work, from the high finish, scarcely appears to be Mosaick. Near the baths are ruins of temples, or publick buildings. One of the most perfect has two colonnades within, and a gallery surrounding the whole exterior. This temple is oblong, about forty yards long, at each end an entrance. The roof, at least the present one, covers only the colonnades; probably was hypæthral. The masonry is highly finished, and not of the massy structure usual in ancient ruins. The columns and buildings have no carved ornaments. All is quite plain.—Adjacent is a very strong building of huge stones arched over, apparently a prison. Four large entrances, similar to the arches of a bridge, open into an immense hall, seemingly upon the ground floor. A staircase on each side leads to subterraneous cells, which go round the whole. These cells are about fifteen feet high, the doorways between them very small. They are at least forty feet perpendicular depth from the surface of the earth to the bottom of them. In a valley is the largest range of arches in the Carthaginian aqueduct. Among the ruins are numerous deep wells. *Archæol.* xv. p. 151, seq.

UPFAR of *Ptolemy*, or GITLUI (now *Elcallah, Africa*). Fragments. *Shaw*, 25.

UTICA (in *Booshatte, Africa*). Walls, large aqueduct, columns, &c. *Shaw*, 79.

WADY EL MECAH. At the entrance of a valley stands a rock, on the left of which is a small Egyptian temple [engraved in *Belzoni*, pl. 20]. The plan in the portico [pl. 33. n. 3.] which is built projecting from the rock, has four columns, two in front and two in the centre. It is adorned with Egyptain figures in *intaglio relevato*, and some retain their colour pretty well. They are as large as life, and not of the worst execution. In the *Sekos*, which is cut out of the rock, are four pilasters. At the end of it are three smaller chambers; and there are two others, one on each side, in the corners of the lateral walls, in which are to be seen figures and hieroglyphs in a pretty good style. On one of the columns is a Greek inscription. The two front columns are joined to the sides of the portico by a wall nearly two thirds of their height. Near the temple are the remains of an inclosure, which, no doubt, was a situation totally different from any other that we meet with on the road, as far as Berenice. It consists of a wall, the form and extent of which may be seen in pl. 33, n. 4. It was built by the Greeks, is 12 feet high, and contained several houses within it for the accommodation of travellers. In the centre was a well, which is now filled up with sand. All round the well there is a platform or gallery raised six feet high, on which a guard of soldiers might walk all round. In the upper part of the wall are holes for discharging arrows, similar to those which we see formed in our ancient buildings for



the same purpose. The sides of the gallery are formed of calcareous stones, and the wall is of brick. The first, I think, must have been built by some of the Ptolemies to protect the caravans, at the time when the trade with India by the way of Berenice and the Red Sea flourished. *Belzoni*, 305, 306.

WADY MOOSA. See *PETRA*.

WUNN (*India*). Pyramidal pagodas, containing colossal statutes. *Bombay Trans.* iii. 536.

XANTHUS or PATARA. Probably a village called Koynucky, where are extensive ruins, columns, statues, inscriptions, &c. *Clarke*, iii. 321.

XERICA (*Spain*). A few Roman inscriptions. *Bourgoanne*, &c.

YATTENOUR (*Ceylon*). An ancient temple, near which are rocks cut deep with great letters, to defy obliteration, but not understood. *Bomb. Trans.* iii. 513.

YBSAMBUL (*Egypt*). *Belzoni* has given two plates. Plate 42 contains an exterior view of the two temples at Ybsambul cut out of the solid rock. One consists of three erect figures, backed against the rock, and divided by piers in the centre and door-way. The other has immense heads and busts on each side of the door; above, is a frieze and hieroglyphical ornaments. Plate 43 is very interesting. It is a view of the interior of the temple of Ybsambul. Four immense colossal figures, all with the arms crossed, guard an entrance on each side. They set off the flat faces of piers. The sides of the latter are also ornamented with figures, some with animals' heads, and holding each other hand in hand. Beyond this is an entrance passage, composed of piers richly hieroglyphed, terminating in an idol on a pedestal. To these plates *Belzoni* adds the following account: As we crossed the Nile, exactly opposite these temples, we had an opportunity of examining and having full views of them at a distance [see pl. 42]. In the front of the minor temple are six colossal figures, which make a better appearance at a distance than when near. They are thirty feet high, and are hewn out of the rock, as is also the large temple, which has one figure of an enormous size with the head and shoulders only projecting out of the sand. Notwithstanding the great distance, I could perceive that it was beautifully executed. In the upper part, or frieze of the temple, was a line of hieroglyphicks, which covered the whole front, and above these a range of figures in sitting postures, as large again as life. Two thirds of the temple were buried in sand. We ascended a hill of sand, at the upper part of the temple, and there found the head of a hawk, projecting out of the sand only to his neck. From the situation of this figure, I concluded it to be over the door. From the size of the head, the figure must have been more than twenty feet high. Below the figure, there is generally a vacant space, so that with the cornice over the door and the frieze, I calculated that the doorway could not be less than 35 feet below the surface of the sand, as this distance would have agreed in proportion with the front of the temple, which is 117 feet wide (p. 80). In p. 93, he observes, that there is a small temple on the south side of Ybsambul which has served for a Greek church; and (p. 211) thus takes up the subject of Ybsambul again: Ybsambul is seated under a rock about 100 feet above the Nile, facing the south-east by east, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days journey from the second cataract in Nubia, or *Wady Halfa*. "We entered at first into a large pronaos, 57 feet long and 52 feet wide, supported by two rows of square pillars on a line from the front door to the door of of the sekos [see pl. 43]. Each pillar has a figure not unlike those of Medinet Aboo, finely executed, and very little injured by time. The tops of their turbans reach the ceiling, which is about



thirty feet high. The pillars are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet square. Both these and the walls are covered with beautiful hieroglyphicks, the style of which is superior, or at least bolder, than that of any others in Egypt, not only in the workmanship, but also in the subjects. They exhibit battles, storming of castles, triumphs over enemies, sacrifices, &c. In some places is to be seen the same hero, as at Medinet Aboo, but in a different posture. The second hall is but 22 feet high, 37 wide, and  $25\frac{1}{2}$  long. It contains four pillars, about four feet square; and the walls of these also are covered with fine hieroglyphicks, in pretty good preservation. Beyond this is a shorter chamber, 37 feet wide, in which is the entrance into the sanctuary. At each end of this chamber is a door, leading into smaller chambers in the same direction with the sanctuary, each 8 feet by 7. The sanctuary is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and 12 feet wide. It contains a pedestal in the centre; and at the end four colossal sitting figures, the heads of which are in good preservation, not having been injured by violence. On the right side of this great hall, entering into the temple, are two doors at a great distance from each other, which lead into two long separate rooms, the first 38 feet 10 inches in length, and 11 feet 5 inches wide; the other 48 feet 7 inches by 13 feet 3 inches. At the end of the first are several unfinished hieroglyphs, of which some, though merely scratched, gave fine ideas of their manner of drawing. At the lateral corners of the entrance into the second chamber from the great hall, are doors, each of which leads into a small chamber  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and 10 wide. Each of these rooms has two doors, leading into two other chambers 43 feet in length and 10 feet 11 inches wide. There are two benches in them apparently to sit upon. The most remarkable subjects in this temple are, first, a group of captive Ethiopians, in the west corner of the great hall. Secondly, the Hero killing a man with his spear; another lying slain under his feet, on the same western wall. Thirdly, the storming of a castle, in the west corner from the front door. The outside of this temple is magnificent. It is 117 feet wide and 86 feet high; the height from the top of the cornice to the top of the door being 66 feet 6 inches, and the height of the door 20 feet. There are four sitting Colossi, the largest in Egypt or Nubia, except the great Sphinx at the Pyramids, to which they approach in the proportion of nearly two thirds. From the shoulders to the elbows they measure 15 feet 6 inches, the ears 3 feet 6 inches, across the shoulders 25 feet 4 inches. Their height is about 51 feet, not including their caps, which are about 14 feet. Two of these Colossi are in sight. One is still buried under the sand, and the other, which is near the door, is half fallen down, and buried also. On the top of the door is a colossal figure of Osiris 20 feet high, with two colossal hieroglyphical figures, one on each side, looking towards it. On the top of the temple is a cornice with hieroglyphicks, a torus, and a frieze under it. The cornice is 6 feet wide, the frieze 4 feet 1 inch. Above the cornice is a row of sitting monkeys 8 feet 1 inch high, and 6 across the shoulders. They are twenty one in number. This temple was only two thirds broad under the sand, of which we removed thirty one feet, before we came to the upper part of the door. It must have had a very fine landing-place, which is now totally buried under the sand. It is the last and largest temple, excavated in the solid rock in Nubia or Egypt, except the new tomb. In the temple were found two lions with hawks' heads, the body as large as life, a small sitting figure, and some copper work belonging to the doors. *Belzoni*, 211—219.

One of the colossal statues thrown down was so large that Mr. Bankes could just reach from the tip of the ear to the forehead, and the discoveries of that gentleman at

Ybsambul gave birth to the ill-natured remark of Forbin, quoted in the note below \*, to whom, however, Belzoni deals ample retribution.

**ZACYNTHUS** (now *Zante, Greece*). The only antiquity of note is a large block of marble, which serves at present as an altar in the church of Melinado, about six miles from the capital. It contains an inscription (published by Chandler and Wright in the *Horæ Ionicæ*) which is in an inverted position, and measures but three feet square, being of nearly half that thickness. It is in high preservation, and seems to indicate that there was a temple of Diana in the island. Plutarch (*in Dion*) mentions a stadium. The celebrated pitch or bituminous springs mentioned by Herodotus (*Melpomene*) are still known; but not at the present well, which is on a spot two furlongs distance from the shore, viz. a space surrounded by the remains of a circular wall about seventy feet diameter, within which are three or four small pits. It is singular, that on this spot the tedious process of extracting the bitumen is still in some measure the same as that which Herodotus has described, and the same kind of instrument is employed. The ancient town of Zakynthos probably occupied the site of the modern fortress, which is set on a lofty rock, rising on the port. (*Dodw.* i. 85.) A view of the island (*pl.* 8.) The monastery of Scopo is said to occupy the site of a temple. *Hughes*, i. 153.

**ZEBE**, or **ZABE** (now *Zaab, Africa*). Roman masonry all over the province. *Shaw*, 66.

**ZETOUN** (*Greece*). Remains of an ancient tower. *Dodw.* ii. 125.

**ZEUGIS** (*Africa*). Perhaps it was Zowwaan, Zagwan, where there are ruins of a dome over a fountain, a bas-relief of a ram's head with *auxilio*. *Shaw*, 97.

**ZIMENO**, or *Palaio-Arakoba* (perhaps the *Arolida* of Herodotus). Ruins; the walls of the Acropolis are in some places well preserved, and are in the fourth style of masonry. *Dodw.* i. 196.

**ZODARA**. See **SAKIEL**.

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\* "Le grand temple d'Abousamboul, près de la second cataracte à dieux cent pas sur la rive occidentale du Nil, n'a point été decouvert par le Sr Belzoni; l'honorable M. Bankes, Voyageur d'un très grand merite, l'avait vu avant lui, et ce qui est plus encore il avait mesuré les parties superieures des statues colossales, qui en garnissent la façade. *Voyage dans le Levant. Atl. fol. Paris, 1819, p. 125.*



# LEGENDS AND SYMBOLS\* OF COLONIAL COINS,

## ILLUSTRATIVE OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

*From the French Encyclopédie des Antiquités.*

- ABACÆNUM, *Sicily*; ABAK, a boar; doubtful whether the coins do not belong to Ænos in Thrace, and ABAK the mere name of a magistrate.
- ABDERA, *Thrace*; ABΔHPITEΩN, a griffin.
- ABYDOS, *Troad*; ABYΔHNΩN; anchor and fish most common; mask, and eagle couchant.
- ACANTHUS, *Macedonia*; a lion tearing an ox.
- ACARNANIA, *Epirus*; Apollo seated holding a bow; the head of Achelous.
- ACHAIA, a vase of flowers. Montfaucon (iii. p. i. b. 5. c. 9.) has given a head of Neptune and the reverse a trident, as the symbol of the *Achæi*. He means Greeks, but the *Achæi* are inhabitants of *Achæa* in Sarmatia.
- ACRAGAS, *Sicily*; AKPATANTINΩN, *Agrigentum*; a crab, or eagle devouring a hare.
- ACTIUM, *Acarnania*; AKTIO; Pegasus.
- ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ, the four towns of Laodicea, Antioch, Apamea, and Seleucia; a thunderbolt, a tripod.
- ÆGÆ, *Macedonia*; ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ; a goat. 2. *Ætolia*, ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ, a woman murally crowned, as most Eastern cities. Montf. iii. p. i. b. 10. c. 5. 3. *Cilicia*, ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, a demi-horse.
- ÆGINA, an *Island*; ΑΙΓΕΙΝΗΤΩΝ and ΑΙΓΙΝΗ, or ΑΙΓΙ, an indented square, a tortoise on obverse. Mr. Dodwell says (*Greece*, i. 574), that the ancients termed these coins *παλαια*, from their thickness. One coin in the British Museum is inscribed ΑΙΓΙΝ. Some of the smaller scarce, have obverse, two dolphins on one side, with A in the middle, and on the reverse, the indented square with NO; probably the beginning of a magistrate's name.
- ÆGIUM, *Achaia*; ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ; a tortoise or dolphin. Head of Jupiter and AX, with name of magistrate.
- ÆGYPTUS, *Egypt*; the symbol under the kings is an eagle, couching on a thunderbolt. When the sovereignty was divided, *two*. [But the symbols on *monuments* are the sea-horse; the Nile seated or prostrate; the bust of Serapis or Isis; the lotus-flower; sistrum, &c.]
- ÆNEANES or ÆNEIA, *Acarnania*; ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ; head of Jupiter to whom Mount Oeta was sacred; reverse a lance-head and jaw-bone of a boar, with ΑΙΝΙΑ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ. Head of Jupiter; reverse, a figure hurling a dart and ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ; also the Calydonian emblems. Other towns have the same type as Oeta and Amphissa.—Dodwell's *Greece*, ii. 75.
- ÆNUS or ÆNOS, *Thrace*; a goat, ΑΙΝΙΩΝ. The Greek coins formerly given to Abacænum in *Sicily* are now ascribed to this place.
- ÆSерна, *Italy*; ΑΙΣΕΡΝΙΝ; a biga.
- ÆTOLIA, ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ; a wild boar courant; a boar's head; a spear's head.
- ALEXANDRIA, *Troad*; ΑΛΕΞΑΝ, a horse feeding.
- ALONTINUM, ALUNTIVM, *Sicily*; ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ; a bull striking with his horn.

\* Pinkerton's Catalogue omits the symbols.

- ALOPECONESUS, in the *Chersonesus of Thrace*; ΑΛΟΠΗΚΩΝ; Pellerin has published an autonomous of B., upon which is a vase and fox.
- ALYSIA, *Acarmania*; ΑΛΙ; a flying pegasus.
- AMANTIA, *Illyria*; ΑΜΑΝΤΩΝ; a thunderbolt in a laurel crown.
- AMASTRIS, *Paphlagonia*; ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΩ and ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΣ; sometimes the eagle.
- AMBRACIA, *Epirus*; ΑΜΒΡ; commonly a pegasus.
- AMPHILOCHIA, *Acarmania*; a pegasus, ΑΜΦΙ.
- AMPHIPOLIS, *Macedon*; usual symbol, a lighted torch, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Pellerin thinks that the Greek coins commonly ascribed to the Syrian Amphipolis belong to the Macedonian.
- ANACTORIUM, *Acarmania*; ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ; pegasus.
- ANCONA, *Italy*; ΑΓΚΩΝ; a crooked arm. One coin was struck in honour of Trajan, who built there a port and triumphal arch, with a port on the reverse and POR. AUG.
- ANCHOR, symbol of Ancyra, Pæstum, Tudea, and the Syrian kings [from a story told by Justin and Appian] in general, upon coins it denotes naval victory.
- ANCYRA, *Phrygia*; ΑΓΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ, an anchor.
- ANTIOCH, *Capital of Syria on the Orontes*; ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ; Jupiter seated, holding a victory and sceptre; a woman murally crowned, seated upon rocks, holding a palm branch; [on the reverse a flaming altar, Montf. iii. p. i. b. 5. c. 11. § 3.] a ram rampant regardant, a star above him; an altar flaming; a lyre.
- ANTIOCHIA, *Caria on the Mæander*; ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ; pegasus running; a woman standing, sometimes in a temple.
- APAMEA, *Syria*; ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ; victory standing, holding a crown; Pallas standing, holding a victory; an elephant; a thyrsus. Upon the Mæander in Phrygia ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ and ΑΠΑΜΕΙΩ; an eagle flying over the Mæander; Diana of Ephesus.—The S. coins are Cistophori.
- APHRODISIAS, *Caira*; ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ; matters relative to the worship of Venus.
- APHYTIS, *Macedonia*; ΑΦΥΤΑΙ; one or two eagles couchant.
- APOLLONIDEA, *Lydia*; ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΕΩΝ; upon some are the heads of Domitian and Domitia without their names.
- APPOLLONIA, *Ætolia*; ΑΠΟΛΛΩ; tusk of a wild boar (from the Caledonian) and spear-head. *Crete*; A. with a tripod. *Illyria*; three women dancing, holding by the hand; a double square, i.e. the pretended gardens of Alcinous; a cow with her calf sucking; a tripod. Mr. Dodwell says (Greece, i. 25), the fire [of ignited hydrogen from Asphaltus pits] near Apollonia is represented on a scarce coin, of that city; on one side is the head of Apollo, inscribed ΔΩΡΙΩΝΟΣ; reverse, three nymphs dancing before the fire, inscribed ΑΠΟ and ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΟΣ. *Thrace*; ΑΠΟΛΛΑ and ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΗΤΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ, three women dancing.
- ARABIA, the camel, perfumes, and incense tree.
- ARADUS, *Isle of Phenicia*; ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ and ΑΡ; the Acrostolium; a bull running; prow of a ship.
- ARCADIA, *Crete*; ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ. *Peloponnesus*; ΑΡ in a monogram; Pan seated on rocks; the syrinx; a lyre.
- ARPI, *Italy*; ΑΡΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΡΡΙΑΝΟΥ; a horse running; a bull butting; a wild boar running.
- ASCALON, *Palestine*; a ship; ΑΣ and ΑC and ΑCΚΑΛΩ.
- ASPENDUS, *Pamphylia*; ΕΣΤΕΕΔΠΥΣ and ΑCΠΕΝΔΙΩΝ; a triquetra.
- ASSUS, *Eolia*; ΑΣΣΙ and ΑCΚΙΩΝ; a griffin seated; an ox's head.
- ATHENÆ, ΑΘΕ and ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ; an owl; two owls; sometimes one double-bodied.
- ATTALIA, *Lydia*; ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ; attributes of the worship of Bacchus, while those of Neptune distinguish those of the other Attalia.
- AZETINUM, AZETOS, *Attica*; ΑΖΕΤΙΝΩΝ; owl on a column, and an ear of corn.
- BEOTIANS, ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ; the Beotian buckler, [a fiddle-shaped one, the *Gerra*]; Neptune standing, the right foot on a prow of a ship; a vase.
- BARCE, *Cyrenaic*; ΒΑΡΚΑΙ and ΒΑΡ; the sylphium.
- BASILIS, *Greece*; an unique medal of this city is preserved in the British Museum. It is a scarce tetradrachm of the finest workmanship, and represents on one side a bearded head, covered with



- Phrygian bonnet and a diadem; and supposed to be Dardanos; on the reverse a lyre; inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΑ.—Archæol. xviii. Dodwell's Greece, 380.
- BIBAX** [HERCULES], occurs on the coins of Crotona and Smyrna.
- BIGA**, symbol of Asernium, in Italy, Catana, Syracuse, some consular coins, &c.
- BOAR**, symbol of Abacænum in Sicily; Gauls, Ætolians, Arpi, Capua, Eleusis, Enna, Lyttus, Ostur, Pæstum, Salapia; upon Roman coins of the secular games, in honour of Diana, to whom the boar was consecrated; and of the chases made in the games of the circus: with wings of Clazomenè.
- BITHYNIA**, upon the coins of Hadrian, with *Restitutori Bithyniæ*, is a woman who holds a *Tessera of liberality*; presumed either a symbol of Bithynia, or of the largesses of the emperor, to relieve his towns, demolished by an earthquake.
- BOTTIÆA**, *Macedon*; **BOTTAION**, **BOTTIAION**, and **BOTTEAION**: a horse feeding.
- BOVIANUM**, *Samnium*, now *Bojano*; with Etruscan legends, and an ox couched at the feet of a man, helmeted and armed.
- BRITANNIA**, on Roman coins. The earliest imperial coins show her sitting on a globe, with the *Labarum* in her hand, and the ocean under her feet.
- BRUNDISIUM**, *Italy*; **BRUN**; a naked man riding a dolphin.
- BRUTTII**, *Italy*; **BPETTION**; Victory crowning a trophy; Pallas marching; Mars naked, marching; an eagle couchant regardant; a lobster; Jupiter in a Biga, or standing, the arms extended.
- BYZANTIUM**, *Thrace*; **BYZANTION**; Neptune seated or standing, holding the acrostolium and trident; a bunch of grapes; a prow of a ship; a trident with a dolphin.
- CABIRA**, in *Pontus of Cappadocia*; **KABHPQN**; the Egis.
- CADUCEUS**, the symbol of Cælacta, Lacedæmon, Taba, and Megara in Sicily.
- CÆLINA-UM**, *Italy*; **KAIΔION**; a trophy.
- CÆNE-UM**, **KAINON**; a griffin courant.
- CÆSAR-AUGUSTA**, *Saragossa*; **C. C. A. Colonia Cæsarea Augusta**, **C. A.** in a crown.
- CÆSAREA**, *Bithynia*; **ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ**; an arrow; near Ornazarbus in Cilicia **ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΑΝΑΣΑΡ**; coin with this legend and two veiled female heads.
- CALACTA**, *Sicily*; **ΚΑΛΑΚΤΙΝΩΝ**; an owl; bunch of grapes; lyre; Caduceus.
- CALENO**, **CALES**, *Italy*; **CALENO**; Victory in a biga; ox with a human head; a cock.
- CAMARINA**, *Sicily*; a swan, **KAMAPINAIQN**.
- CAPPADOCIA**, Pallas seated, or standing holding a Victory; a woman murally crowned, holding a standard of cavalry, because the Romans drew from hence famous horses and troopers. Mount Argos, placed by the side or at the feet of Cappadocia, always occurs; or she holds it in her hand, because this hill was worshipped as a divinity.
- CAPRICORN**, occurs on coins of Augustus, Commagene, Syria, and Cyzicus.
- CAPUA**, *Italy*; **CAPU** and **KAMIANO**; a wild boar, a lion, Victory crowning a trophy.
- CARBULA**, *Spain*; a lyre.
- CARDIA**, *Thrace*; **ΚΑΡΔΙΑ**; a heart.
- CARISIA**, *Spain*; **CARI. CARISI**; a horseman galloping.
- CARMO**, *Spain*; two wheat ears.
- CARTEIA**, *Spain*; **CARTEIA**; Neptune standing; a dolphin; a prow of a ship.
- CARTHA**, *Isle of Ceos*; **ΚΑΡΘΑ**; a demi-wolf.
- CARTHAGE**, **KAPTAGO**; a horse; demi-horse, or horse's head; a palm tree.
- CASIUS MOUNT**; this mountain is represented on many coins, as a round stone cut in half, near it an eagle couchant. It has this legend, **ZEUC KACIOC**. The temple of Jupiter at Casius in Syria is also represented on coins of Trajan with the legend **ZEYC KACIOC** and **CEΔΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΙΙΙΕΠΙΑC**. Jupiter Casius appears upon Coreyrean coins half naked, sitting, the sceptre in his right hand, his left on his knees, with this legend, **ZEYC KΑΣΙΟΣ**. The other side sometimes represents the head of the nymph Coreyra, who gave name to the isle; sometimes the head of an emperor, as of Antoninus Pius, Septimus Severus, Caracalla, &c.; sometimes the figure of a man, standing in a long dress, under an arch, supported by two columns, with the word **ΑΓΡΕΥC**.

- CASSOPE, *Epirus*; ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ; a dove flying, or couched within a laurel crown.
- CASTULO, CASTONA, in *Spain*; CAST. A sphinx.
- CATANA, *Sicily*; ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ; quadriga; biga; the bonnets of the Dioseuri; a winged thunderbolt; a woman standing; the brothers Amphinomus and Anapius, carrying their father and mother.
- CENTAUR, symbol of Lesbos, Thessalonica, Magnesia, Thessaly, and Macedonia.
- CENTURIPA, *Cicilia, Sicily*; ΣΕΝΤΟΡΙΠΗΙΩΝ; a lion passant; a winged thunderbolt; a plough; a lyre; a tripod; a club.
- CEOS, *Isle*; ΚΕ. and ΚΕΩΝ; a demi-horse.
- CEPHALONIA, *Isle*; ΚΕ.; a ram's head or a bird. Newman has restored to Pales, in this isle, scarce coins marked ΚΕΦΑ. ΚΕΦΗΛΑ. with a man seated on rocks, and holding a long staff.
- CERBERUS, symbol of Pisaurium.
- CHAIR, curule; occurs on the coins of Malta.
- CHALCEDON, *Bithynia*; ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ; a bull standing.
- CHALCIS, *Eubœa*; ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ; an eagle tearing a serpent; a lyre.
- CHARIOT; a car drawn by horses, lions, or elephants, signifies, on coins, the apotheosis or triumph of a prince; the covered car, drawn by mules, the consecration of princesses, and the honour of carry their image at the games of the circus.
- CHEESE; symbol of the Isle of Cythnus, famous for cheese.
- CHERSONESUS, *Taurica*; ΧΕΡ.; a griffin.
- CHIMÆRA; symbol of Panticapæum, Seriphus, and Corinth.
- CHIOS, *Isle*, the modern Scio; ΧΙΩΝ. ΧΙΟΣ; a winged sphinx; diotæ: bunch of grapes; wheat-ears. The old diotæ and grapes alluded to the famous Chian wine.
- CIBYRA, *Phrygia*; ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ; sometimes the God Lunus. [A young man with or without a Phrygian bonnet, and *vice versa* with or without a crescent.]
- CIMOLIS, *Isle*; ΚΙΜΩΛΙ; a trident.
- CITHÆRON, *Bœotia*; ΚΙΘ.; three crescents.
- CIUS, *Bithynia*, afterwards *Prusias*; ΚΙΑΝΩΝ, with this legend and a ship, with the god Lunus.
- CLAUDIAS, *Cappadocia*; ΚΛΑΥΔΙΕΩΝ, with this legend, and a woman seated, with a turreted head.
- CLAZOMENÆ, *Ionis*; ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ; a swan; a ram, couchant or standing; a demi-boar winged.
- CLEIDES, *Isles*; (*without inscription*); a key, from κλεις a key: an eagle or bird flying; a common type of maritime towns.
- CLUB, surmounted with a monogram, of Tyre. It also occurs behind the heads of the kings of Galatia, and upon the coins of Centuripa, Luceria, the Macedonians, Menæ, Thebes, Thessalonica, Tudur, and Valentia in Italy, and Leucadia in Aearnania.
- CNIDUS, *Caria*; ΚΝΙ. and ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ; a demi-lion.
- CNOSSUS, *Crete*; ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ; a labyrinth; a quiver; an eagle displayed.
- COCK, one or more occur on the coins of Culeno, Himera, Suessa, Teanum, Dardanus, and Ithaca.
- COLOPHON, *Ionis*; ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ; a demi-horse, or attributes of the Clarian Apollo.
- COMANA, *Pontus Galaticus*; ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ; the egis.
- COMMAGENE, the symbol of the country is the commagene of Pliny, a plant which Dalechamp has taken for the Syrian spikenard.
- COPIA, upon coins, &c. means a magazine of the Roman army there situate. A town in Italy, *Copia* afterwards *Thuria*; a cornucopia.
- CORCYRA, now CORFU, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ; pegasus; the pretended gardens of Aleinous; prow of a ship; a diota; a trident; a star; an ox's head.
- CORINTH, ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ and ΚΟΡ. and Φ; pegasus; a trident; a dolphin; Pallas's head; the chimera. Mr. Dodwell says (*Greece*, ii. 208), "I purchased at Corinth a colonial copper coin of that city, on which is represented the death of Opheltes; on one side is the head of Domitian, CAES. DOMITIAN AUG.; reverse, C. L. I. COR. a serpent with child in his mouth, and an armed warrior, Adrastus, attacking it.
- CORSICA. Neumann ascribes to this place an autonomous, on which is a Q with three wheat-ears, and two globules, on the other side a woman's head veiled.
- CORYCUS, *Cilicia*; ΚΩΡΥΚΙΩΤ; Mercury.
- COS, *Isle*, now *Stanco*; ΚΩΙΩΝ and ΚΩΙΩΝ; a



- lobster: a serpent alone, or twisted round a staff; a quiver.
- COSA or COSEA, *Thrace*, not *Italy*, as by mistake; ΚΟΣΩΝ; a consul marching between two lictors.
- CRAB, symbol of Acragas in Sicily, Cos, Hymera, Cuma, Telos, and the Bruttians.
- CRABS'-CLAWS. See BRUTTII.
- CRAGUS, *Lycia*; ΑΥΚΙΩ and ΚΡΑ; a lyre.
- CRANIUM, CRANNIUM, *Cephalenia*; ΚΡΑ. rams.
- CRANUM, *Thessaly*; ΚΡΑ and ΚΡΑΝ...Ν; a horseman galloping.
- CRETE, ΚΡΗΤΩΝ; [the towns of Crete often wrote their names on their autonomous coins backwards]; the labyrinth.
- CROCODILE, symbol of Nile or Egypt; sometimes it means the shows where one was exhibited to the people, which exhibitions of it commence with Augustus; chained to a palm tree, as upon coins of Nismes (*Nemausus*), it means the year when that colony was created, viz. when Egypt was reduced to a province.
- CROTONA, *Italy*; ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ and ΚΡΟ.; a tripod; sometimes Hercules Bibax; [perhaps from the success of the athletæ *Crotoniatæ* and *Milo* in the Olympic games.]
- CUIRASS, symbol of Dalmatia.
- CUMÆ, *Italy*; ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ; a shell, with a lobster; a spear-head.
- CUPID; walking and playing upon the lyre, coins of Orra; armed and carried by a lion, some coins of Alexander the Great.—Gotha Numar. p. 99. Ann. Reg. Syr. Tab. i.
- CYBELE, symbol of *Briëula* in Lydia; armed with a thunderbolt; coins of Pyrrhus and others.
- CYCLOPS, symbol of Corinth.
- CYDONIA, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ; a wolf suckling a child; an eagle flying; a crescent; a bunch of grapes.
- CYDNA; ΚΥ.; a lyre.
- CYME, *Æolia*; ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ and ΚΥΜΑΙΟΙC; a whole or demi-horse; a vase with a handle.
- CYRENACE, the sylphium, a plant; head and name of the nymph ΚΥΡΑΝΑ, beloved by Apollo.
- CYRENE, ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΩΝ; the sylphium; Jupiter Ammon; palm-tree; a lyre.
- CYTHNUS, *Isle*; ΚΥΘΝΙ; a lyre.
- CYZICUS; ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΩΝ; a lion's head in profile; a tripod; capricorn; two fish.
- DACIA, is represented upon coins by a woman carrying a javelin with an ass's head, as an emblem of valour; the ancients deeming that animal invincible, and it was chosen in the east for the riding of princes. Sometimes Dacia holds an ox's or a horse's head, on account of the Paphlagonian trumpets assimilating the cry of these animals. At other times Dacia is sitting on a cuirass, with a palm and a standard to denote the valour of her people. The coins are ΔΑΚΙΑ and ΔΑ-CIA.
- DALMATIA. The only King of whom there are coins, is Mostiss; symbol a cuirass.
- DELOS, *Isle*; ΔΗ.; usual type a lyre. Some of the coins struck in Delos, have the sun and moon with ΔΗΛΙΟΣ on one side, and ΔΗΛΙΑΣ on the other; and others have the heads of Apollo and Diana, *accolées*, with ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, because they were born there.
- DELPHI. Mr. Dodwell has given some rare autonomous. 1. Apollo Kitharistos ΔΕΛΦΩΝ; reverse, ΠΥΘΙΑ within a wreath, under the inscription the three pointed rocks of Parnassus. 2. Same; reverse, a tripod. 3. Ram's head, dolphin; reverse, ΔΑΔ, in an indented square, and a goat's head with a dolphin suspended from each horn.
- DIANA. Bust of her with a quiver on the shoulder, on the other side, a boar's tusk, and spear head; a coin of Apollonia in Etolia (Rec. de Medail. du peupl. et de villes, t. i. pl. xiv.) Upon a coin of Daldia in Lydia, she is accompanied with two nymphs, the stag and Acteon. Her figure occurs upon coins of Mytilene, Ephesus, Crete, Hierocæsarea in Lydia, some of Amyntas King of Galatia. (Rec. des Rois, pl. xix.) and of Antiochus VIII. King of Syria (Id. pl. xii.) The *Ephesian Diana* occurs upon coins of Domitian, Trajan, Sabina, M. Aurel. Commodus, Mammæa, Otacilia, Etruscilla, and Gallienus with the legend ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΕ-ΦΗΕCΙΑ or ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Upon a Domitian she is called ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΑ, *Colophon* being a neighbouring town to Ephesus with the same figure, &c. i. e. between two stags, with the breasts

- and hands supported upon some spits. Upon a Trajan of Claros near Colophon, we have ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΚΛΑΡΙΑ ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ, figure as before. The same Diana, but with some difference, occurs upon coins of *Magnesia* upon the Meander, with ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ (*Trajan*), or ΛΕΥΚΟΦΥΣ (*i. e. white eye-brow*), ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ (*Hadrian*). Upon an *Otacilia* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΙC, she has many breasts with the moon on both sides. Thus Vaillant, (*Urb. Numism. p. 298*). The statue of this Ephesian Diana also occurs upon the coins of Apamea in Phrygia, *Magnesia* in Ionia, Philadelphia in Lydia, and Ephesus.
- DIOSCURI, symbol of Tripolis in Phenicia; on horseback, of Rhegium; their bonnets with stars of Laedæmon, Taba, and Catana; carrying their father and mother, of the latter.
- DIOTA, see VASE.
- DOG, symbol of the Mamertines, Maronæa, Phæstus, Roma, Segestum, Nucrinum, Tyre.
- DOLPHIN; with or without a trident; the ordinary type of Ægium in Achaia. It also occurs upon coins of Byzantium, Carteia, Corinth, Eubœa, Larinum. Lipari, Nisyros, Pæstum, Raucus, Syracuse, Tarentum, Thera, Velia; with a naked child (sometimes winged) upon it, of Brundisium, Pæstum, and Tarentum.
- DORNACOS and DURNACUS, *Gaul*; a horseman.
- DOSA, *Assyria*; ΔΩΣΕΩΝ; with the above legend and the *harpe* (crooked sword).
- DURNACUS, see DORNACOS.
- DYRRACHIUM, *Illyria*; ΔΥΡ.; a double square, or the pretended gardens of Alcinous, sometimes besides this, a cow with a calf sucking, or a tripod. The coins of the kings Monunius and Gentius have the double square.
- EAGLE. When the sovereignty of Egypt was divided they placed two upon their coins. The eagle couching on a thunderbolt, occurs upon the coins of Egypt, Epirus, Larinum, the Mamertines, Myndus, Orra, Panormus, Gaziura, Grausæ, and Thessalonica. It flies, upon the coins of Apamea in Phrygia, Cydonia in Crete, Lyttus and the Isles of Cleides. It is couched upon coins of Lacedæmon, the Locrians of Italy, Lyttus, Marsilles, Ptolemais, Salapia, Tyre, Abydus, Aphytis, Cnossus, and Eusebia. It is couched and regardant upon the coins of the Bruttii and Itanus. It is displayed and couched upon those of Smyrna, Syraeuse, Thyatira, Tuder, and Velia. Istriopolis, Synope, Olbiopolis, have an eagle laid upon a dolphin. It is tearing a hare upon the coins of the Falisci and Acragas; and an unknown animal upon those of Chalcis. Italian Locris.
- ELEPHANT, symbol of Apamea in Syria; with a child holding arrows upon a coin of the Emperor Philip, of Eternity. Also a symbol of the public games, where it performed tricks; of piety (Beger, *Thes. Brandenb. i. 241.*); of sovereign power, Tristan, i. 30. l. ii. c. 12. from Artemidorus.
- ELEUSIS, *Attica*; ΕΛΕΥΣΙ; Ceres in a car, drawn by winged serpents; a wild boar.
- ELYRUS, *Crete*; ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ; a bee; ram's head; goat.
- ELK, one occurs, according to Sphanheim and Beger, upon coins of Philip son of Gordian, who introduced this animal at Rome.
- EMPORIÆ, *Spain*; ΕΜΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ; ΕΜΠΟΡ.; a pegasus flying.
- EPACRIUS, ΕΠΑΚΡΙΟΣ; or of the mountains, on coins, means Jupiter.
- EPHESUS, *Ionia*; ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ; a bee; a whole or demi-stag; Diana with stags or her supports. [These are cistophori.]
- EPICNEMEDII, *Locris*; the coins are distinguished from those of the other Loerians, by a naked man, armed, marching; a bunch of grapes; monogram ΘΠ. The scarce coins of Hunter, with ΕΠΙ and a flying pegasus placed here, Neuman, from the symbol, restores to the Loerian, Ozoles, or those of Italy.
- EPICTECTUS, *Phrygia*; ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤ.; a horse, rearing or standing.
- EPIRUS; ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ; an eagle laid on a thunderbolt; the thunder in a crown.
- ERESUS, *Lesbos*; ΕΡΕΣΙ. ΕΙΡ. and ΕΡ. in a monogram; wheat-ears; crowns of them; a bunch of grapes.
- ERETRIA, *Eubœa*; ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ; a bull couchant; two bunches of grapes.
- ERYTHRÆ, *Ionia*; ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ and ΕΡΥ; head



of Hercules and an owl; *Crete*, ΕΡ; a bunch of grapes.

**EUBŒA**, *Isle*; ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ and ΕΥ.; an ox, or ox's head; a bunch of grapes; a bird flying; a dolphin; a trident.

**EUROPA**, occurs upon coins of Sidon, struck for Eliogabalus, Annia Fautina, and Alexander Severus. She rides upon a bull, and the inscription is ΘΕΑ ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ, because she was worshipped there.—Tristan, iii. 226, 227.

**EUSEBIA**, *Cappadocia*, afterwards *Cæsarea*; ΕΥΣΕΒΙΑΣ; an eagle displayed, F for Φ or phi, occurs on the coins of the Falisei, Numerian, Helena, wife of Julian, Honorius, and Phocas.

**FALERIA**, *Etruria*; FA.; an eagle tearing a hare.

**FALISCI**, *Italy*; ΦΑΛΕΙΩΝ; an eagle tearing a hare; a tripod; a winged thunderbolt.

**FIGHTING OF ANIMALS**. Two goats fighting, occur upon coins of Thessalonica.

**FIELD MOUSE**, symbol of Tencdos; one coin has a radiated head of Apollo, with the field-mouse; reverse a double-bladed axe. The other has two heads *adossees*; reverse, the same ax, with two field mice at the bottom of the handle. It seems that they had made such ravages in this island, &c. that the inhabitants consulted the Delphic oracle, which recommended them for their deliverance to sacrifice to the Sminthian Apollo.

**FISH**, symbol of maritime towns. Tunnies are the symbol of Byzantium, because caught there in large quantities. The dolphin, carrying the little Taras, (son of Neptune), of Tarentum; two fish, of Cizycus of the Leontines; one with an anchor, of Abydos.

**FORTUNE**, symbol of Smyrna.

**FOX**, symbol of Alopeconesus, from ΑΛΩΠΗΞ.

**FROG**, symbol of the Kings of Argos.

**GADES** (now *Cadiz*); two fish.

**GAULS**. The coins of the Gauls have legends of Greek mixed with Latin characters. The most common are F. Δ. E. K. and Λ. Of the most ancient coins there are two sorts, gold and silver, both alloyed and badly worked; on one side heads of naked men, some crowned with laurel, but more often cordons curled and floating for ornament; on the other side, they have almost all a

car, drawn by one or more horses, guided by a man standing upon the car. The horses have often human heads, and upon some are legends on the exergue, in characters badly resembling the Greek. These coins are a palpable imitation of the gold of Philip of Macedonia; and hence it may be inferred that they brought back Philip's coins, after their expedition under Brennus, into Macedonia and Greece, and after exhausting them, struck others of their own, in imitation. The other kind is of copper, some of bronze and pewter, without legend, only with shapeless heads, birds, horses, fishes, wild boars, and other animals, in bad workmanship. Like the Greeks they put an O before a V consonant, to distinguish it from the vowel U, which last they formed as a small o. The legends of those coins which have them, are of difficult interpretation, says Pinkerton, (i. 367); but the instances quoted by him are apparently proper names Latinized. Bouterove is the chief author.

**GAZIURA**, *Pontus Galaticus*; ΓΑΖΙΟΥΡΩΝ; an eagle couched on a thunderbolt.

**GELA-AS**, *Sicily*; ΓΕΛΑΣ and ΓΕΛΟΙΩΝ and ΓΕΛΟΙΩΝ; an ox; a whole or demi-ox with a human head; a man guiding a ram.

**GLOBULES**. Three or four occur upon coins of M. Grecia and Sicily. They mark the value relative to the Roman *As*.

**GORGON, GORGON'S HEAD**. This head upon coins is the symbol of Corinth; placed as it is sometimes within the triquetra of Sicily it means the Corinthian colonies, settled in that isle. Medusa, with wings like her sister's, occurs upon the coins of Sinope. The sad death of Medusa is represented upon coins of Amastris, Amisus, Cabyra, Sinope, and Comana; in general upon the coins of Pontus.

**GORTYNA**, *Crete*; ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ and ΓΟΡΤΥΚ; an ox.

**GRACES, THE**, appear on some coins of Deulton in Thrace.

**GRAPES, BUNCHES OF**, symbol of Byzantium, Calaeta, Chios, Cydonia, Eretria, Eubœa, Ystiaæ, Maronæa, Myconus, Naxus, the Opuntians, Sco-tussa, Sicinus, Tauromenium, Tenos, Teos, Ere-

- sus, Locrian Epicnemeditans, Minya, Soli, in Cyprus.
- GRAVISCÆ, *Italy*; ΓΡΑ.; two eagles laid on a thunderbolt.
- GREECE, coins of. The first coinage was of silver, and the most ancient have an indented mark on one side, and a tortoise on the other. The earliest have no letters, but the later have ΑΙΓΙ. The legends are very short, with only the initials of the city or Prince, as ΑΘΕ. Athens, ΣΥ. Sybaris. The gold coinage is not anterior to Philip of Macedon.
- GRIFFIN, symbol of Abdera, Assus, Caene, Panticapæum, Phoea in Ionia, Smyrna, Teos, and Chersonesus in the Taurica; drawing the car of Apollo, they occur upon a coin of Commodus; one carrying Apollo with his lyre, upon a coin of Alexandria in the Troad; accompanied with Pan, upon one of Panticapæum.
- GYRTON, *Thessaly*; ΓΥΡΤΩΝΩΝ; a horse prancing.
- HERACLEA, in the *Cyrenaic*; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ. The coins struck in the other Heracleas are distinguished by the Barbary or large tailed sheep. *Acarania*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ; a lion running. *Italy*, ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ; Hercules strangling the Nemean Lion; a lion courant.
- HERCULES, symbol, building a trophy, coins of the tyrants of Heraclea in the Pontus. Standing with his attributes, Heraclea in Italy, Thermæ. Strangling a lion, Heraclea in Italy, Suessa, Tarentum. Combating the Hydra, Phæstus. Combating the Stymphalides, Stymphalus. Seated, Thiasus. Armed with a thunderbolt, Naxos.
- HIERAPOLIS, *Phrygia*; ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ and ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙC; Bacchus; Esculapius; a serpent; a tripod.
- HIERAPYTNA, *Crete*; ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙΩΝ; a screech owl; a palm-tree.
- HIMERA, *Sicily*; ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ; a cock couchant; a lobster; an ox with a human head; three grains of corn.
- HIPPONIUM, in *Italy*, afterwards *Valentia*; a vase; ΙΠΠΟΝΙΕΩΝ and ΙΠΠΟΝΙΕΙΩΝ.
- HIPPOTAMUS, symbol of the Nile upon Egyptian coins. It also occurs upon coins of Syracuse, Lampsacus, and upon medals, struck in memory of the games.—See Spanh. Numism. Diss. 4. p. 172.
- HORSE; feeding Alexandria in the Troad, Larissa, Troas in the Troad, Bottiæa; running, Arpi, Velia, Magnesia in Thessaly, the Gauls, Termessus, Gyrtion, Laryssa, Maronæa, Salapia, Santones, Syracuse, Thessalians, Salonica; demi-horse, or the head only, or whole couchant, Ægæ, Carthage, Ceos, Colophon, Nucrinum, Cyme, Laryssa, Pharsalus, Rome, Tricca, Phrygia, Epicetetus, Minya; two horses, Suessa.
- HYGIEA, coins of Sala.
- HYLAS, holding a vase, of Cius in Bithynia, struck in honor of Alexander Severus.
- ICONIUM, ΕΙΚΟΝΕΙΩΝ; the types are relative to Perseus.
- INO, precipitating Melicerte into the sea; symbol of some coins of Corinth, after it became a Roman colony.
- IOS, *Isle*; ΙΗΤΩΝ; head of Homer.
- ISSA, an *Isle* on the coasts of *Illyria*. Neuman ascribes here some coins marked ΙΣ and Σ. [Mr. Dodwell has a head of Minerva; reverse, a Diota, legend, ΙΣ; same, with reverse of a deer; another, a female head, reverse, a star, legend, ΙΣΣΑ; the Diota probably alludes to the good wines, mentioned by Athenæus. Greece, ii. 7.] In the Isle of *Lesbos*. Neuman has published a coin with a star for type.
- ISTIAEA, *Eubæa*; ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ; bull; demi-bull or head only; a bunch of grapes; a woman seated on the prow of a ship, holding a sail.
- ISTROPOLIS, *Mæsia*; ΙΣΤΡΠΗ; two human heads, one inverted; an eagle laid upon a dolphin.
- ITANUS, *Crete*; ΙΤΑΝΙΩΝ; an eagle couchant regardant.
- ITHACA, an *Isle*; ΙΘΑ. and ΙΘΑΚΩΝ. An autonomous, with ΙΘΑ.; reverse, a bearded head, dressed with the *Pilidion* or egg-formed cap of Ulysses. *Combe*. Another with ΙΘΑΚΩΝ; obverse, the same head; reverse, a cock.—Neuman. [Mr. Dodwell (Greece, i. 71.) mentions a head of Ulysses, covered with the pilidion and having the Σφηνοπωγων, or pointed beard; reverse, a cock. Galeated head of Minerva; reverse, Ulysses, in his



- usual costume. Head of Ulysses; reverse, a thunderbolt in a wreath. Head of Minerva; reverse, a naked man, leaning on a long spear; legend in all as above. "These medals," says Mr. D. "were evidently struck many centuries after the time of the Ithacensian king."]
- LABYRINTH**, symbol of Crete in general, and of Cnossus in particular.
- LACEDÆMON**, ΛΑ. and ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ; a diota, with the bonnets of the Dioscuri; a caduceus terminating in a club; a winged thunderbolt; an eagle couchant; two diotæ; an owl; a lyre.
- LAMIA**, *Thessaly*; ΛΑ. and ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ; a diota, i. e. vase with two handles. Neuman thinks that the coins, with attributes relative to Bacchus, should be removed from hence to Lampsacus. Dodwell, however, (*Greece*, ii. 76.) mentions as symbols of *Lamia*, a caduceus, bunch of grapes, heads of Minerva and Bacchus, and Hercules with his bow killing the stymphalides.
- LAODICEA**. 1. *Ionus Galaticus*; ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; quiver and ægis, which distinguish it from the other Laodiceans. 2. *Phrygia*, on the confines of Caria; ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; Jupiter standing. (They are Cistophori.) 3. *Syria* near the sea; ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; upon many coins is an owl and two cornucopiæ.
- LAPITHÆ**, *Thessaly*; ΛΑΠΙΘ.; a lyre.
- LARINUM** or **LARIS**, *Italy*; LADINOD; a horseman galloping; an eagle displayed on a thunderbolt; a dolphin; two cornucopiæ.
- LARISSA**, *Thessaly*; ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ; a horse running, or feeding; a demi-horse.
- LATONA**; she appears carrying her two children, Apollo and Diana, upon some coins of Ephesus, Tripolis, in Caria, and Magnesia, in Ionia. Upon the latter she sometimes carries only one of her children.
- LEAF**, symbol of Maronea in the Peloponnesus.
- LEONTINI**, *Sicily*; ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ; a lion's head; a grain of barley, or bearded wheat; four grains of the same; a demi-lion; a lion passant; two fish.
- LESBOS**, *Isle*; ΛΕΚΒΙΩΝ and ΛΕΣΒΟΥ; vases; men-centaurs or satyrs in indecent attitudes, which last types some writers refer to Magnesia in Thessaly.
- LESSINA**, a head of Jupiter; reverse, a goat; legend, ΦΑΡΙΩΝ. Head of a young man; reverse, a diota with ΦΑ.—Dodwell's *Greece*, i. 10.
- LEUCAS**, or **LEUCADE**, *Acarnania*; ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ; Pegasus; a club.
- LILYBÆUM**, *Sicily*; ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΝ; a lyre or tripod.
- LION**: Head, symbol, of Cyzicus, Cnidus in Caria, Lysimaehia, Rhegium, Salamis; passant, of the kings of Galatia, Capua, Centuripæ, Heraclea in Italy, Leontines, Magnesia in Ionia, Messina, Rome, Samosata, Silandus, Smyrna, Syracuse, Tiati, Velia, Heraclea in Acarnania, Lyons; rampant or couchant, beholding a star, of Miletus, tearing an animal, of Morgantium, Velia, Acanthus.
- LIPARI**, *Isle*; ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ; a trident; dolphin; prow of a ship.
- LOCRIANS**, 1. *Ozoles in Locris*; ΛΟΥΚΡΩΝ; Pegasus, or a thunderbolt. Neuman ascribes the Pegasus to the Epizephirian Locrians. 2. The Epicenemedian Locrians in Locris. The coins are distinguished from the other Locrians by the symbols of a naked man, armed, marching, a grape, or the monogram ΟΠ. Two with ΕΠΙ and a Pegasus, Neuman gives to the Ozolian or Italian Locris. 3. The Epizephirian Locris in Italy; ΛΟΥΚΡΩΝ and Λ; a winged thunderbolt; two cornucopiæ; a caduceus; an eagle, couchant, singly, or tearing a stag. The coins are distinguished from the other Locrians by globules, or a make similar to those of Magna Grecia. Neuman ascribes to the Italian Locrians the coins which have a Pallas and Pegasus.
- ΛΟΥΤΤΟΣ ΤΑΑΗΤΩΝ**, *Laconia*; a tripod.
- LOTUS**, flower; symbol of Syracuse.
- LUCERIA**, *Italy*; ΛΟΥΚΕΡΙ; a wheel; a bull's head; a club, with bow and quiver.
- LUNUS**, the God **MONTH**; symbol of Cibyra, Trapezopolis in Caria, Cius in Bithynia, Sebaste in Galatia, and Sardes.
- LYRE**; symbol, when that only, or the laurel occurs upon coins, it shows that the place worshipped Apollo. The Lyre is also a symbol of Concord.

It occurs upon the coins of Antioch, of Syria, the Areadians, Calacta, Carbula, Centuripæ, Cos, Crægus in Lycia, the Cyrenaic, Cythnus, Delos, Lacedæmon, Lilybœa, the Macedonians, Massicytes, Megara in Attica, Malta, Menæ, Methymna, Mytilenè, Neapolis in Italy, Olympus, Pella, Perinthus, Philadelphia in Lydia, Rhegium, Smyrna, Syracuse, Tauromenium, Thespiæ, Thorium, Tuder, Valentia in Italy, Chalcis in Eubœa, and the Lapithæ.

LYSIMACHIA, *Thrace*; ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ; a lion, or lion's head full face.

LYTTUS, *Crete*; ΛΥΤΤΙΟΝ; a boar's head; an eagle flying, or couchant.

MACEDONIA is represented on coins, by a driver with a whip in his hand, either on account of producing excellent horses, or the sun, often so represented, was particularly worshipped there. There also appear for types, a club, a prow of a ship, a head of Silenus, a winged thunderbolt, a trident, a vase with a palm, a lyre, a horseman galloping.

MAGNESIA, *Thessaly*; ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; distinguished from the other Magnæsiæ by the Thessalian types, the centaur, horse, and ship, from situation. Some Antiquaries ascribe to this place the coins of Lesbos, on which a man or a centaur carries a woman. *Ionia* near the Meander; ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; a bull butting; a lion passant: Diana Pronuba.

MALEA, *Laconia*; Μ. and ΜΑΛΕΩΝ; a bird flying. Eckhel promised to prove, that these coins do not belong to Malea.

MALIENSES, *Thessaly*: ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ and ΜΑΛΙΩΝ. [Head of Minerva, reverse, a diota and the first legend. Dodwell's *Greece*, ii. 76.]

MAMERTUM, *Italy*; ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ; a naked man helmeted marching rapidly [i. e. Mars]; a naked man standing armed; an eagle displayed upon a thunderbolt; a bull butting; a naked man holding a horse; a dog; a bonnet.

MANTINEIA, *Arcadia*; ΜΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ; Mr. Dodwell says, "I have seen a small coin with a galeated head on one side, and on the other Neptune sitting on a rock, holding in one hand a dolphin, in the other a trident. The inscription MAN.

shows it to be of Mantinea. A large copper coin bearing the head of Antinous; and Minerva and Jupiter are also found on the Mantincan coins."—*Greece*, ii. 423.

MARONÆA, *Thrace*; ΜΑΡΟΝΕΙΤΩΝ and ΜΑΡΩΝΕΙΤΩΝ; a naked man standing, holding a bunch of grapes and two javelins; a bunch of grapes; a whole or demi-horse; a dog; a leaf; a diota.

MARSEILLES, ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ; a lion couchant or marching; an eagle displayed; a bull butting; a tripod; a stag.

MASSICYTES, *Lycia*; ΜΑΣ. ΑΥΚΙΩΝ; a lyre.

MAURITANIA. The coins which bear the inscription Mauritania represent men clothed in a tunic, holding a javelin in one hand and a horse in the other.

MEANDER, *River*; symbol of Magnesia, Apamea, Apollonia.

MEDUSA. Her head is a symbol of Corinth, relative to Perseus. This head is sometimes placed in the middle of the Triquetra of Sicily, to designate the Corinthian Colonies, settled in that Isle. Medusa winged like her sisters occurs upon the coins of Sinope. Her sorrowful death is represented on the coins of Amastris, Amisus, Cabira, Sinope, and Comane; in general, upon the coins of Pontus.

MEGALOPOLIS, *Arcadia*; ΜΕΓ.; Pan naked, sitting on a rock, holding a staff or shepherd's crook. Mr. Dodwell says (*Greece*, ii. 376.) "The coins of Megalopolis are common; that of silver represents the head of Jupiter, and the reverse, a figure of Pan sitting on a rock, probably Lycaon, holding a branch in his left hand, with an eagle on his right knee: legend ΔΙ. ΜΕΓ. The copper have the head of Jupiter, and on the reverse the usual figure of Pan, holding a bow, with his right hand, and an eagle at his feet; legend ΜΕΓ

ΔΕ Φ  
Α

MEGARA, 1. *Sicily*: ΜΕΓΑ; an ox with a human head; a caduceus. These symbols and the short legend easily distinguish the coins from those of Megara in Attica. 2. *Attica*; ΜΕΓΑΠΕΩΝ; prow of a ship, singly, or with dolphins; a lyre, and other attributes of Apollo. Mr. Dodwell adds,



- three crescents, allusive to the worship of Diana, on the silver.—Greece, ii. 180.
- MEGARSUS, *Cilicia*; ΜΕΓ. and ΜΕΓΑΡΣΩΝ; three crescents. [See MEGARA, above.]
- MELITA, *Malta*; ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ; ΜΕΛΙΤΑΚ; a divinity with four wings; a tripod; a lyre; a curule chair; a ram's head.
- MELON. See MELOS.
- MELOS, an *isle*; ΜΗΛΑΙΩΝ; a melon; an owl.
- MENÆ, *Sicily*; ΜΕΝΑΙΝΩΝ; two torches in saltire; a club; a lyre; Esculapius; Victory in a biga.
- MENDE, *Macedonia*; ΜΕΝΔΙΗ; symbol, Silenus.
- MERCURY, *Agonios*, presiding over games, occurs upon a Greek coin of the Annia family; Mercury is also the symbol of the coins of Rhegium and Sybritus.
- MESSENE, in *Messenia*; ΜΕΣΣ. and ΜΕΚΚΕΝΙΩΝ; a tripod; Jupiter standing; a demi-Pegasus.
- MESSINA, *Sicily*; ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ, ΜΕΣΣΗΝΙΩΝ, and ΠΕΔΩΠΙΑΣ; a hare running; a trident; a lion passant; a Victory in a ear.
- METAPONTUM, *Italy*; ΜΕΤΑ and ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ; an ear of barley; three grains of barley.
- METHANA, in *Argolis*; ΜΕΘΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Mr. Dodwell says (Greece, ii. 283.), "We were fortunate in procuring at this place some autonomous coins of Methana, which had never been known to exist, and so small a city might have been supposed to have had no mint. They are of brass: head of Vulcan, known by the pilidion [cap]; reverse, ME in a wreath; on the exergue Θ; the other has the same head, reverse ME within a wreath. The head of Vulcan no doubt alludes to the volcano. The Imperial coins, besides the Imperial heads, have figures of Venus, Minerva, and Neptune.
- METHYMNA, *Lesbos*; ΜΑΘΥ. and ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ; a lyre; a diota; a vase.
- METROUM, *Bithynia*; ΜΗΤΡΟΣ; a lion seated between the bonnets of the Dioscuri.
- MILETOPOLIS, *Mysia*; ΜΕΛΙΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, and ΜΙΛΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; a double owl.
- MILETUS, *Ionia*; MI in a monogram, and ΜΙΑΙΛΙΩΝ; a lion standing or couched, turning his head back to look at a star.
- MINERVA; thundering on the Titans; Phaselis in Lyeia.—Pellerin, t. ii. pl. 69. See PALLAS, for other symbols.
- MINOS, King of *Crete*; ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ, *Gnossiorum*; a head girt with a diadem; reverse, a labyrinth.
- MINOTAUR, with the head of a bull, and body of a man, appears on a medallion of Gnosus, and combating with Theseus, upon two coins of Athens, published by Pellerin.
- MINYA, *Thessaly*; ΜΙΝΥ; a horse; a bunch of grapes.
- MOLOSSUS, *Epirus*; ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ; a thunderbolt within a wreath.—Eckhel.
- MOPSOS or MOPSUESTIA, *Cilicia*; ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ; a lighted altar.
- MORGANTIUM, *Sicily*; ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ; a lion devouring a stag.
- MYCALESSUS, *Bæotia*; ΜΥ.; the Bæotian (or fiddle-shaped) buckler. Mr. Dodwell bought one of these at Thebes; reverse, a thunderbolt.—Greece, ii. 149.
- MYCONUS, *Isle*; ΜΥΚΩΝΙΩΝ; two years of barley; a bunch of grapes.
- MYLASA, *Caria*; ΜΥΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ; the bipennis and trident.
- MYNDUS, *Caria*; ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ; an eagle displayed on a thunderbolt; a winged thunderbolt; a tripod; a bow and quiver.
- MYRINA, *Æolia*; ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ; a woman standing holding a patera and a branch of a tree, or a vase.
- MYRTLE. The genius of the town of Myrina holds upon some coins a branch of myrtle, in allusion to its Greek name.—Goltz, Greece, tab. 14.
- MYSIA, *Asia*; imp. Gr. Domitian.
- MYTILENE, *Lesbos*; ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙ; a lyre; termes; a tripod.
- NAUPACLUS, *Ætolia*; ΝΑΥ.
- NAXOS—US, an *Isle*; ΝΑΞΙΩΝ *Boustophedon*; symbols all relative to Bacchus, who was born here, viz. a bunch of grapes; a diota; Silenus; a fine female head crowned with laurel, which Winekelman (Stosch) takes for Ariadne, and Beger for Bacchus (Thes. Brand. i. 432); the reverse of one of these is Hercules with a cornucopia.

NEA, *Isle* of the Egean sea; NE; Minerva or her attributes.

NEAPOLIS. 1. *Palestine*; COL[onia] NEAP[olis]; COL. SERG[ia] NEAPOL. ΦΛ[avia] NEACII. (on the Imp. Gr.) 2. *Caria*; NEAII. with a bunch of grapes. 3. *Macedonia*; NEO. a mask. *Italy*; NEO-ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ; a whole or demi-ox with a human head; a lyre; a horseman galloping; a tripod; a cornucopia.

NEMAUSUS, *Nismes* in Gaul; C. COL. NEM. a crocodile fastened to a palm-tree. It means the year when this town was created a colony, i. e. the year when Egypt was reduced to a Roman province. There is also a bizar coin, with a stag's foot, upon which appendage there is a dissertation by Bon, in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Crotona*. Count Caylus thinks (Rec. ii. pl. 98. n. 2.) that these coins were sold only at Nismes for *ex votos* to Diana, to be worn for superstition, or thrown into a fountain consecrated to her.

NEPTUNE, standing on the coins of the Bæotians, Posidonia and Tenos; standing or sitting, holding the trident, and acrostolium or a dolphin, upon those of Bysantium, Carteia.

NEREIDS, coins of Agrippina struck at Corinth and Marseilles.

NICASIA, an *Isle*, ol. Icaria; Strabo (xiv. 638.) says, that there was at Nicasia a temple of Diana, called *Tauropolium*; and Goltzius has the type of a coin, on one side representing a Diana huntress, and on the other a person seated on a bull with *Ικαριων*. This person might be taken for Europa; but, according to Nonius, it is rather the same Diana, the bull marking the abundance of the pasturage of the isle, and the protection of the goddess.

NICOPOLIS, *Epirus*; ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC and ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC; this town was founded by Augustus in commemoration of the victory at Actium. This historical fact is marked on two coins, both which have on one side the head of Augustus, with this Greek inscription, Σεβαστος κτισις, *Augustus founder*, and on the reverse one has, in the middle of a rostral crown, a palm with these words, Ιερα Νικοπολις, the sacred Nicopolis; and the other, the head of a boar, pierced with two arrows, and the

word Νεικοπολεος, *Nicopoleos*. It was the head of the Caledonian boar, which was kept at Tegæa in the temple of Minerva, and transferred by Augustus to Nicopolis, in order to punish the Tegeans for having followed the party of Antony.

NISYROS, *Isle* in *Asia Minor*; a dolphin.

NOLA, *Italy*; ΝΟΛΑΙΩΝ; an ox with a human head.

NUCCRIA, NUCRINUM, *Italy*; NUCRINUM in Etruscan letters, or ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ; a naked man holding a horse or a dog.

OBULCO, in *Spain*; ΟΒΥΛΚΟ; a plough, with an ear of barley below; a bull standing.

OENIADÆ, *Acarnania*; ΟΙΝΙΑΔΑΝ; an ox with a human head, a human head, seen à mi-corps. Mr. Dodwell says, the autonomous Œniadæ are not uncommon, and generally have the head of Jupiter on one side, and that of Achelous on the other, represented as Sophocles describes it in his *Trachiniæ*, under the form of a human face with horns, upon a bull's neck, round which is the inscription ΟΙΝΙΑΔΑΝ.—Greece, i. 101.

OETAI, *Thessaly*; ΟΙΤΑΙ; a boar's tusk, or a spear-head, types relative to the Calydonian boar. Mr. Dodwell says, obverse, a lion's head; reverse, a long spear with a jaw bone of a boar, and ΟΙΤΑΩΝ, head of Apollo; reverse, ΟΙΤΑΩΝ, a lance; bunch of grapes and jaw-bone of a boar; an arrow, quiver, and jaw-bone; reverse, two shields and two lances; head of a lion and head of a lance; reverse, ΟΙΤΑΩΝ, Hercules erect with his club; Drachmas, lion's head; reverse a naked figure holding a sword, ΟΙΤΑΩΝ; lion's head with an arrow in his mouth; reverse, Hercules with a radiated head, holding his club, legend from right to left, ΝΩΙΑΤΙΟ.—Greece, ii. 76.

OLBIOPOLIS, *Sarmatia*; ΟΛΒΙΟ; an eagle laid on a fish.

OLYMPUS, *Lycia*; ΟΛΥΜ.; a lyre.

OPUNTII, *Locris*; ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ; a naked man helmeted, standing, marching, holding a sword and buckler; a diota; a bunch of grapes; a star.

ORCHOMENOS, *Bæotia*; Dodwell says "the only coins of Orchomenos, which have as yet been found, are the small G. of which there are some



varieties. The most common have a grain of corn on one side, and the indented square on the reverse. These are generally uninscribed, but some have the letters EP. I have seen another with the Bœotian shield on one side, and on the other EPX. (E being put for O, because the Æolic dialect in Orchomenian inscriptions) within a wreath, and under it two grains of corn. In Hunter's collection is one which has on one side the diota, with EPXO; on the other the Bœotian aspis, with an ear of corn upon it." Mr. Dodwell has engraved two other coins, purchased on the spot.—Greece, i. 232.

ORICUS, *Epirus*; ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ; a boundary for a type.

ORRA, *Sicily* or *Italy*; ORRA; a thunderbolt; an eagle displayed, holding a thunderbolt; Cupid marching and playing on the lyre.

OSSETA, *Spain*; OSSET and OSET; a naked man standing, holding a bunch of grapes.

OSTUR, *Spain*; OSTUR; a wild boar.

OWL, symbol of Athens, and her colonies, because that of Minerva; also of Laodicea in Syria, Azetini, Calacta, Hierapitna, Lacedæmon, Peira, Peperethus, Tarentum, Tauromenium, Tiati, Valentia in Italy, Velia, Melos, Miletopolis, Nea, and Tegea in Crete; the two-bodied owl, on some Greek coins, is not satisfactorily explained.

OX, symbol of the coins of Chalcedon, Eretria, Eubœa, Gela, Gortyna, Istiæa, Obulco, Parium, Pella, Perinthus, Phæstus, Posidonia, Sybaris, Tauromenium, Thessalonica, Thurium, Aradus. *Ox's head*; Corcyra, Assus, Eubœa, Istiæa, Panticapæum, the Phocæans, Luceria, and Salamis. *Ox butting*; Thurium, Alontinum, Arpi, Eubœa, Magnesia in Ionia, Marseilles, Panticapæum, Posidonia, Præsus, Syracuse, Tauromenium. *Ox with a human head*. Caleno, Gela, Himera, Nola, Neapolis in Italy, Æniadæ, Tauromenium, Urina, and Megara in Sicily, to which Mr. Dodwell adds (Greece, i. 101.) Capua, Æsernia, Cales, Compulteria, Suessa, Argyrina, Aluntium, and Eubœa. The symbol has been thought to mean the Minotaur, and the river Achelous, but Pighius and Carrera (see Pierr. Grav. Pal. Royal) have shown it to be a symbol of agriculture, the ox being the

companion of man in that labour, and the coins being nearly limited to the fertile Campania and its vicinity. When oxen are passant upon coins, or harnessed and led by a man veiled, they mean the colonies traced out by the plough. *A Bull swimming*, symbolic of Jupiter going to carry off Europa, occurs upon coins of Babba.

PÆSTUM, *Italy*; ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ and ΠΑΙΣ and ΠΑΕ, afterwards POSSIDONIA; a winged man riding on a dolphin; a cornucopia; a dolphin; a wild boar, whole or demi, or pierced with an arrow; a trident; an anchor. Pinkerton has *Pæstum* or *Possidonia*. The Encyclopedists limit the silver to the latter, and have the legend ΠΟΣΕΙ and ΠΟΜΕΙ; Neptune standing, darting the trident; a bull, sometimes butting.

PALES, *Cephalonia*; Π. and ΠΑ. Neuman places here an autonomous coin with the above letters, sometimes given to Panormus; 2. those with ΚΕΦΑ or ΚΕΦΑΛΟ, and a man seated on rocks, holding a long staff.

PALLAS; sitting or standing, holding a victory, kings of Cappadocia and Apamea of Syria: seated with a buckler and spear, kings of Pergamus, standing, Pella, Rhegium, Smyrna, Thessalians, Thyatira, Nea; head only, Corinth and Alexander the Great.

PALM-TREE, symbol of Phenicia, Carthage, the Cyrenaic, Hierapytna, Priapus, Tyre, Tenos, and Tripoli in Phenicia. BRANCH or TREE, symbol of fecundity, because it fructifies till its decease. Hence it appears on the coins of Emperors, who have procured abundance in the empire. It was also the symbol of the duration of the empire, because the tree lasted a long time; and of victory, because the conqueror carries it on the day of triumph.

PALMYRA, *Syria*; ΠΑΛΜΥΡΑ; the head of Serapis. PAN; seated; Archadians; Megalopolis.

PANORMUS, *Sicily*; ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ; a triquetra, in the centre a winged head, an eagle displayed, holding a thunderbolt; a thunderbolt; prow of a ship.

PANDOSIA, *Italy*; ΠΑΝΔΟ; with the name of the place, and Crotona its ally.

PANTICAPÆUM, *Tauric Chersonesus*; Π and

- ΠΑΝ, and ΠΑΝΤΙ, and ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ; the Chimera; a tripod; a demi-griffin, prow of a ship; an ox's head; a bull butting.
- PAPHOS, *Cyprus*; ΠΑΦΙΩΝ; Apollo seated.
- PARIUM, *Mysia*; ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ; (those of Paros being ΠΑΡΙΩΝ.) ΠΑΡΙΑΝΟΙ alludes to the inhabitants of Parium, a pro-consular province of Asia, made a colony by Augustus. (Pliny, lib. v. c. 32.) It enjoyed the Jus Italicum, and like the other colonies was governed by a Senate, composed of Decurions. Decemvirs, or representatives of Consuls, are marked upon a coin of Gallienus. Symbol, a mask, with serpents' hair; Victory marching, holding a crown and palm; an ox, turning his head.
- PAROS, *Isle*; ΠΑΡΙΩΝ; a he-goat, a winged thunderbolt.
- PATARA, *Lycia*; ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ; upon the coins, is the coffer or round basket, surmounted by a raven, the symbol of Apollo, the tutelary deity. Tristram (ii. 512.) has a coin, where is Apollo in the habit of a Citharæus, standing in a long robe, holding a laurel branch; before him, a raven upon a globe, and behind him a tripod, surrounded with a serpent, and ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ.
- PEACOCK, symbol of Samos; the consecration of Princesses.
- PEGASUS. The author of the *Science des Medailles* notes, that Pegasus is the symbol of Corinth, where Minerva gave him to Bellerophon to combat the Chimæra. It also occurs upon the coins of the towns of Africa, and those of Sicily, after it was conquered by the Carthaginians, because they believed, that this horse sprung from the blood of Medusa an African. Syracuse especially, which was in close alliance with Corinth, bore a Pegasus upon its coins. It is also the symbol of the colonies of Corinth, of Antioch, Caria, Amphiloehia, Anactorium, Leucade, Argos in Acarnania, Corcyra, Emporiæ, Entella, Ambracia in Epirus, the Locrians, Ozoles, Messene, Rome, Tauromenium, Actium, Dyrrachium, Alyzia, and Thessalonica.
- PEVIÆ, *Achaia*; ΠΕΙΠΩ; an owl displayed.
- PELLA, *Macedonia*; ΠΕΛΛΗΣ and ΠΕΛΛΑΩΝ; a bull feeding; Pallas; a lyre; a tripod.
- PELOPONNESUS, a tortoise and leaf of a plane tree, because the form of it resembled the country, (Strabo, viii. 231.) as well as the tortoise, when its paws were displayed.
- PEPARETHUS, *Isle*; ΠΕΠΑΡΗΘΙΩΝ; an owl; a vase.
- PERGAMUS, *Mysia*; ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ; a serpent issuing from the mystic chest; Esculapius; Telesphorus his son; a bull's head in profile.
- PERINTHUS, *Thrace*; ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ; a bull standing; a lyre; a poppy; and two ears of barley.
- PERSEUS; head and helmet of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, attributes of Iconium in Lycania.
- PHÆSTUS, PHAISTUS, *Crete*; ΦΑΙΣ. and ΦΑΙ. and ΦΑ. and Φ.; Hercules combating the Hydra; a bull in different attitudes; a dog.
- PHARSALIA, *Thessaly*; ΦΑΡΣ.; a whole or demi-horse. Mr. Dodwell has ΦΑΡΣΑΛΙΩΝ, a man on horseback; head of Minerva; a horse's head.—Greece, ii. 121.
- PHARUS, *An Isle in the Adriatick*; ΦΑ.; a diota and he-goat standing.
- PHASELIS, *Lycia or Pamphylia*; Pallas thundering on the Titans.
- PHENEOS, *Arcadia*; ΦΕΝΕΩΝ and ΦΕΝΕΑΤΩΝ; a horse feeding, &c. Mr. Dodwell says, "The coins of Pheneos are scarce, and the beauty of them will bear a comparison with those of Stymphalos. On the Tetradrachm is a female head; reverse, Mercury with the child Arkas in his arms, legend, ΦΗΝΕΩΝ ΑΡΚΑΣ. The female head is probably that of Kallisto daughter of Lycaon, who bore Arkas to Jupiter. Kallisto was metamorphosed into a bear, and killed by Diana, but the infant was saved by Mercury. Thus the coin and the fable mutually illustrate each other. The drachmas have also the female head; reverse, a bull; legend, ΦΕΝΙΚΩΝ. The smaller coin represents the head of Mercury, with the petasus thrown back; reverse, a sheep, inscription ΦΕ. and ΑΡ. Mercury was particularly worshipped at Phencos, where he had a temple, and was honoured with games called ΕΡΜΑΙΑ. Bacchus and Proserpine are also seen on the coins of Pheneos; and the bull, the sheep, and the horse, which are represented on these coins, possibly allude to



- the rich pasturage of Phenike.—Greece, ii. 438, 439.
- PHENICIANS, ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗC and ΦΟΙΝΕΙΚΑΩΝ; a palm-tree or branch; a horse; some have Proserpine's head; reverse, a horse's head with a palm. (Goltz, M. Grec. pl. 12. p. 36). Many coins have Phenician legends, hitherto unexplained.
- PHERÆ, *Thesaly*; ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ; a woman holding a torch, and seated on a horse galloping.
- PHERAI, *Bœotia*; ΦΑ.; a vase and Bœotian shield.—Dodwell's Greece, i. 274.
- PHILOMELIUM, *Phrygia*; ΦΙΛΟΜΕΛ. and ΦΙΛΟΜΙΑΕΩΝ; two cornucopias.
- PHILONOMUS and CALLIAS; symbol of Catana, because they were two brothers of that place, who carried their parents upon their shoulders, to save them from the flames of Ætna. Other writers call them *Amphinomus* and *Anapius*.
- PHOCÆA, *Ionia*; ΦΩ. and ΦΩΚΑΙΩΝ and ΦΟΚΑΕΩΝ; a demi-griffin. The legend, Cybele, Minerva, Hercules, and Dioscuri, distinguish the coins from those of Phocis.
- PHOCIS; ΦΟΚΕΩΝ and ΦΟΚΙ. and Φ.; one or more bulls *en face*; head of Apollo; the legends and types distinguish these from the coins of Phocæa in Ionia. See Mr. Dodwell (Greece, i. 193,) of the Phœcian coins there published to shew the difference between Archaic style and that of the fine period of the art.
- PISAURUM, *Italy*; ΠΙΣΑΥΡ.; Cerberus.
- PITANE, *Mysia*; ΠΙΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ; Telesphorus; a star.
- PLOTINOPOLIS, *Thrace*; ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; Esculapius, who was particularly worshipped there.
- PLOUGH, symbol of Centuripæ, Enna, Obulco, Menæ, Leontines, Panormus, Sicilians, Syracuse, and Colonial coins; *with wheels*, of the Sempronian family.
- PLUTO, seated, Amastris, Theane, Tium, Marcianopolis, Epiphanium, Nicomedia; carrying off Proserpine, Hierapolis, Orthosias of Caria, Hermocapelus, Hermopolis, Cyzicum, Magnetes, Sardes, Thyatira, Nyssa, and its associate towns, Chasatum, Gordium, Sardis, Sebaste in Palestine, &c.
- POLYPUS; the Polypus, or rather *Vermollusque*, called *Medusa*, is the symbol of Syracuse.
- POLYRRHENIUM, *Crete*; ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ; a spear-head.
- POMEGRANATE; being called Σιδε in Greek, it is the type, as an *armé parlante* of the coins of Sidé in Pamphylia. Some have found it on coins of Rhodes, but D'Aubenton thinks it a simple rose.
- POMPEIOPOLIS, *Cilicia*, ol. *Soli*; ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, a bust of Pompey; Kell has published one of Solopolis in the same province with the head of Pompey. As Cæsar's is the first instance of the bust of any living personage on Roman coins, and that only when he was perpetual Dictator, these coins, with the portrait of Pompey, must have been issued after decease by his sons, or some Sicilian city, using Greek characters.
- PRÆSUS, *Caria*; ΠΡΑΙΣΙ and ΠΡΑΙCΙΩΝ; a bull butting; a bee; a thunderbolt.
- PRIANSUS, *Crete*; ΠΡΙΑΝΣΕΙΩΝ; a palm-tree.
- PROCLA; upon coins of Mitylene are the head and name ΙΟΥ. ΠΡΟΚΛΑΝ. ΗΡΩΙΔΑ. of Julia Procla, unknown in any other monument.
- PROCONNESUS, *Isle*; ΠΡΟΚΟΝ; a demi-stag.
- PROSERPINE; her head occurs on the medallions and coins of Syracuse. Some authors have mistaken it for Arethusa's. The *rape* is very common on coins. Pluto is generally represented upon a quadriga, holding her in his arms. So also upon the coins and medallions of Hierapolis, Orthosias of Caria, Hermocapelus in Lydia, Hermopolis, Cyzicus, Magnetes, Sardes, Tium, Thyatira, Nyssa, and the thirteen associate towns. Those of Chasatum (*ibid*) have, below the quadriga, a distaff and basket of flowers, overturned; those of Gordium, a serpent. Upon a coin of Sardis, and medallion of Sebaste in Palestine, Love flies before the ravisher. (Neum. ii. pl. 3.) A coin of Commodus, struck by the Hyrcanian Macedonians, and published by Pellerin, (Peupl. &c. iii. pl. 130. n. 2.) is very fine. Pluto naked, covered only with a floating mantle, is carrying off Proserpine. Cupid holding a torch in each hand, flies above the car, which Minerva helmeted, running and holding her spear, ready to shoot it, seems to check. A long serpent glides under the horses,

prepared to accompany and follow them. Below, is a basket of flowers overturned. The serpent is Jupiter, (see the Mythology) and of astronomical relation, the whole story of Proserpine being allegorical.—See Dupius.

PTOLEMAIS, *Cyrene*; ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ; an eagle couchant. The make of these coins, sometimes the names of magistrates and the heads of women adorned with a basket, distinguish them from the other Ptolemies.

PUNIC COINS. Coins with their characters have been often confounded with those in the Spanish. But the difference between the latter and the Phenician or Punick, is manifest to all who will compare together the coins which Lastanosa has engraved under the name of *Medallas desconocidas*. In the one, the types seem to refer only to the inhabitants of the interior, being commonly a man on horseback, a horse only, or an ox. In the others, the symbols, fish, a ship, &c. refer to the maritime towns. The legend of these last is in rounded but unequal characters, and these characters are entirely similar to those upon the coins of Tyre and Sidon, Carthage, Malta, Gorze or Cossura, some towns of Sicily, and lastly upon those of King Juba; so that there can be no reasonable doubt, but that these are really Phenician or Punick characters. On the contrary, upon the the coins where is a man on horseback, and the other types mentioned above, the legend is in more square and equal characters, and these characters much resemble the Etruscan.—La Bastie.

PYLLI; ΠΥΛΛΟΥ; this word is commonly engraved on the coins of Salapia and Arpi in Italy, It is only the name of a magistrate.

PYLOS; 1. *Messenia*; ΠΥΛΙΩΝ and ΠΥΛ. in a monogram; a trident; this, the monogram, and name of a magistrate distinguish it from the other Pylos in Elis. 2. Of *Triphylia* in *Elis*, ΠΥ. They are distinguished from the Messenian coins by the cow, and the characteristics of the other Pylos.

PYRNUS, *Caria*; ΠΥΡΙΝΩΝ; a shell.

Q. Upon some coins of Neapolis in Campania, Q takes the place of Ω.

QUADRIGA, symbol of Catana, Syracuse.

QUIVER, symbol of Cnossus, Cos, Myndus, Sinope, and Thessalonica.

P. the letter Rho, thus formed Ϝ. is frequent upon ancient Greek coins.

RABBIT, Spain and Sicily.

RAM, running and turning his head, Antioch of Syria. *Head*, Cephalenia, Elyruse Malta. *Couched*, Clazomene, Salamis, Samos.

RAUCUS, *Crete*; ΡΑΙΚΙΩΝ; a trident; dolphin.

RAVEN, symbol of Apollo; as such, it occurs upon a coffer on the coins of Patara.

RAY or THORNBAC, Corcyra, now Corfu.

RHEA, holding her son and surrounded by the Curetes; Laodicea.

RHEGIUM, *Italy*; ΡΕΓΙΝΩΝ and ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ and ΡΕΓΙ. and ΡΗ.; a lion full faced, Pallas; head of Janus, Mercury; tripod, Dioscuri; lyre, a horse; Apollo seated.

RHODANUSIA, *Gaul*; ΜΑ. Their double type is similar to those of the Isle of Rhodes.

RHODES, an *Isle*; ΡΟΔΙΩΝ; the rose, or rather balaustium a kind of Pomegranate; sometimes a Victory marching; Acrostolium; radiant head of the sun.

RITHYMNA, *Crete*; ΡΙ. ΡΙΘΥ. and Ρ.; a trident; two dolphins.

ROMA or ROMANO, coins struck in Sicily and Magna Grecia, ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ; a horseman; a whole or demi-horse; a wolf suckling the two brothers; a prow of a ship; a lion passant; a Victory standing; a dog; Pegasus flying; a head of a female, the goddess Roma.

ROSE, symbol of Rhodes, Rhoda in Spain, Rhodanusia in Gaul, and Cythnus in the Ægean sea.

RULE, upon coins. The toise or fathom, a measure of 6 feet or thereabouts, marked with its divisions, shews a new colony, because they had measured with it the circumference and grounds ascribed to it. This rule is sometimes found accompanied with a bushel, which implies the corn distributed in order to commence tillage.

RYPÆ, *Achaia*; ΡΥ. and ΡΥΨ; a woman holding a patera and cornucopia.

Σ. Λ. C. The round, square, or oblique form of the sigma proves nothing in point of antiquity. Upon coins of Ancyra, Nicæa in Bythynia, Syracuse, and



Aphrodisias in Caria, all three forms occur together; nor is  $\Sigma$  the youngest, for it is only formed from a more ancient letter of the form of Z, and was commonly employed for 400 years before the vulgar æra.

SÆTABI, *Spain*; SAETABI; a horseman.

SALA, *Phrygia*; CAAHINΩN and CAAHINEITΩN; Esculapius; Hygeia; Telephorus.

SALAMIS, *Cyprus*; ΣΑ. and ΣΑΛΑΜΙΝΙ. and Σ. a lion's head full faced; an ox's head in profile; a ram.

SALAPIA or SALPIA, *Italy*; ΣΑΛΑΠΙΝΩN and ΣΑΠΙΝΩN; a horse running; a wild boar running; an eagle couched, all with ΠΥΛΛΟΥ. Swinburne, i. 174, adds a trident, star, and fish.

SAMDALIUM, *Pisidia*; ΣΑΜΔΑΛΙ; three crescents.

SAME, *Cephalonia*; ΣΑΜΑΙΩN and ΛΑ in a monogram; a ram.

SAMOS, *Isle*; ΣΑΜΙΩN; the peacock of Juno.

Juno is represented upon some coins of Samos, with a kind of bracelets or broches (as Spanheim conjectures) charged with a crescent. Tristan has given the type of a Samian coin, representing this goddess draped in a long tunick, fastened with a girdle. A veil descends from the top of her head to the bottom of her tunick. The reverse of a coin in the French National Cabinet represents this veil, entirely displayed, forming angles over the hands, an angle over the head, and another angle upon the heels. Upon other coins of Samos, Juno has the shoulders covered with a kind of camail, under which appears a tunick, the girdle of which is placed in saltire, as if they wished to show, that it had been unbound. The head of these last coins is crowned with a hoop or ring which leans upon the two shoulders, and supports, at the extremity of its arc, an ornament pointed at bottom, expanding upwards, like an inverted pyramid. Upon other coins of Samos, is a kind of basket, which serves for a head dress of the goddess.

SAMOSATE, *Commagene* (now *Scempsat*); ΛΑΜΟΛΑΤΩN; a lion passant, or the plant called Commagenè. There are some very ancient rude coins of this place, of which the legends are scarcely legible,

through the *renversement* of the letters. On one side is the genius of the town represented by a woman crowned with towers, seated upon rocks, and holding in the right hand a palm-branch, or wheat ears, with Σαμοσαπολεως, of the city of Samosata. The type of the reverse of these coins is a lion passant, which was probably the distinctive symbol of the town. This type occurs upon many coins of the Pellerin cabinet, some of which have the name of the town, Σαμοσατεων, and are of work less coarse than the ancient. Upon another coin of Pellerin's, is the ancient type, a lion passant; reverse, a king's head, having a lofty tiara; and above the lion Βασιλεως, below it Αντιοχου, supposed to be a Prince of a dynasty established in the town, different from that of the Seleucidæ. Another coin has on one side the head of the sun radiated; reverse, a Victory passant holding a laurel crown and a palm; legend, Βασιλεως Σαμου Θεοσεβου δικαιου, on the exergue ΓΥ. Belley (Mem. Acad. Inser.) ascribes it to an imaginary prince named SAMOS; but De Boze refers it to Σοσιμος, King of Emesus, who assisted Cesennius Petus, in deposing Antiochus IV. last King of Commagene.

SARDES, *Lydia*; types relative to the worship of Bacchus. (They are Cistophori). There are numerous devices on the coins of Sardes, as the God Lunus, Jupiter, &c. See a learned Memoir of the Abbé Belley.

SCIATOS, *Isle*; ΣΚΙΑΘΙ; a trident.

SCODRA, *Illyria*; ΣΚΟΔΡΕΙΝΩN and ΣΚΟΔΡΙΝΩN; Neuman has published two coins with these legends and bearded heads, of which one has a diadem.

SCORPION, symbol of Africa and Commagene.

SCOTUSSA, *Thessaly*; ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΑ and ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΑΙΩN; a bunch of grapes.

SEBASTE, *Galatia*; formerly, and since, Ancyra; CEBACTHNΩN; with the god Men.

SEGESTA, *Sicily*; ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΞΙΒ and ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩN; a dog in all sorts of attitudes.

SEGOBRIGA, *Spain*; SEGOBRIG; a horseman.

SELEUCIA, *Pamphylia*; ΣΕ.; a javelin; buckler; demi-stag. The types and legend distinguish it from the other Seleucias. *Cilicia*, near the river

- Calyceadnus; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ. ΤΩΝ. ΠΡΟΣ. ΚΑΛΥ-  
ΚΑΔΝΟΝ. The legend and types, which are attri-  
butes, relative to Minerva, Apollo, Hercules, or  
a Victory marching, distinguish this Seleucia.  
*Syria*; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ and ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΙΑC; a  
winged thunderbolt; Jupiter Casius.
- SELGE, *Pisidia*; ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ; a naked man elevat-  
ing his hands over his head with the triquetra; or  
the triquetra alone.
- SERIPHUS; *an Isle*; a bird flying; a lion with a  
demi-goat upon his back, i. e. a chimera. The  
coins of Seriphus much resemble those of Siphnus,  
where it appears that they were struck.
- SERPENT, alone, or folded round a staff, upon  
the coins of Cos, Hierapolis in Phrygia, and Perga-  
mus. This is the symbol of Esculapius; and it is  
only so of Apollo when it accompanies figures of  
that God.
- SHELL, upon the coins of Tyre, an emblem of the  
Tyrian Purple; upon other coins, of Venus. It  
also occurs upon the coins of Tarentum, Cuma,  
Pyrnus, &c.
- SHIP. A ship or its prow occurs upon the coins  
of Ascalon, Sidon, Tyre, Magnesia in Thessaly,  
maritime towns in general, and of nearly all upon  
the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.
- SICILY. The usual symbol is the triquetra, or the  
union of three thighs, with their legs and feet. A  
head is often placed at the point of union. This  
symbol refers to its three promontories. Upon  
many coins is the head of Ceres, crowned with  
wheat-ears, and their leaves, which many persons  
have mistaken for reeds. This head is often sur-  
rounded with fish. There is an autonomous me-  
dallion of Sicily marked ΣΙΚΗΔΙΟΤΑΝ, pub-  
lished, but also suspected by Pellerin. Its type is  
a quadriga. Pinkerton disproves the idea of the  
Roman coins being derived from the Sicilians.  
On the contrary, he shows that the latter borrowed  
them from the Etruscans.
- SICINUS, *an Isle*; ΣΙΚΙ. a bunch of grapes; a bee.
- SICYONE', ΣΙΚΥΟΝΙΩΝ. Mr. Dodwell gives, (ii.  
296.), a dove, chimera, head of Apollo (allusive  
to the particular worship of that God), lion, dol-  
phin, tripod, and Caduceus.
- SIDE', *Pamphylia*; the autonomous coins have com-  
monly no inscription; but they may always be  
known by the pomegranate or *arme parlante*  
(σῖδην) for a type, or its accompanying the type,  
and Minerva.
- SIDON (now *Scyde*) in Phœnicia; ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ. ΣΙ-  
ΔΩΝΙΩΝ; a ship, and Astarte, their chief deity.
- SILANDUS, *Lydia*; ΣΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ; a lion passant.
- SILENUS, symbol of Beryte, Bostra, Coilla, Damas,  
Deultum, Laodicea of Syria, Neapolis of Syria,  
Sidon, Troas, Merdè, Naxos,—his head upon  
Macedonian coins.
- SILPHIUM, symbol of the Cyrenaic; Barce.
- SINOPE, *Paphlagonia*; ΣΙΝΟΠΗΣ and ΣΙΝ.; eagle  
couched upon a dolphin; a bow and quiver. As  
a Roman Colony, Lat. with C[olonia], I[ulia],  
F[elix], S[inopensis], or C. I. AV.[relia or Au-  
gusta], SINOP. Upon the brass coins Perseus  
appears holding the *harpè* and the head of Medusa,  
who is extended at his feet, and of whom one wing  
is visible. Persens wears the helmet of Pluto,  
made like the Phrygian bonnet.
- SIPHNUS, *Isle*; ΣΙ and ΣΙΦΝΙΩΝ; same as those  
of Seriphus, with which they are often confounded.
- SMYRNA, *Ionian*; ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; lyre; Telespho-  
rus; griffin; altar; Fortune; prow of a ship;  
Victory marching; a hand armed with a cestus;  
tripod; Pallas; an eagle displayed; a lion.
- SOLI, 1. *Cilicia*; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. 2. *Cyprus*; ΣΟ. and  
ΣΟΛΕΩΝ, and ΣΟΛΟΙ.; a vase with two handles,  
or a bunch of grapes, distinguish them from the  
other Soli.
- SOLUS, *Sicily*; ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ; the head of Her-  
cules, and a bearded head, are the chief types.  
Swinburne, ii. 211.
- SPAIN. There are coins of Spain with unknown  
characters, which Florez has been fortunate in ex-  
plaining: not so Lastanosa. The symbol of Spain  
is a rabbit, from the abundance of them. Spain  
appears sometimes on coins in a military habit,  
with a small buckler and two javelins. Sometimes  
she holds wheat-ears, the symbol of fecundity.
- SPEAR-HEAD; symbol of Polyrrhenium, Tuder,  
Etolians, Cuma, Otæi.
- SPHINX; symbol of Chios, Castalo, Urso.
- STAG; the stag shows towns, where Diana was  
especially honoured. A whole, or demi-stag oc-



curs upon coins of Ephesus, Marsilles, Philadelphia in Lydia, Proconnesus, and Dalmatia. Juno Conservatrix is symbolized upon coins by a stag, because, when Diana was hunting the five hinds, with golden horns, she took but four, the fifth being saved by Juno.

STAR, symbol, upon coins of Julius Cæsar is thought to mean the Planet Venus, because he claimed descent from that goddess, or rather his Apotheosis. Juno's robe semée of stars, coin of Samos. A star is the type of the coins of Corcyra, the Opuntians, and Pitane. It there commonly means the horoscope of the town expressed by the planet, the sign of the zodiack, or the constellation to which it is joined.

STYMPHALUS, *Arcadia*; ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ; Hercules combating the *Stymphalides*, and one of these birds. Mr. Dodwell says, "The silver coins of Stymphalos are singularly beautiful, and more especially the Tetra-drachm, which exhibits on one side a laureated female head, and on the reverse Hercules, known by the lion's-skin, and the club, with which he seems in the act of contending with the Stymphalides, for the latter are not seen; inscription ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ and ΣΟ. The smaller silver coin represents the head of Hercules, and on the reverse, that of one of the Stymphalides, inscription as above. The Tetradrachms are extremely rare.—Greece, ii. 435.

SUESSA, SUESANO, *Italy*; a cock couchant; Hercules strangling the Nemean lion; two horses.

SYBARIS, *Italy*; VM. and MV. a bull standing.

SYBRITIA-US, *Crete*; ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ, Mercury.

SYRACUSE, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; the ordinary symbol is the triquetra: others are, a biga; a horse running; a flying Pegasus; a tripod; a lyre; the Ægis; a quadriga; a triga; a polypus; a wheel; a dolphin; a lotus; a winged thunderbolt; a sea-horse; a lion passant; an eagle displayed; a trident; a bull butting.

SYRIA. An anchor is the symbol under the Seleucidæ.

SYRINX; symbol of Pan, and on that account of the coins of Arcadia.

SYROS, *an Isle*; a goat.

TABA, *Syria*; ΤΑΒΙΗΝΩΝ; symbol, the bonnets of the Dioscuri; a caduceus between the bonnets.

TANAGRA-Æ, *Bœotia*; ΤΑΝΑ; and ΤΑ; a Bœotian (fiddle-shaped) buckler.

TARENTUM, *Italy*; ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ; a naked man, carried upon a dolphin, supposed to be Taras, son of Neptune, who passed for their founder. They represented him upon their coins in the form of a marine deity, riding as above, and holding commonly the trident of his father, or else, 1. the club of Hercules, symbolic of strength; or 2. an owl, type of Minerva, protectrix of the Tarentines; or 3. a cornucopia, indicating the fertility of the Tarentine territory; or 4. a vase with two handles, and a bunch of grapes, with the thyrsus of Bacchus, denoting the abundance of wine among the Tarentines: other symbols are an owl; a horseman; Hercules, strangling a lion; a dolphin; a shell.

TARSUS, *Cilicia*; ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ and ΤΑΡΚΟΥ; Jupiter seated, holding a Victory.

TAUROMENIUM, *Sicily*; ΤΑΥΡΩΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ; a bunch of grapes; an owl; a flying Pegasus; an ox with a human head; a bull; a lyre; a tripod; an ox butting.

TEANUM, *Italy*; ΤΙΑΝΟΡ in Etruscan, and ΤΙΑΝΟ; a cock; an ox with a human head.

TEGEA, *Arcadia*; ΤΕΓΕΑΤΩΝ. Mr. Dodwell says, "The coins of Tegea generally represent the laureated head of Minerva, and sometimes a bearded head with a diadem. The effigy of the goddess is likewise sometimes seen at full length with that of a warrior. A scarce coin of this city exhibits Telephos receiving nourishment from a deer. Diana, Mars, and the owl, are also portrayed on the Tegean coins. The inscriptions are generally ΑΛΕΟΣ and ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ." Greece, ii. 420. In *Crete*, a wolf-suckling an infant, and an owl; which types distinguish the coins from those of Tegea in Arcadia.

TELESPHORUS; symbol of Pergamus, Smyrna, Pitane, and Sala.

TELOS, *an Isle*; a lobster.

TENEDOS, *an Isle*; ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ; a bipennis or double-bladed ax, with a double head.

- TENOS, *an Isle*; THNIΩN; Neptune; a bunch of grapes; a palm-tree; a trident between two dolphins.
- TEOS, *Ionia*; THIΩN and TH; a two-handled vase; a griffin; a bunch of grapes; Anacreon.
- TERINA, *Italy*; a Victory standing or seated.
- TERMES, symbol of Mytilene and Naxos.
- TERMESSUS, *Pisidia*; TEPMHCCEΩN and TEP; sometimes a horse galloping.
- THASUS, *an Isle*; ΘΑΣΙΩN; a vase with two handles; Hercules seated.
- THEBES, now *Thiva in Bœotia*; ΘΗΒΑΙΩN and ΘΕ, and ΘΕΒ, and ΘΕΒΗ; the Bœotian buckler;\* an archer; a club; a vase with two handles.
- THERA, *an Isle*; ΘΗΡΕΩN, and ΘΗΡΑΙΩN, and ΘΗ; a vase; dolphins.
- THERMÆ, *Sicily*; ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ; Hercules, or his attributes.
- THESPIÆ, *Bœotia*; ΘΕΣ, and ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩN; lyre; Bœotian buckler; tripod; two crescents. [Mr. Dodwell has (Greece, i. 255.) the profile of a female; reverse the χελύς, or testudo, or tortoise harp with three strings, round it ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩN, all within an olive wreath. The head probably represents Thespeia, foundress of the town, and daughter of Asopos.]
- THESSALONICA, *Macedonia*; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ, and ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΕΩN; a horse running; Pegasus; two goats fighting; a goat; one or two centaurs; a quiver; a club; eagle displayed couched on a thunderbolt; a vase with a palm; a bull feeding; a bull running.
- THESSALY, ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩN, and ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ; Pallas marching; a horseman galloping.
- THORNBACK; symbol of Coreyra.
- THUNDERBOLT, symbol of the Cyrenaic, Catana, Centuripæ, Falisci, Lacædæmon, Locrians of Italy, Macedonians, Myndus, Orra, Panormus, Paros, Philadelphia in Lydia, Præsus, Seleucia in Syria and Pamphylia, ΑΔΕΛΦΩN ΔΗΜΩN, Syracuse, and the Locrian Ozoles; *within a crown of oak*, Abbætum in Mysia; *within a laurel crown*, Arnantes in Illyria.
- THURIUM—Æ, *Italy*, before *Sybaris* afterwards *Copia*; ΘΟΥΡΠΙΩN; tripod; bull standing; lyre; bull butting.
- THYATEIRA, *Lydia*; ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΩN; Pallas; an eagle displayed; a bipennis.
- THYRSUS, symbol of Apamea.
- TIARA, symbol only occurs upon coins of Parthia, Osrhoene, and Armenia.
- TIATI, *Italy*; TIATI; owl; lion running.
- TIOS, *Paphlagonia*; ΤΙΑΝΩN, sometimes ΤΕΙΟΣ, occurs, and the figure of the Pontiff Tius, who had given his name to the place.
- TOAD, symbol of coins of Tuder.
- TORCH, symbol; *one*, Amphipolis in Macedonia; *two* in saltire, Menæ.
- TORTOISE, symbol, the Peloponnesus; Ægium in Achaia.
- TRALLES, TRALLIS, *Asia Minor*; upon the coins of Tralles is represented Jupiter Venator with hounds. He appears thus upon the coins of Mida in Phrygia; the legend is ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩN; the autonomous coins are Cistophori.
- TRAPEZOPOLIS, *Caria*; ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΙΤΩN; the god Lunus, i. e. Month.
- TRICCA, *Thessaly*; ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩN; a demi-horse.
- TRIDENT, symbol, the maritime towns, and of Byzantium, Coreyra, Eubœa, Irene, Lipari, the Macedonians, Messena, Pæstum, Pylos in Messenia, Raucus, Syracuse, Tenos, Troezen, Cimolis, Corinth, Mylasa, and Sciathus.
- TRIPOD, symbol, Appollonia in Illyria, Axia, Centuripæ, Crotona, Cyzicus, Dyrrachium in Illyria, Falisci, Hierapolis in Phrygia, Marseilles, Malta, Messene, Myndus, Mytilene, Neapolis in Italy, Panticapæum, Pella, Philippi, Rhegium, Seleucia in Pamphylia, ΑΔΕΛΦΩN ΔΗΜΩN, Smyrna, Syracuse, Tauromenium, Thurium, Velia, Zacyn-

\* Mr. Dodwell says, the *Aspis* was the Bœotian ἐπιθημα represented on their money. Pindar gives the epithet of χρυσασπις to Thebes. The shields of this country seem to have been held in high estimation at a very early period. Homer affirms, that the shield of Ajax was made at Hyle, for which reason the Bœotian shield is represented on the coins of Salamis, which was the country of Ajax. Mr. Dodwell has engraved five coins of Thebes. Greece, i. 273, 274.



thus, Lilybæum, Talctes, Saxus, Thespiæ; upon Roman coins, the tripod, covered or uncovered, with a crow or dolphin, is the symbol of the Quindecimviri, deputed to guard the Sibylline oracles, and to consult them upon occasion. These were preserved at the foot of the statue of the Palatine Apollo, to whom the raven was consecrated. The dolphin served for an ensign in the ceremonies of the Quindecimviri.

TRIPOLIS, *Phenicia* or *Syria*; ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; the Dioscuri, or their bonnets; a palm-branch; a Victory standing upon the prow of a ship.

TRIQUETRA; it is a triangular figure formed of three legs and thighs of a woman, united in the centre. The Triquetra was the especial symbol of Sicily on account of its resemblance to the three promontories of that island. It occurs upon the coins of Sicily, Velia, and other towns of Italy, near Sicily; upon those of Selgè, Pisidia, Aspendus of Pamphylia, Lalassis in Isauria, Argians of Cilicia, and Olba in Cilicia. This symbol proves that the Peloponnesian Argians sent Colonies into Pisidia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, Syria, and Phenicia. (Eckhel). Upon a coin of Gnossus in Crete, engraved by Hayme, (Thes. Brit. ii. pl. 16. n. 2.) are four large L's united at right angles by their summits. It has been taken for a type of the labyrinth; but may have been a Triquetra.

TROAS, *Troad*; COL. TROA; a horse feeding.

TROEZENE, *Argolis*; ΤΡΟ. and ΤΡΟΙΖΙΝΙΩΝ; a trident.

TUDER, *Italy*; TVTERE in Etruscan; a spear-head; a hand armed with a cestus; an anchor; a lyre; two clubs; a toad; an eagle displayed.

TUNNY, symbol of Sinope.

TYRE, *Phénicia*; ΤΥΡΟΥ; an eagle couched with a palm; a ship; a club, surmounted with a monogram, which serves for a symbol to it; a palm.

URANOPOLIS, *Macedonia*; ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΣ. ΗΘΑΕΩΣ. Eckhel ascribes to this town an autonomous coin with the above legend and a star.

URINA, *Italy*; VRINA and VRENA, in Etruscan letters; ox with a human face.

VALENTIA, *Italy*, formerly *Hippo*; VALENTIA; two cornucopiæ; two clubs; a winged thunderbolt; a lyre; an owl.

VELIA, *Italy*; ΥΕΛΙΤΩΝ and VE.; a lion pas-

sant or couched; a tripod; a lion devouring a stag; a horse; an owl; two dolphins; three crescents; an eagle displayed.

VENUS AND HER ATTRIBUTES, symbol of the coins of Aphrodisias.


VICTORY; it means upon coins, by the crowns which she holds, battles won; by the whip which she carries, horse or chariot races.

VICTORY STANDING, occurs upon the coins of Apamea in Syria, Tyrina, and Tripolis in Caria; crowning a trophy, upon those of Brutii and Capua; in a biga, of Calcno, Menæ, and Messina; marching, of Parium, Rhodes, Rome, Seleucia in Cilicia, Smyrna, Eleusa; standing upon the prow of a ship, of Tripolis in Phenicia.

WILD BOAR, symbol of the Ætolians, of their Appollonia, and of the Ætæi.

WOLF, Argos in Argolis and Cartha.

WOMAN, with a turreted head sitting upon rocks and holding a palm-branch, Antioch in Syria; seated upon the prow of a ship, Istiæa; three women holding each other by the hand, and dancing, Appollonia in Thrace; standing and holding a patera and branch, Myrina; the provinces, as Britannia, &c. &c. are symbolized by women, and females in allegorical characters occur without end.

X. The letters (Greek) P and X joined thus  occur upon ancient coins. The first letter X is found upon some large brass, where this mark appears to have been put from a civic meaning (pour des raisons de police civile). Some antiquaries have taken this mark for a date, and others for the initial letter of a proper name, but their hypothesis is weak. Ward supposes it an abbreviation of XPHMA, money; and that it was intended to denote currency as money, because this kind of coin has no head of a king, like that of gold or silver, but on the reverse is a Jupiter with an eagle upon a thunderbolt. It afterwards was used by Constantine as a monogram of Christ, and occurs upon furniture, &c. &c. &c. It is certain that Isidore (Orig. l. i. c. xx.) makes it the Sigle of XPHCIMON, useful. — See Philos. Transact. No. 474.

ZACYNTHUS, an *Isle*; ΖΑ. and ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ; a tripod.

# MODERN NAMES

## OF THE ANCIENT PLACES.

The Alphabetical Catalogue in the Work retains, for the convenience of the classical reader, the ancient names ; and only the modern where the ancient places are not identified. The present Index refers to those which vary from their pristine appellations.

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